THE DHARAM SHASTRA

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Hindu Religious Codes

Vol. IV

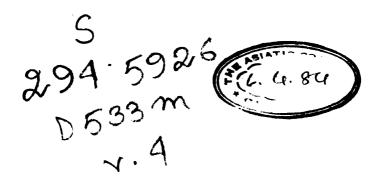
English Translation and Text

MANMATH NATH DUTT





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PREFACE.

SEVERAL of my friends, from various parts of India, to whose help and sympathy I am greatly indebted for the completion of my English translations of the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, and of other Sanskrit works, requested me to undertake an English translation of the Twenty Hindu Smritis which pass under the general name of *Dharma-S'ástras*. But I always expressed my reluctance to undertake the task, for I did not consider myself competent enough to do the same. It is only to satisfy the pressing request of a host of kind friends, to whom it is a sin to be disobliging, that I venture to undertake this most arduous work of publishing, in a collected form, the Text and a literal prose English Translation, with profuse Explanatory Notes, of all the Samhitás.

Some of these Samhitás have already been translated by some eminent scholars of the West. But no attempt has yet been made to translate all of these valuable works and publish them in a few handy volumes so that every student of Hindu Law and Literature may may easily possess them for his own use. This is indeed a sad desideratum, especially in a century when so much activity is going on both in the East and West to place the intellectual and moral greatness of the ancient Hindus before the English-knowing world. The value of Samhitás as a sacred record of the life and customs of the ancient Hindus stands supreme over every other Hindu religious work, and it is but necessary that they should be made as much popular as possible. To

encompass this great and sacred end that I have undertaken the present work. I have very carefully collated the Text, with the help of a number of Pundits. and after carefully going through a number of Texts both in Manuscript and print. The Translation I have attempted to make as much literal as possible, keeping an eye more on accuracy than on literary excellence. To elucidate the Text and Translation I have not hesitated in appending Notes, very carefully made out, as elaborately as possible. In my opinion translations of such technical works as Samhitás must be always very literal. And I have followed this dictum very carefully throughout the work. My object, in publishing a very carefully edited Text along with the Translation, is that the reader may go through the Translation and the Text simultaneously and learn for himself the true nature and character of the civil and ecclesiastical laws of the ancient Hindus. It is needless for me to mention here that there is not a single collected edition of the Text of the Samhitás available in this country and elsewhere. And this surely, if not any thing else, enhances the value and utility of my publication.

A careful study of the Samhitás is fraught with immense value and profit not only to the students and practitioners of law but to the general readers as well. They will, by such a study, be not only able to form an estimate of the life and conduct, so glorious and eminent in themselves, of the ancient Hindus but will also be able to regulate their own conduct in the same light and on the same line, with such healthy innovations as the environments under which they now live so urgently require. True regeneration of the Hindus depends mainly upon the regulation of their life and conduct upon

national lines. And nowhere can they find greater light and help in forming their national life anew than in the Samhitás. Students and practitioners of law in particular will find in these works the earliest and the most genuine Texts of Hindu Laws on which they may safely base their higher studies in this most important department of Literature.

How far I have succeeded in making the Translation literal and accurate, it is not for me to pronounce any opinion. I leave it entirely to the judgment of my readers. If, however, this edition of the early Law-Texts proves successful, I shall, in a near future, undertake the Translation of all the Commentaries for the convenience and use of my legal friends and readers.

Any suggestion that my friends and readers may make for the improvement of the work will be thankfully received by me. I beg only to remind them of the fact that the present undertaking is a national work in which they all, like myself, are equally interested.

THE ELYSIUM BOWER, January, 1906.

M. N. D

VISHNU SAMHITA

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VISHNU SAMHITA'.

CHAPTER I.

On the expiration of the Brahma night,* and on the awakening of the lotus-sprung [deity,] Vishnu felt a desire of creating creatures; knowing the earth to be under water, he, as in the cycle before, uplifted the earth, supported upon the auspicious [figure of the] boar, delighting to sport in the water. (1—2)

[He] had the Vedas for his four feet, the sacrificial stake for his tusk, the sacrifice for his teeth, the chitif for his mouth, the fire for his tongue, the sacrificial grass for his down, the esoteric meaning of the Vedas for the crown of his head, and was endued with great austere penances. (3)

[He had] the day and night for his two divine eyes; the Vedangas, for his beautiful ears; the streams of clarified butter, for his nose; the sacrificial ladle, for his snout; and the recitation of the Saman, for his roar. (4)

[He was] all religion and truth, beautiful, atlored in his heroic movements forward and backward, was all penance, heroic, had beasts for his knees, and was like unto a huge bull. (5)

(He had) the Udgatri [reciter of the Saman] for his entrails; Homa, for his generative organ; seeds and medicinal herbs, for his testes; the sacrificial altar, for

^{*} One human year is equal to one divine day; two thousand divine years form one Brahma night.

An oblong with quadrangular sides intended for a sacrifice.

his soul; the *Mantra*, for his buttocks and Soma [juice], for his blood. (6)

[He had] the great altar for his shoulders, the offerings of clarified butter for the smell [of his body], the offerings to the deities and departed manes for his velocity, and *Praguansha** for his body; he was effulgent and endued with various forms of initiation. (7)

[He had] the sacrificial presents for his heart, and [he was] great and full of Yoga and the great Mantras; [he had] Upakarman (preparatory rite for the study of the Vedas) for his beautiful lips and drops of perspiration for ornaments. (8)

The various chhandas (metres) were his road; and the secret Upanishads, his seat. Helped by his shadowy consort, he appeared like a geni-crested mountainsummit. (9)

Desiring the well-being of the worlds, that Lord, the Prime Deity and Great Yogin, entering into the all-expansive ocean and raising up with the tip of his tusk the earth, thrown into the water of the ocean, extending all over like one sheet, and submerging mountains and forests, created the universe again. (10—11)

Thus by him, in the days of yore, seeking the wellbeing of created beings and assuming the form of a sacrificial boar, the entire earth, submerged in water, was uplifted. (12)

Having raised her up, he placed her again in her own permanent place. The slayer of Madhu then placed waters in their proper divisions, vis., the water of the ocean into oceans, that of river into rivers, that of lake into lakes and that of pool into pools. (13—14).

^{*} A sacrificial chamber of the same name.

He made seven Pátálas (nether regions) and seven ? worlds and sites for various islands and oceans. (15)

[He then created] governors of various places, and various worlds, rivers, hills, trees, the seven Rishis, conversant with Religious Codes, the Vedas with all their Angas, the celestials, the Asuras, the Pishachas, Uragas, Gandharvas, Yakshas, Rákshasas, human beings, beasts, birds, deer and other animals, the four kinds of creatures, clouds, rain-bows, lightnings, sacrifices and various other objects. (16—17).

Having thus created the entire universe, mobile and immobile, the Divine Boar repaired to a region which is beyond the ken of all the worlds. (18)

Janárddana, the deity of deities, having gone to a region which is unknown to all, the earth began to think "Who shall uphold me"? (19)

"Approaching Kas'yapa I shall ask him [about it]; for sooth he shall tell me [about it], for that great ascetic daily carries thoughts about me." (20)

Having so determined, that goddess, assuming the form of a woman, went to see Kas'yapa. Kas'yapa too saw her, (21)

[As having] eyes like petals of a blue totus, a countence like the autumnal moon, hairs black like black bees, a white color, and beautiful lips like Vandhu-jiva flowers; (22)

[As having] beautiful eye-brows, beautifully small teeth, a handsome nose, drooping eye-lids, a conchshell-like throat, plump thighs joined to each other and high hips; she had a pair of equally rising breasts, having no intermediate space between them, compact like the frontal globe of Indra's elephant, and brilliant like gold. (23—24)

[She had] two arms like unto lotus stalks, palms like tender leaves, thighs like golden pillars, the two knees plump and well-attached. (25)

[She had] two legs, shorn of hairs from the ankle to the knee-joint, and well-rounded, and a pair of most beautiful feet, a strong hip, and a waist, like that of a lion-cub. (26)

[Her] nails were bright and copper-colored and her heauty was the most charming of all, and she [seemed to fill the quarters of the heaven with blue lotuses by her looks. (27)

By the brilliance [of her body] the goddess made the quarters of the heaven free from darkness. She wore a white raiment of very thin fibres and was bedecked with the most excellent jewels. (28)

Having seen her, possessed of beauty and youthfulness, and filling the earth, as if with lotuses by her foot-steps, approach him and stand humbly, Kas'yapa, adored [her]. (29)

[He] then said to her, "O fair one, what is in your mind is known to me. O goddess, O thou having large eyes, do thou, O noble lady, go to Janarddana, and he will particularly relate to thee the means of thy preservation. (30)

O thou having a beautiful face, I know, he is living in the ocean of milk, by my meditative power; and that knowledge too, O thou of beautiful limbs, is owing to his favour." (3t)

Thus spoken to and adored by Kas'yapa, Earth, thereupon, repaired to the ocean of milk, for beholding Kes'ava. (32)

She saw there the ocean of ambrosia, beautiful like

the moon-beams, full of waves created by the wind, huge like a century of Himálayas and appearing like another earth. With her hands of moving white waves, she was, as if, calling the Earth; (33—34)

And, as if, with those [hands] she was, day and night, assigning whiteness to the moon. Her endless sins had been dissipated by Hari, living within her, And hence it was that she was carrying that huge body of great whiteness. (35)

[That ocean] was yellow-coloured, unapproachable to the sky-rangers (birds), and situate in the nether regions, and contained sapphires and showed the sky conversely (i.e., in its water). (36)

Beholding that extensive [ocean], like unto the slough of the Sesha serpent, produced from the rows of foams* and filled with clusters of forests, t she saw there, inside it, the abode of Keshava, of boundless dimensions and prosperity. (37—38)

Therein [she] saw the slayer of Madhu, lying on the couch [made by the hood] of the Sesha [snake], whose lotus countenance was rendered hard to look at by the lustre of the gems, lying on the hood of Sesha. (39)

He was effulgent like unto a hundred moons and ten thousand suns; he was clad in a yellow raiment, bereft of all agitation, and bedecked with all sorts of jems. (40)

[He was] adorned with a crown of solar effulgence and two ear-rings. His two feet were being served by Lakshmi (Vishnu's consort) herself with her handsome

^{*} It means that the ocean was full of foam-crested waves.

[†] Perhaps the text means that there were many islands covered with forests in that ocean.

palms. He was being served on all sides by weapons assuming bodily forms. (41)

Having seen the slayer of Madhu possessed of lotus-like eyes, she adored him. Then touching the ground with her knees, she communicated [saying, (42)]

"O god, by thee have I been sent down to the nether region, been upraised and placed in my proper place, O Vishnu, seeking the well-being of humanity But who will sustain me now, O lord of deities?" Thus addressed by the goddess, the divine [Vishnu] gave vent to the [following] words:—(43—44)

"Persons, proficient in S'astras, and conversant with the rules of conduct of various Varnas (castes) and A'sramas (orders), will find out the means of sustaining you. Your charge has been made over to them." (45)

Thus accosted, Vasumati (earth) said to the God of gods:—"Do thou describe the eternal rules of conduct of [various] Varnas and A'sramas. I wish to hear of them from thee. Thou art my supreme refuge. (46)

"Salutation unto thee, O Master of all the deities, O destroyer of the host of celestial enemies, O Narayana, O lord of the universe, O holder of conch-shell and discus. (47)

"O lotus-navelled deity, O Hrishikesha, O thou of great strength and prowess, O thou who art beyond the range of the senses, O thou who art not to be easily understood, O thou the holder of the bow of horn; (48)

"O dreadful Boar,* O Govinda, O Ancient, O foremost of male beings, O thou having golden hairs, O thou having the universe for thy eyes, O thou having the sacrifice for thy form, O thou who art unmanifest; (49)

^{*} This refers to the Boar incarnation of Vishnu described in the beginning of the chapter.

O body, O soul, O lord of the worlds, O thou living ? within waters, O Mantra, O carrier of Mantras, O thou who cannot be meditated upon, O thou of the form of Vedas and Vedangas; (50)

O thou, the creator and destroyer of the entire 9 universe, O thou conversant with all the forms of religion, O thou having virtue for thy form, O root of virtue. O giver of boons; (51)

O Vishwaksena, O thou immortal, O thou of the form? of the ether, O destroyer of Madhukaitabha, O thou greater than the space, O incomprehensible. O all, O giver of fearlessness unto all; (52)

O thou adorable unto all, O sinless one, O thou, the delighter of life, O eternal, O creator of the universe, O delighter of the universe, O thou, the refuge of consciousness, O thou devoid of action; (53)

O thou having seven heads, O lord of sacrifices, O great soul, O eternal, O undecaying, O thou the cause of the action of atoms, O thou who art fond of votaries. O Sanctifier; (54)

Thou art the refuge of all the deities; thou art the refuge of Brahmavådins; thou art the refuge, O Supreme Soul, of all those who are possessed of spiritual knowledge. (55)

I bow unto thee, O lord of the universe, [who art] certain, the lord of speech, the lord [of all], the benefactor of the Vedas and Brâhmanas, invincible, the source of wealth, the giver of wealth; (56)

Who art endued with great Yoga-powers and strength, who hast the sky in his womb, who dost contain the luminous bodies, Vasudeva, great-seated. lotus-eyed and undecaying; (57)

Who art the preceptor of the celestials and Asuras.

the omnipresent lord, the master of all creations, who art of the universal form, four-armed and the creator of the creators of the universe. (58)

O thou, endued with spiritual powers, do thou describe unto me the eternal duties of the four Varnas, together with the esoteric meanings of the conduct of all the orders and their abridgments." (59)

Thus spoken to, the lord of the deities again said to Earth:—" Hear, O goddess, the eternal duties of the four Varnas, and the conduct of the orders, together with their esoteric interpretations and compendium, and of all those good and clever men, who will sustain thee. O thou of beautiful thighs, do thou sit on this most excellent golden throne. (60-61)

Seated at ease, do thou listen to me as I describe the religious duttes." The Earth then listened to the tluties described by Vishnu. (62)

CHAPTER II.

THE Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vais'yas and S'udras are the four Varnas (castes). (1) Of them the foremost are the three, twice-born ones. (2) All their rites beginning with conception and ending in cremation [are performed] with Mantras. (3) Their duties:——to teach [is the duty] of the Brahmanas; to use weapons is always the duty of the Kshatriya; to tend cattle [is the duty of] a Vais'ya; to serve the twice-born [is the duty of] a S'udra. To study and officiate as priests at sacrifices [are the duties of] the twice-born. (4)

Now about their means of sustenance:—To officiate at sacrifices and to accept presents (are the means of

livelihood] of a Bráhmana; to protect the earth is that of a Kshatriya; agriculture, tending cattle, trade, usury and collecting seeds [are those of] a Vais'ya; all the arts [are those of] a S'udra. (5) In times of difficulty the inferior callings [may be pursued by higher castes.] (6)

Forgiveness, truthfulness, self-control, purity, charity, restraint of senses, asbtention from injury, service of the elders, journeying on pilgrimage, mercy, simplicity, absence of avanice, adoration of the deities and Brahmanas, and renunciation of envy are spoken of as the general duties (of all). (7—8)

CHAPTER III.

Now about the duties of the king. (1) To protect the subject, and to establish the various castes and orders in their respective duties [are his duties]. (2) The king shall live in a country, which abounds in forests, which is beneficial to the animals, which is full of corn, and which is largely peopled by Vais'yas and S'udras. (3) There he shall live in one of these forts. namely, sandy fort, human fort, earthen fort, watery fort, woody fort, and mountainous fort. (4) There he shall create governors of villages, governors of ten villages, governors of a hundred villages and governors of provinces. (5) The Governor of the village shall suppress the crimes of the village. (6) [If himself] unable, he shall communicate it to the Governor of ten villages (7) If he is unable, [he shall] communicate it to the Governor of a hundred villages. If he is unable, he shall communicate it to the Governor of the

Province. The Governor of the Province must suppress the crime by all means. (8) [The king] shall appoint trust-worthy agents in mines, in the collection of taxes, and in forests abounding in elephants. In religious rites [he shall engage] religious men; clever men, in monetary transactions; heroes, in conducting battles; dreadful men, in dreadful affairs; and eunuchs, in [the protection of] women. (9)

Every year, he shall collect from his subjects, as revenue, one sixth of the paddy; similarly, in respect of all food grain; (10) two per cent on animals, gold and clothes; (11) one sixth of meat, honey, clarified butter, medicinal herbs, scents, flowers, fruits, timbers, leaves, deer-skins, earthen vessels (baked), unbaked earthen vessels, and bamboo works. (12) He shall not collect revenue from Bráhmanas, for they give virtue as tax unto the king. (13) The king takes one sixth share of the virtue and iniquity of all his subjects. (14) He shall collect one tenth (of the profit) of indigenous articles as duty, and one twentieth of that on imported articles. (15) He shall confiscate all goods, if one evades [payment] at the place where duty is collected. (16)

The artizans, those who live by handi-craft, and the S'udras shall do one work for the king, every month. (17) The master, ministers, forts, treasury, army, kingdom and allies form *Prakriti* [in the aggregate]. [The king shall] kill him, who obstructs all [or one] of these. (18—19) He shall keep spies, as his eyes, in his own kingdom, as well as in those of others. (20) He shall adore the pious. (21) He shall destroy the wicked (22)

He shall apply, in proper times and to proper persons, [the measures of] conciliation, dissension, bribe and punishment—to [kings who are] enemies, to friends, [to

those who are] neither friends nor foes, and to those [who] may be either friends or enemies. (23) He shall resort, in proper times, to alliance, war, military expedition, halt, maintaining a post against an enemy, seeking shelter and duplicity. (24) He shall undertake a military expedition either in [the month of] Chaitra (March) or Agraháyana (October, November), or when the enemy is in difficulty. (25) When an enemy's country is brought under subjection, he shall not suppress the established laws and usage. (26) When attacked by an enemy, he shall protect his kingdom by all means. (27) There is no religion higher for a king than his renunciation of body in a battle. (28)

Those, who are killed for protecting kine, Bráhmanas. King, friends, wealth, wives or their lives, enjoy the celestial region; and so do they, [who die] for preventing intermixture of castes. (29) When a enemy's kingdom is brought under his possession, the king shall instate on the throne one of the previous royal family. (30) He shall not erradicate a royal family. [He shall bring a king] from a royal family from elsewhere. (31) He shall not be addicted to hunting, gambling, women and drinking (32) He shall not demolish the forts or gate-ways [of a newly-acquired kingdom]. (33) He shall not make gifts unto unworthy persons. (34) He shall take all from the mines. (35) Having obtained a hidden treasure, the master whereof is not known, he shall give half of it unto the Brahmanas, and deposit the other half in his treasury. (36) Having obtained a hidden treasure, a Bráhmana may himself appropriate all. (37) A Kshatriya shall make over to the king one fourth, to the Bráhmanas one fourth, and shall himself take the half. (38) A Vais'ya shall make over one

fourth to the king, half to the Bráhmanas, and himsel? take one fourth. (39) Having divided the found treasure into twelve. parts, a S'udra shall make over to the king five parts, to the Bráhmanas another five parts, and shall himself take the latter two. (40) The king shall confiscate the entire [property of the person], who does not communicate the report of such a find. (41)

Even from what is hidden by one's-self, [all the other castes], except the Bráhmanas, shall make over one of such twelve parts to the king. (42) If one declares what is hidden by another as that hidden by himself, he shall suffer penalty to that extent. (43) The king shall protect the property of a minor, orphan or a woman. (44) Recovering the property stolen by a thief, he shall make it over to the various castes. (45) If he does not get it, he shall, make good the loss [of the owner] from his own treasury. (46) He shall pacify evil portends by benedictory rites. (47) Daily, with weapons, he shall avert the attack of a foreign army. (48) He shall elect as a priest one, who is well-versed in the Vedas, History and Religious codes, who is born in a good family, of full-grown limbs and given to asceticism, and those as ministers, who are pure, shorn of avarice, careful and capable. (49) Assisted by learned Brahmanas, he himself shall look after the administration of justice. (50) Or he shall appoint a Bráhmana in the administration of justice. (51) Those, who are born in good families, have gone through the initiatory rites, practise religious observances, and treat friends and enemies equally, and who can not be won over by suitors by appealing to their desire, anger, fear or avarice, are to be appointed by the king as his councillors. (52) In all his works, the king is under

those, who make prognostication of the year. (53) The king shall always adore the deities and the Bráhmanas. (54) He shall serve the aged people and celebrate sacrifices. (55) Within his territory, no Bráhmana shall live hungry; nor shall any one else who is given to the performance of good works. (56) He shall make gifts of lands unto the Bráhmanas. (57) On asking, either on parchment or on a copper-plate, he shall make the deed of gift, mentioning the names of three generations of those to whom [such gifts are made], [of three generations] of his own family, the measurement and the boundaries, stamped with his own seal, for the information of the succeeding kings. (58) He shall not misappropriate the lands given by another. (50) He shall make over all sorts of valuable articles unto the Bráhmanas. (60) He shall protect his own self by all means. (61) He shall be, handsome to look at, and must know the mantras, destructive of impediments and diseases. He shall not enjoy an article without first examining it. (62) He shall always smile speaking. (63) He shall not brow-beat even one, who is condemned to death. (64) He shall administer punishment unto those who deserve it, proportionate to their guilt. (65) He shall properly create [forms of] punishment, (66) He shall not forgive any one for his second offence. One, who does not follow his duty, can not escape without being punished by the king.

The subjects of the kingdom, where the blue-colored, blood-eyed Punishment stalks fearlessly, flourish, if the king sees all properly. (67)

He shall mete out just punishment in his own kingdom, and administer harsh chastisement unto the enemies [so long they are not subdued]. He shall be open-minded unto his friends and forgiving unto the Bráhmanas. (68)

The fame of the king, who acts thus, even if he lives by gathering grains, spreads in this world, like drops of oil in water. (69)

The king, who is happy in the happiness of his subjects and is sorry in their sorrow, is endued with fame in this world and becomes glorious in the celestial region, after death. (70)

CHAPTER IV.

THE dust that is seen in the solar rays passing through a latticed window is known as Trasarenu. (1) Eight Trasarenus make one liksha. (2) Three of them make one Raja-sarshapa (3) Three of them make one Gaura-sarshapa. (4) Six of them [make] one Yavah. (5) Three of them make one Krishmalam; (6) five of them, one Masha. (7) Twelve of them make one akshārdha. (8) One akshārdha and four Māshas [make] one Suvarna. (9) Four Suvarnas [make] one Nishka. (10) Two Krishmalas of equal weight make one Rubyamāshaka. (11) Sixteen of them [make] one Dharana. (12) One Karsha of copper is called Karshapana. (13) Two hundred and fifty panas make one prathuma (first) Sahasa; the middle is known to consist of five hundred and the best of a thousand [panas] (14)

CHAPTER V.

ALL the Mahápátakins (great sinners), save the Bráhmanas, are subject to capital punishment. (1) There is no corporeal punishment for a Bráhmana. (2) [The king shall] banish a Bráhmana from his own country after having marked his limb. (3) In case of a Bráhmanicide, a headless figure shall be painted on his forehead. (4) For drinking spirituous liquor, the emblem of wine [shall be painted]; (5) in theft, a dog; (6) in violating a preceptor's bed, the female organ. (7) In any other crime deserving a capital punishment, [the king] shall banish him without confiscating his wealth and inflicting any bodily punishment. (8) The king shall destroy those, who govern unjustly or fraudulently, those who make forged documents, those who administer poison, the incendiaries, the robbers, and the murderers of women, children and men; (9-11) those, who pilfer rice, more than ten pitchers in quantity; (12) those who steal gold, silver, etc., of more than one hundred palas in weight; (13) those, who without being born in a royal family, desire for a kingdom; (14) those, who break down bridges; (15) Those who give shelter and food to robbers, (16) except when the king is unable [to suppress them]; (17) those women who are not under the control of their husbands and those who commit adultery. (18) [The king] shall cut off that limb of an inferior caste with which he strikes the body of a superior one. (19) If one (i.e., a low-caste man) sits on the same seat [with a superior caste]. he, having his hip branded, shall be banished. (20) If he spits; his lips shall be cut off. (21) If he passes wind, his buttocks shall be cut off. (22) If he villifies, his

tongue shall be cut off. If one delivers religious instructions with haughtiness, the king shall pour hot oil into his mouth. (25-24) If one recites another's name and caste with a malicious intention, a rod, ten fingers [in length,] shall be put into his mouth. (25) He, who, though well read in the Scriptures, speaks falsely of his country, caste and deeds, shall be fined two hundred panas. (26) man calls a deaf or a lame man as such, he shall be fined a hundred Karshapanas. (27) By vilifying elders, Sone shall be fined] a hundred Karshapanas. (28) If one vilifies another for being out-casted, he shall [pay] the highest fine. (29) If of minor sins, [he shall pay] the middling fine. (30) [The same penalty holds good in cases of] vilifying Bráhmanas, learned in the three Vedas, or guilds. (31) [To vilify] villages or countries [involves] the highest fine. (32) To vilify by using abusive words [involves a fine] of a hundred Karshapana. (33)

To abuse one's mother [involves] the highest fine. (34) By vilifying [ones] own caste, [one] shall be fined twelve panas. (35) By vilifying an inferior caste, [one] shall be fined six panas. (36) In the vilification of a higher or of the same caste for sufficient reason thereof, the punishment is the same (i.e., six panas or three Karshapanas. (37—38) The same punishment holds good in case of using offensive language. (39) Highest fine is the penalty for knowing another's wife of the same caste. (40) [The penalty] for knowing a woman of an inferior caste is of the intermediate [form]. (41) [The same] for holding intercourse with a cow. (42) Capital punishment is laid down for knowing an out-caste. (43) For [holding sexual intercourse] with an animal the penalty is [a fine of]

a hundred Karsha panas. (44) [The same is the punishment] for one, who gives away a maiden in marriage without mentioning her defects. (45) He shall have to maintain her [also]. (46) By speaking of a maiden, who has no defects, as one having them, [one shall have to pay the highest fine. (47) The slayer of an elephant, horse, or a camel shall have one hand and one foot cut off. (48) [The same is the penalty] for one, who sells forbidden meat. (49) The slayer of any domesticated animal shall be fined a hundred Karsha panas. (50) He shall pay the price [of the animal] to its owner. (51) The slayer of wild animals shall be fined fifty Karsha panas. (52) The killer of birds and fishes shall be fined ten Karsha panas. (53) The killer worms shall be fined one Karsha panam. (54) The hewer of fruit-bearing trees shall be punished with the highest fine; (55) the hewer of flower trees, with an intermediate fine. (56) The hewer of creepers and groves [shall be fined] a hundred Karsha panas. (57) The destroyer of grass [shall be fined] one [Karsha panam.] (58) They shall all have to pay compensation to the owners. (59) For striking [another] with hand [one shall be fined] ten Karsha panas. (60) [For striking another] with foot, [he shall be fined] twenty Karsha panas.] (61) For striking with a wood [the punishment is the lowest fine. (62) [By striking] with a stone [the punishment is] the intermediate fine. (63) With a weapon [the penalty] is the highest fine. (64) For pulling another by the foot, hair, cloth or hands one shall be fined ten panas. (65) For inflicting pain on another without blood-shed, [one shall be fined] thirty-two panas. (66) If with blood, [the fine shall be] sixty-four [panas]. (67) The intermediate form [of fine is the penalty in cases of] breaking fingers, feet, or teeth.

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and the cutting of ears and nose. (68) [The same is the penalty] when a blow is inflicted which stops movement, eating and speaking. (69) The highest fine is the penalty for injury to eyes, neck, arms, thighs or shoulders. (70) The king shall never free from fetters one who pierces another man's eyes. (71) Or he shall make him so (i. e., pull out both his eyes). (72) Each [of the strikers] shall be punished with double penalty where many [persons] strike one [man]. (73) [The same is the penalty for] those, who, when piteously appealed to [by the person so struck], stand close by, or go away with indifference. (74) All male persons, inflicting such injuries, shall pay the charges, necessary to get the wound healed up. (75) [The same is the penalty for those], who strike domesticated animals. (76) The pilferer of a cow, horse, camel or elephant shall be made one-handed and one-footed. (77) For stealing goat one shall be made one-handed. (78) One, who steals rice, should be made to pay eleven times [the quantity stolen]. (79) The same is the penalty | for the pilferer of [other] food grains. (80) He, who steals gold or silver, more than fifty palas in weight, or more than fifty pieces of fine cloth, shall be made fingerless. (81)

A fine of eleven times [its value] is the penalty [for stealing an article] of lesser value. (82) Three times the value of each article, stolen, is the penalty for stealing thread, cotton, cow-dung, molasses, curd, milk, buttermilk, salt, earth, ashes, birds, fish, clarified butter, oil, meat, honey, a vessel made of thin bamboo splits, an earthen vessel, or an iron vessel. (83) [The same is the penalty] for stealing cooked food. (84) Five Krishmalas form the fine for stealing flowers, green shrubs, winding plants, creepers, and leaves. (85) [The same is the fine for stealing] green vegetables, roots and fruits.

(86) The first form of punishment holds good for stealing gems. (87) The stealer of articles, not mentioned [in a Law-code], [shall be made to pay a fine], equal to the value [of the article, stolen]. (88) All the stolen articles shall be returned to the owner. (89) Thereupon, proper punishment shall be inflicted supon the thieves]. (90) He, who does not accord a way to those to whom a way should be given, shall be fined twenty-five Karshapanas. (91) [The same fine is the penalty] for not giving a seat to him, who is worthy of a seat. (92) [The same fine is the penalty] for not offering adoration to him. who is worthy of adoration. (93) [The same fine is the penalty for linviting another Brahmana by superseding a neighbouring one. (04) [The same is the penalty] for not feeding [a man] after having invited him. (05) If after saying 'so be it,' on being invited, one does not take one's meals, one shall (pay a fine of a gold Mashal and give double the quantity of the food to the inviter. (96) One, who contaminates a Brâhmana by giving him interdicted food, [shall pay a fine of] sixteen gold coins. (97) [He shall pay a fine of] a hundred [gold coins for giving food] that takes away his caste. (98) [Those, who give] wines, shall be killed. (99) Half [of that is the fine] for contaminating a Kshatriya. (100) Half [of the latter is the fine] for contaminating a Vais'ya. (101) The lowest fine sis for contaminating a S'udra. (102) A man belonging to a caste that is not touched, and willingly touching the three [higher] castes, shall be killed. (103) One shall drive away, with the branch of a tree, a woman in her menses, if she so touches [others]. (104) He, who passes urine or excreta on a high-road, in a garden, or near a water-reservoir, shall be fined a hundred panas. (105) He shall remove those impurities. (106) The second form of fine is the penalty for him, who makes a hole in

another's house, ground, or wall. (107) He shall fill them up. (108) For throwing injurious articles in another's house [one shall pay a fine of] a hundred panas. (109) He who conceals (i.e., misappropriates) a public property [shall pay the same fine.] (110) He, who does not give what has been sent for another, [shall pay the same fine.] (111)

Of father, son, preceptor, sacrificer (disciple) and priest, he who forsakes another, who is not out-casted, [shall pay the same fine.] (112) One shall not forsake them. (113) [The same is the fine for] him, who feeds S'udra mendicants at rites for the departed manes and celestials. (114) [The same penalty is] for him, who performs works which he is not entitled to do. (115) [The same penalty is] for him, who opens a clocked house. (116) [The same penalty is for him], who swears without being asked to do so. (117) [The same penalty is for him], who cuts off the organ of a beast. (118) [A fine of] ten panas is the penalty for witnesses in a dispute between a father and a son. (119) The highest fine [is the penalty] for those, who create such dissensions from behind. (120) [The same is the penalty for those], who falsify weights or measures [of trade]. (121) [The same is for those], who speak of articles of correct weight as being of false weight. (122) [The same is for him, who sells an imitation article for a genuine one. (123) [The same is the penalty for] those, who boycott commodities of trade (for purchasing them cheap), [as well as for those] who buy them cheap and sell them at a higher rate. (124) Each seller [shall be so fined.] (125) He, who, after taking the value of a commodity, does not give it, shall be made to make it over with interest. (126) The king shall punish him [with a fine of] a hundred panas. (127) For not taking

delivery of a purchased article, the purchaser shall have to suffer the loss, [if the article is accidentally destroved.] (128) If one sells an article interdicted [for sale] by the king, it shall be confiscated. (129) If one, engaged [in collecting the duty on river-born articles, realizes the duty on land-born commodities, one shall be punished [with a fine of] ten panas. (130) If one, engaged in collecting duty on articles carried by boats, realizes the same from a religious student. hermit, ascetic, a pregnant woman, or one who is so-journeying to a place of pilgrimage, sone shall be punished with the same fine.] (131) It shall be refunded to them. (132) He, who plays with false dice in a game of dice, shall have his hand cut off. (133) The best part [i.e., the thumb and fore-finger] shall be cut off [from the hands of those], who play fraudulently [in a game of. dice.] (134) The hands of a pickpocket shall be cut off. (135) It shall be the fault of the keeper, if he does not come when a cow is killed by a wolf in the day time. (136) He shall pay the price of the animal, so killed, to its owner. (137) One, milching [a cow], without) the permission of its owner, shall pay a fine of twenty-five Karshapanas. (138)

If a busallo destroys corn, its keeper shall be punished with [a fine of] eight Mashas. (139) In the absence of a keeper, the owner [shall be punished.] (140) [The same is the fine in the case of a] horse, camel, or ass. (141) Halt [of that fine is in the similar case of] a cow. (142). Half of that [is for[a goat. (143) Double is the fine, if [those animals] sit, after eating [the crop]. (144) In every case the value of the crop, damaged, [shall be paid] to the owner. (145) There is no wrong [if they graze] on a road, in a village, or in an enclosed pasture land.

(146) [Nor if they do so] in a land, which is not fenced. (147) [There will be no wrong if they graze] for a short while. (148) [There will be no wrong], if most excellent bulls, and kine that have recently given birth to young ones, [graze]. (149) The highest fine is the penalty for him, who engages a higher caste in his service. (150) He, who has given up the life of a religious mendicant, shall serve the king. 151) If a servant gives up his service before the termination of the full period of contract, he shall have to refund the entire money [paid to him]. (152) He shall pay a fine of a hundred panas to the king. (153) He shall make good the loss to the owner caused by his own negligence and not by accident. (154) If a master discharges a servant before the full period of contract is over, he shall have to pay the entire [amount of] wages. (155) [He shall pay] a hundred panas to the king, but not when the servant is charged with neglecting his duty. (156) He, who makes over to another a maiden who has been betrothed to one, shall be punished like a thief, except when some defect is found in the bride-groom. (157) [The same isthe penalty for him], who forsakes his wife without any (158) If one unknowingly and openly buys another's article, he is not culpable of any offence. (159) The owner shall get back the article. (160) If one buys [an article] secretly and at a lesser price, both the buyer and the seller shall be punished as thieves. (161) The stealer of a public property shall be banished. (162 [The same is the punishment for him, who transgresses any common law. (163) He, who misappropriates a property that is deposited with him, shall be made to return it to the owner with interest. (164) And he shall be punished by the king as a thief. (165) He, who calls an article that is not pledged as one pledged, [shall be equally

punished (166) Having punished him, who destroys a boundary mark, [the king] suall again have the boundary marked. (167) One, who makes another out-casted, by giving him interdicted food, shall be banished. (168) One, who sells forbidden food and articles that should not be sold, [shall be similarly punished]. (169) The highest money-penalty shall be inflicted on him, who breaks an idol. (170) A physician, by falsely treating persons of higher order, [shall be punished with the higher fine. (171)

[By so treating] middle-class men, [he shall be punished with a fine of the] second form. (172) The lowest fine [is] when he so treats low-class people. (173) Having chastised him who does not give a promised article, [the king] shall inflict the lowest fine [on a man]. (174) Every thing belonging to a false witness shall be confiscated. (175) [The same is the penalty] for members [of a council] who live on bribes. (176) He, who takes per force from another a plot of land, measuring a go-charma, and gives it away, shall be killed. (177) If it is less than that, he shall be punished with a fine of sixteen gold coins. (178) Whether small or big the plot of land, the produce of which one enjoys for one full year, is called gocharma. (179)

If two men dispute over a property which is pledged with them, the final decree is for him, who [proves] possession without any force. (180) If one is in the full possession of a property, the acquisition and the possession of which [is proved], the possessor shall retain it; it shall never be taken away [by another.] (181) The right of a son to the property, which had been legally in the possession of his father, shall never be questioned, after his demise, for he has obtained that [property] by succession. (182) Even in the absence of any written

document, the fourth generation shall obtain what had been legally in the possession of three generations. (183) For slaving animals with nails, or those with tusks, or those with horns, or robbers, elephants, or horses, the destroyer shall not be charged with any offence. (184) Without any consideration whatsoever, one may slay his precepter, a boy, an old man, or a Bráhmana greatly read in the S'ruti, if he approaches him with a view to kill him. (185) A man commits no offence by secretly or openly slaying one who attempts to murder [him]; for [such an action] provokes his anger. (186) One, who takes up a sword [to kill another], one who administers poison, an incendiary, one who raises up his hand for imprecating a curse, one who attempts to kill another by an Atharvan rite, one who charges another falsely with murder before the king, and one who ravishes another's wife are the seven A'tatâyins. [Besides these], those, who destroy fame, wealth and religious rites, [are also called A'tatayins.] (187-188) O Dharani, all the forms of punishment for all crimes have thus been very extensively described by me unto thee. (189) In other crimes, [which have not been mentioned], the king, after learning the caste, position and age of the delinquent and consulting with the Brahmanas, shall administer punishment. (190) He. who lets go a person, who deserves punishment, shal bear double penalty; and similarly, that wretch of a man, who punishes one who does not deserve any punishment. (191) That king is entitled to go to the region of Indra. in whose city there is no thief, no adulterer, no person who gives vent to unpleasant words, no desperado, or law-breaker. (192)

CHAPTER VI.

A CREDITOR shall take from the borrower the entire amount of the money i.e, capital lent by him. (1) Every month, according to the order of caste, [he shall takel two, three, four, or five per cent [as interest]. (2) All the castes shall pay the interest as promised by them. (3) If there is no definite agreement, one shall, after the expiry of a year, [pay the interest] as sanctioned by Law. (4) No interest shall run, if the article pledged is enjoyed [by the creditor] (5) The creditor shall make good the mortgaged article, if it is destroyed, except by an accident or through the oppression of the king. (6) Even if the maximum amount of interest is paid, the mortgaged article, if it is immovable, [shall not be returned), unless there is an agreement to that effect. (7-8) [The creditor] shall recurn the immovable property, that is mortgaged with him for the realisation of the interest, after the payment of he[said] interest. (a) If the creditor does not accept the money, offered, when it is returned no interest shall run thereon. (10) The highest accumulation of interest on gold is double [the capital]. (11) That on paddy is three-fold. (12) That on cloth is four-fold. (13) That on oily substances is eight-fold. (14) A young one [should be given as interest in case of a loan] of female animal. (15) Endless is the accumulation [of interest] on drugs or enzymes used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of wine, on cotton, thread, on hide, on weapons, on bricks, and cinders. (16; Double sis the accumulation] on articles not mentioned [in the Code]. (17) The king shall not say anything when [the creditor] attempts by any means to realize the money advanced. (18) When forced to pay [the money if the debtor] goes to the king, [the latter] shall punish him with a fine] equal [to the capital]. (19)

creditor goes to the king and proves the loan, the debtor shall pay one twentieth part [to the king]. (20-21) [If a debtor] denies the debt entirely, and if one is proved, he must pay all. (22) There are three ways of proving a debt, vis., written document, writer, and affirmation on oath (23) What is taken before a witness, shall be returned before a witness. (24) When full satisfaction of a witten document is entered, it shall be torn off. (25) when a part payment is made, and if the foriginal] written document is not near at hand, the creditor shall give a receipt written in his own hand (26) If the debtor dies, or becomes a religious mendicant, or leaves his home for an unknown country, his son or grand-son stands bound to repay it, for twelve years. (27) Afterwards [they are not legally bound to pay it], if they do not wish it. (28) One, who inherits the property of a person, whether he is sonless or has a son, shall liquidate his debt. (29) One, who takes the wife of a person having no property, [shall pay] his debt. (30) (A woman shall not pay the debt contracted by her husband or herself. (31) The father shall not pay the debt contracted by his son. (32-33) The survivor shall pay the debt made by the members of a joint-family (34) [One shall pay] the paternal debt [from the property] of one's brothers, living jointly. (35) And if partitioned, they shall pay [the debt] proportionate to their respective shares. (36) The debt [contracted] by the wives of milk-men, wine-sellers washermen and hunters their husbands shall repay. (37) [Debt] orally made shall be discharged by any member of the family. (38) Any debt contracted for the maintenance of the members of a family should be paid by any member. (39)* The husband or sons shall

^{*} See Yajnawalkya, Chapter II, Sioka 54.

not pay a debt contracted by a woman. If having taken a loan with a promise, "I shall repay it as such [i.e. the capital only] tomorrow," one does not repay it out of avarice, [the creditor] shall get the interest. (40)

Surety is sanctioned in Darsana (presentation,) pratyaya (creating confidence) and Dana (giving.) The first two sureties, if their statements prove false, must be compelled to repay the money: and even the sons of him, who undertakes to repay the money himself, [are to repay the money] after his demise. (41) If there are many sureties they shall have to repay the money according to the extent of their respective shares. And in the absence of explicit terms, the will of the creditor shall prevail. (42) A debtor must pay double the amount, which a surety, pressed by the creditor, pays to him [on debtor's behalf. (43)

CHAPTER VII.

Now there are three classes of written documents (1) [They are] attested by the king, attested by [an independent] witness, and unattested by any witness. (2). A Rajasakshika [attested by the king] [document] is one which is written by a clerk appointed by the Court, and stamped with his finger-prints by the Head of the Department. (3) A document, written at any place, and by any body, marked with the finger prints of witnesses, [is one] having witnesses. (4) A document] written in one's own hand [requires no witness. (5) A document executed by force is not valid. (6) All documents fraudulently executed are [not valid] (7) [A document], which is attested with finger prints by witnesses, whe are considered disqualified either for natural

weakness [old age] etc., or bad deeds is not vaild even though it is attested by a witness. (8) [A document] written by such [a disqualified man] is also invalid. (9) [Likewise is a document] executed by a woman, by a boy, by one dependent on another, by an insane person, or by one terrorized or beaten. (10) [A document], which is not hostile to the established usage of the country, stamped with clear marks, and written in distinct and clear letters, is to be treated as an evidence. (11) A doubtful document shall be examined by the letters, by the seal affixed thereto, and by pagemarks, arguments and a copy of similar writing. (12) In a case, where a debtor, a creditor, a witness, or a writer dies, the document shall be proved by his own handwriting or mark. (13)

CHAPTER VIII.

Now about those, who [can not be cited as witnesses.] (1) The king, a S'rotriya, a religious mendicant, a cheat, a thief, a dependant, a woman, a boy, a desperado, an aged person, a drunkard, an insane person, a cursed man, an out-caste, a 'hungry man, one stricken with thirst, one addicted to vices of gambling etc., and one blinded by attachment [shall never be cited as witnesses.] (2) An enemy, a friend, one counted with the transactors (creditors), one who performs actions hostile to the order to which he belongs, one whose blemishes have been found out, and those who help [the transactors shall never be cited as witnesses.]

(3) He, who, without being cited as a witness, speaks something, [is not to be treated as a witness.] (4) So

is the only one witness. (5) In cases of thest, robbery, vilification, striking and adultery the witnesses shall not be examined.* (6)

Now about witnesses. (7) Persons born in good families, persons endued with good character, those possessed of riches, those who celebrate sacrifices, those who are engaged in ascetic austerities, those who have sons. those who are conversant with Religious Codes, those who have studied the Vedas, the truthful, and those who are well-read in the three forms of learning [shall be cited] as witnesses. (8) Even one man, possessed of accomplishments mentioned before and approved by both the parties, [may be cited as a witness.] (9) Of the two contending parties, the witnesses of the complainant shall be first examined. (10) If for some business the plaintiff's party be weak then those of the defendant shall be examined. (11) If any witness, who has been called, be dead or goes to another country, those, who know what he would have said, should give evidence. (12) A witness is one who has seen or heard [a thing] directly. (13) The witnesses are purified by truth. (14) In a case which involves the death of a Brahmacharin [he is purified] by untruth † (15) For the purification thereof a twice-born person shall offer oblations to the fire with the Kushmanda Muntras. (16) By fasting for a day a S'udra shall give morsels of food to ten kine (17) He whose face is naturally discoloured and who makes contradictory statements is to be treated as a false witness. (18) Having called the witnesses after sun-rise and made them take oath

[•] i.e., no distinction shall be made, even those such as the king, etc., who are excluded from the list, shall be called as witnesses.

[†] The purport of the sloka is :- In a case where by speaking truth a Brahmach4rin is killed, a witness may speak untruth.

[the Judge] shall question [them.]/(19) He shall] accost a Brahmana [saying] "say." (20) [He shall ask] a Kshatriya [saying,] "Tell the truth." (21) [He shall ask] a Vais'ya [to swear by] cow, seeds and gold. (22) and ask] a S udra [to swear by] heinous crimes. † (23) The regions, which are for the Mahapatakins (great sinners) and those which are for persons guilty of minor sins, are for the false witnesses. (24-25) [To give false evidence] destroys all virtues acquired in the period intervening between life and death. (25) The sun sheds its rays by truth. (27) The moon shines by truth. (28) The wind blows by truth. (29) The earth sustains [the load] by truth. (30) The water exists by truth. (31) The fire exists by truth. (32) The sky [exists] by truth. (33) The Devas [exist] by truth. (34) The sacrifices [exist] by truth. (35)

A thousand horse-sacrifices and truth being weighed in one scale truth becomes heavier than a thousand horse-sacrifices. (36)

Those, who knowing about a matter, remain silent while giving evidence, shall be equally guilty as false witnesses, and likewise punished. The king shall examine the witnesses in the order of their castes. (37) He, whose witnesses, after taking oath, shall speak the truth, shall come off victorious. Certain is his defeat, whose [witnesses] speak otherwise. (38) If the witnesses vary the king shall accept the evidence of the majority. If there be an equal number [he shall accept] the statement of those of higher accomplishments, and of the foremost of the twice-born ones if they are equally accomplished. (39)

[•] i.e., Cow, seed, and gold will yield nothing for him, if he speaks falsehood. This is an oath intended to terrorize a Vais'ya.

⁺ The Judge 'shall put the threat before a S'udra, saying that he shall be visited by the direct possible sin, if he speaks falsebood.

In every dispute where a false witness speaks an untruth the cause of action shall cease then and there and what is done shall be treated as what is not done. (40)

CHAPTER IX.

Now about the administering of oath. (1) In case of high treason and robbery [the Judge] may give oath according to his pleasure. (2)

In cases of mortgage and theft [the oath] shall be regarding the quantity of the value. (3) In all monetary transactions [the king] shall put down gold as the standard of valuation. (4) If the value of an article be less than a Krishmala, a S'udra shall be made to take oath with a Durva in his hand; (5) if it is less than two Krishmalas, with sesame in his hands; (6) if less than three Krishmalas, with silver in his hand; (7) if less than four Krishmalas, with gold in his hands; (8) if less than five Krishmalas, with earth raised by a plough in his hands. (9) If the value is less than a half gold coin a S'udra shall be given a Kosha (ordeal). (10) If it is more than that, Tula (ordeal of weight), fire, water, or poison, any of these shall be given according to the position of the person [guilty]. (11) If the value be double of what has been mentioned a Vais'va shall be made to take an oath. (12) If it is three-fold a Kshatriva [shall be made to talk an oath]. (13) If it is fourfold a Biahmana shall be made to go through a Kosha (ordeal), (14) [None] shall give a Brahmana a Koska (a trial by ordeal). (13) Except creating confidence in future and with no other object, a Brahmana shall be made to go through an ordeal. (16) In the place of an

ordeal a Brahmana [shall take an oath] with earth, raised by a plough, in his hands. (17) Even if the value be less, a person, who had been guilty of some previous crime, shall be made to take one of the higher oaths. (18) Even in greater necessity, one, who is known amongst good men as one of excellent character, (shall not be made to take oaths. (19) The complainant shall make a covenant that he shall be punished if the charge fails. (20) The accused too sl'all take oath. (21) In cases of high treason and robbery one shall have to take oath even if he undertakes to be punished in case of the charge not being proved. (22) Tuld or the ordeal of weight shall be administered to women, Brahmanas, to those of defective limbs and to weak and diseased persons. (23) That Tuld shall not take place when the wind blows (24) The ordeal of fire shall not be administered to one suffering from leprosy, to a weak man and to an ironsmith. (25) [It shall not take place] in autumn or summer. (26) Poison shall not be administered to one suffering from leprosy, to one suffering from Pittam and a Brahmana. (27) [It shall not take place] in the rainy season. (28) The [ordeal by] water shall not be administered to persons afflicted with phlegm, to the timid, to the asthmatic, nor to those who earn their livelihood by water. (20) Nor during Hemanta and Sisira (from middle of November to middle of March.) (30) ordeal must not be administered to atheists. (31) Nor when the country is stricken with disease or pestilence. (32) [The judge] shall summon the defendant at sunrise, after having fasted on the previous day and bathed with his clothes on and make him go through all the ordeals in the presence of the gods and Brahmanas. (33)

CHAPTER X

Now about the ordeal by balance. (1) [The scale-tongue] shall be four Hastas (cubits) above the ground, and two Hastas long. (2) The beam of the balance shall be made of substantial wood, five Hastas long, and the two scales must be suspended from its two ends. (3) One of gold-smiths or braziers should make it equal on both sides: (4) [They shall] put the person [accused] into one scale and a stone or some othe [article] of the same weight into the other. (5) The equivalent and the man having been equally weighed and well marked, the man should be made to get down. (6) [The judge] shall take the scale by oath; (7) so will the person who will hold it. (8)

The places, which are ordained in the Smriti for the murderers of Brahmanas, or for false witnesses, are for the person, who, appointed to look after the weighing, acts fraudulently. (9)

Thou, O balance, art called Dharma (justice or equity). Thou, O Dhâta (ordainer), knowest what mortals do not comprehend. (10)

Being charged with a legal offence, this man is being weighed in thee. Therefore, it behoves thee to deliver him lawfully from this dubious position. (11)

Thereupon, [the judge shall] have him placed into the scale again. If he rises with it, he is freed from the charge, according to the law. (12)

In cases of the strings bursting or the beam breaking, [the judge] shall place the man again into the scale. The knowledge should be so very positive as to arrive at a just determination. (13)

CHAPTER XI.

Now about the ordeal by fire. (t) He must make seven circles, each, sixteen fingers in breadth, the intervening space being of the same breadth. (2) Thereupon, [the judge shall place seven fig-leaves into both the palms, of the hands of the accused [about to perform the ordeal], who shall turn his face towards the east and stretch out both the arms. (3) Those [leaves] and both the hands he must bind with a thread. (4) Then he must put into his hands a red-hot iron-ball, fifty Palas in weight and smooth. (5) Takings it up [the person] shall pass through the circles, stepping the ground neither very hurriedly nor very slowly. (6) Thereupon, having got beyond the seventh circle, he shall put down the iron-ball on the ground. (7)

A man, whose hands are burnt in any place, shall be considered guilty; but if they remain wholly unburnt, he shall be declared innocent. (8)

If he lets drop the ball from fear, or if it is doubtful whether he is burnt or not, [the man] shall be made to take up the iron ball again, on account of the defect of the ordeal. (9)

[At the beginning, the judge] shall cause the person to rub some rice in his hands and then shall notice [carefully whether there is any mark]; then consecrating the iron-ball with the mantram, he shall place it into his hand. (10)

"Thou, O fire, livest in the minds of all creatures, like a witness. O fire, thou knowest what mortals do not comprehend. (11)

"This man, being charged with a legal offence, wishes to be cleared from guilt. It behoves thee, forsooth, to deliver him from this doubtful position. (12)

CHAPTER XII.

Now about [the ordeal by] water. (1) [The accused shall enter] water, which is free from mud, aquatic plants, vicious animals, fish, leeches and others. (2) The water having been consecrated with mantrams, he shall enter it, which will be navel-deep, holding the knees of another man, who is neither a friend nor an enemy, and dive into it. (3) Directly another man must shoot an arrow from a bow, which must be neither too strong nor too weak. (4) Another man shall fetch it speedily. (5)

He, who shall not be visible in the meantime, shall be declared innocent, otherwise even if one limb becomes visible, he shall be deemed guilty. (6)

Thou water livest in the minds of all creatures as a witness. O water, thou knowest what mortals do not comprehend. (7)

This man, charged with a legal offence, dives into thee; it behaves thee, forsooth, to deliver him from this doubtful position. (8)

CHAPTER XIII.

Now about [the ordeal by] poison. (1) Any [other] poison must not be given, (2) save that obtained from the Sringa plants, which grow on the Himalayas. (3) Of this [the judge] shall give seven grains, mixed with clarified butter, to the accused. (4)

If the poison is digested easily without violent symptoms, [the judge], knowing him innocent, shall discharge him at the end of the day. (5)

On account of thy poisonous and harmful nature, thou art dreadful unto all creatures; O poison, thou knowest what mortals do not comprehend. (6)

Charged with a legal offence, this man wishes to be cleared from guilt. It behoves thee, forsooth, to deliver him from this doubtful position. (7)

CHAPTER XIV.

Now about [the ordeal] by Kosha (sacred libation). (1) Having invoked the dreadful deities, [[one shall] drink three handfuls of water in which [images of] these deities have been bathed, (2) saying at the same time "I have not done this," with his face directed towards the deity. (3) Know him to be guilty to whom any calamity* happens within two or three weeks; otherwise he is freed from the charge. A righteous king should honour him, who has cleared himself from guilt by an ordeal, (4—5)

CHAPTER XV.

Now there are twelve kinds of sons. (1) The first is the son of the body, *i.e.*, he who is begotten (by the husband) himself on his own lawfully married wife. (2) The second is the son of the soil (wife) *i.e.*, one begottent on her by an appointed kinsman, allied by

[•] Such as illness, death of a relative, fire in the house, or any other unexpected or unforeseen calamity.

⁺ We have followed the Text byotpaditah which the commentator Nanda Pundit has followed. Some manuscripts read Kotpaditah, "begotten by a kinsman." The commentator parapharases the clause as follows "begotten by an elder or younger brother of the husband; on failure of such by a kinsman allied by funeral oblations; on failure of him, by one belonging to the same gotra (race) as the husband; on failure of him by one descended from the same Rishi ancestors as he; on failure of him by a member of the higher caste i.e., a Bráhmana."

funeral oblations, or by a member of the highest caste. (3) The third is the son of an appointed daughter. (4) She is called an appointed daughter, who is given away by her father, saying "Her son shall be my son." (5) A brother-less woman is also an appointed daughter though she has not been given away according to the rule of an appointed daughter. (6) The son of a twicemarried woman is the fourth. (7) She, who being a virgin is married for the second time, is called punarbhu. (twice-married). (8) She too is also called punarbhu, who, though not legally married more than once, has lived with another [before her marriage]. (9) Káning or a son born of an unmarried woman is the fifth. (10) [He is called so] who is born of a woman in her maidenhood in the house of her father. (11) He belongs to the man who marries [her afterwards] (12) The son who is born secretly in the house is the sixth (13) He belongs to him in whose bed he is born. (14) The son received with a bride is the seventh. (15) He is the son of a woman, married while pregnant. (16) He belongs to him, who marries [the pregnant bride]. (17) The adopted son is the eighth. (18) He belongs to him to whom he is given by his father or mother. (19) The son purchased is the ninth (20) He belongs to him] by whom he is purchased. (21) The son, self-given, is the tenth. (22) He [belongs to him] to whom he gives himself. (23) A deserted son is the eleventh (24) [He is called so] who is forsaken by his parents. (25) He [belongs to him] by whom he is taken up. (26) The son begotten on any woman whatsoever is the twelfth. (27) these, each preceding one is preferable to the [one] succeeding. (28) He only inherits the property. (29) He shall maintain others. (30) He shall marry unmarried

(sisters) proportionate to the property inherited by him. (31) Out-castes, eunuchs, persons suffering from incurable diseases, and those having defective limbs are not entitled to any share. (32) They should be maintained by those, who inherit the property (33) Their own begotten sons shall receive a share. (34) And not the children of an out-caste, provided they were born after the act for which the parents whre outcasted. (35) Children begotten by husbands of inferior (castes) on women of higher castes are not entitled to a share. (36) These sons will not inherit the property of their grand-father. (37) They are to be supported by those, who inherit the shares. (38) He, who inherits the property, shall offer funeral oblations. (30) Amongst wives of one husband the son of one is the son of all.* (40) Like-wise, amongst brothers begotten by one father. (41) A son, even if he does not inherit his father's property, shall offer the funeral oblations (42) Because he saves his father from the hell called Put, therefore the son is called Putra by Swayambhu himself (43)

He (father) throws his debt on him (the son); and the father comes by immortality if he beholds the face of a living son. (44)

Through son he conquers the regions, through a grand-son he enjoys immortality, and through the son's grand-son he attains to the solar region. (45)

No distinction is made in this world between the son of a daughter, for even a daughter's son encompasses the Salvation of a son-less person, just like a son's son. (46)

^{*} He must offer funeral oblations to all of them.

CHAPTER XVI.

SONS [begotten] on women equal in caste [to their husbands] are equal in caste [to their fathers]. (1) [Sons begotten] on women of lower castes, become of the caste of their mothers. (2) Sons begotten on women of higher castes are despised by the twice-born, (3) Of these the son of a S'udra by a Vaisya woman is named A'yogava (1) Pukkasa and Magadha are sons of a Vaisya and 3'udra respectively by a Kshaitrya woman. (5) The Chandala, Vaidehaka and Suta are the sons of a Sudra, Vais'ya and Kshatriya respectively by a Brahmana woman. (6) Besides these there are numberless other mixed castes produced by further intermixture. (7) Ayogavas shall earn their livelihood by artistic performances (dancing etc.) (8) Hunting is the means of support in the case of Pukkasas. (9) Eulogy is that of the Magadhas (10) The excution of criminals is that of the Chandalas. (11) Vaidehakas must earn their livelihood by keeping [dancing girls and other public] women and profiting by what they acquire. (12) To manage the horses sis the means of livelihood] open to the Sutas. (13) The Chandalas must live at the outskirt of a village and put on the mantles of the dead. This is what distinguishes them [from other castes] (14) All should have social intercourse only between themselves. (15) [Like bigher castes] the son inherits the property of his own father. (16)

All these mixed castes have been pointed out in the order of their father and mother. Whether [their birth] is kept secret or is publicly known, they may be found out by their deeds. (17)

To relinquish life, without any consideration for reward, in order to save a Brahmana or a cow, or for

the sake of a woman or child, confers heavenly bliss even upon base castes. (18)

CHAPTER XVII.

IF a father makes a partition with his sons, he may dispose of his self-acquired propertly as he likes. (1) But in a property inherited from the paternal grandfather the ownership of father and son is equal. (2) [Sons] separated from their father should give a share to [a brother], who is born after partition. (3) The property of a son-less person goes to his wife; (4) On failure of her to his daughter (5); on failure of her to his father; (6) On failure of him to his mother; (7) On failure of her to his brother: (8) On failure of him to his brother's son; (9) On failure of him to Vandhus*; (10) On failure of them to Sakulyast; (11) On failure of them to a fellow-student. (12) Failuring him it goes to the king with the exception of a Brahmana's which goes to other Brahmanas. (13-14) The preceptor shall take the property of a hermit [deceased]; (15) Or his pupil [may take it]. (16)

A re-united coparcener or a uterine brother shall take the share of his re-united coparcener or uterine brother when deseased [without any issue] and shall deliver it [to a son subsequently] born. (17) What has been presented to her, on her husband's marriage with another woman, what has been given to her by her

^{*} Relations allied by funeral oblations. The commentator says the property goes first to the Sapindas on the father's side.

[†] Distant Kinsmen beginning with the fifth in descent and ascent.

kindred, as well as her fee* or gratuity, or what has been given to her after marriage are called woman's property (Stridhan). (18) If a woman, married according to the four rites beginning with Brahma, dies without any issue, [her property] goes to her husband. (19) If she is married according to the remaining [interdicted] modes, her father shall inherit [her property]. (20) If she dies leaving children, in every case, her property goes to her daughter. (21) The heirs shall not divide the ornaments, which a woman wears when her husband is alive. If they divide them, they shall be out-casted. (22) Shareholders, descended from different fathers, shall adjust their shares according to their fathers'. Each shall take the share due to his father and no other. (23)

CHAPTER XVIII.

If a Bráhmana has sons begotten on wives of the four castes, they shall divide the ancestral property into ten parts. (1) Of these, the son of the Bráhmana wife shall take four; (2) the son of the Kshatriya wife, three; (3) the son of the Vais'ya wife, two; (4) and the son of the S'udra wife, one. (5) Again if there be three sons of a Bráhmana, but no son by a S'udra (wife), they shall divide the property into nine parts. 6) They shall take, each in order of their castes, as their shares, four, three, and two parts of the whole respectively. (7) [If there are three sons by wives of different castes, but] no Vai'sya among them, they shall divide the

The text has Sulka. Sulka, "fee" means the value of a property made over to her by her husband or the fee paid by the brides groom.

property into eight parts and take four, three and one part respectively. (8) If there is no son by thel Kshatriya [wife] they shall divide the property into seven parts and take four, two and one part respectively. (9) If there is no Brahmana [son], they shall divide it into six parts, and take three parts, two parts and one part respectively. (10) The same division [shall take place], if there are sons of a Kshatriya by a Kshatriya, a Vais'ya and a S'udra wife. (11) Again if there be a Bráhmana and a Kshatriya son of a Bráhmana, they shall divide the property into seven parts. Of these the Bráhmana son shall take four. (12) The Kshatriya son [shall take] three: (13) And if there be a Bráhmana and a Vais'ya son of a Bráhmana, they shall divide the property into six parts; and of these the Brahmana shall take four. (14) The Vais'ya [shall take] two. (15) And if there be a Brahmana and a S'udra son of a Bráhmana, they shall divide the property into five parts. (16) Of these the Brahmana shall take four parts. (17) The S'udra [shall take] one. (18) H there be two sons of a Brahmana or a Kshatriya, and the one be of the Kshatriya and the other of the Vais'va caste, they shall divide the property into five parts, (19) The Kshatriya shall take three. (20) The Vais'ya [shall take two.] (21) If there be two sons of a Brahmana or a Kshatriya, and if one be a Kshatriya and the other a S'udra by caste, they shall divide the property into four parts. (22) Of these the Kshatriya shall take three. (23) The S'udra [shall take] one. (24) Again if there be two sons of a Brahmana, Kshatriya, or Vais'ya and the one be a Vais'ya and the other a S'udra by caste they shall divide the property into three parts. (25) Of these the Vais'ya shall take two parts. (26) The S'udra [shall take] one. (27) If a

Bráhmana has only one son, provided if he be a Bráhmana, Kshatriya or Vais'ya, he shall inherit the entire property. (28) [The same law holds good] when a Kshatriya has [one only son, who is] either a Kshatriya or a Vais'ya. (29) [The same is the law] when a Vais'ya has [an only son who is] a Vais'ya. (30) A S'udra [son] shall be the sole heir of a] S'udra [father]. (31) A S'udra, who is the only son of a father of a twiceborn caste, shall inherit half his property. (32) The half shall meet with the same fate (i.e.) succession, as that of the property of a sonless person. (33) Mothers are entitled to shares proportionate to their son's shares. (34) And so are the unmarried daughters. (35) Sons of the same caste are entitled to equal shares. (36) An additional share (i.e., one-twentieth part) shall be given to the eldest for his honor. (37) If there are two sons by a Bráhmana wife and one son by a S'udra wife, the property shall be divided into nine parts; of these the two Brahmana sons shall take eight parts and the S'udra son one part. (38) If there are two sons by a S'udra and one by a Bráhmana wife, the property shall be divided into six parts, of these the Bráhmana son shall take four parts and the two S'udra sons together shall take two parts. (39) In this order the division of property shall take place elsewhere. (40)

If (brothers), who after a previous partition of the property live again as members of a joint family should make a second partition, the shares must be equal in that case, and the eldest has no right to an additional share. (41)

What one (i.e., a brother) shall acquire by his own labour without destroying the paternal property he is not bound to give up (to his other brothers), if he does not wish it, for it is an acquisition made by himself. (42)

If a man recovers what could not be recovered before by his father, he shall not divide it, for it is a self-acquired property, with his sons unless by his own free will. (43)

Raiment, written documents,* ornaments, prepared food, water, females (slaves), gain and security preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained),† pasture-ground‡ and a book are not divisible. (44)

CHAPTER XIX.

ONE shall not allow the dead body of a twice-born person to be carried by a S'udra. (1) Nor [that of a] S'udra by a twice-born person. (2) The sons shall carry [the dead body of their] father or mother. (3) The S'udras [shall never carry the dead body of a] twice-born one even if he be their father. (4) The Brahmanas, who carry [the dead body of] a Brahmana who has no relatives, attain to the celestial region. (5)

Having carried a dead relative and burnt it, [the corpse-bearers] shall walk round the funeral pyre from left to right and then plunge into water with their clothes on. (6) Then having offered a libation of water to the deceased they shall place one ball of rice on blades of Kusa grass. (7) Then having changed their clothes they must bite Nimva leaves between their teeth, and

^{*} The text has a Patre, Jolly has translated it vehicle.

[†] The text has Yogakshema which Jolly has translated as "property destined for pious uses or sacrifices."

[†] The text is Prikara—The commentator Nanda explains it as "a path leading to or from a house."

having stepped upon the stone placed on the threshhold they shall enter the house. (8) They must then throw unbroken grains into the fire. (9) On the fourth day they must collect the bones. (10) They must throw them into the water of the Ganges. (11) As many bones of a person shall exist in the water of the Ganges so many thousands of years he shall reside in the celestial region. (12) As long the period of impurity lasts so long they shall offer a libation of water and a ball of rice [to the deceased.] (3 They shall take food brought or obtained unsolicited. (14) They must not eat meat. (15) They shall sleep on the ground. (16) They shall sleep separately. (17) After the termination of the period of impurity they must walk out of the village, have their beards shaved, and having cleansed themselves with a paste of sesamum or with a paste of mustard seed, they must change their clothes and re-enter the house. (18) Thereupon having performed there a propitiatory rite they shall adore the Brahmanas. (10) The Devas are invisible deities and the Brahmanas are visible deities, (20) The Brahmanas uphold the world (21) By the favour of the Brahmanas, Devatas reside in the Div (celestial region). (22) A word uttered by a Bråhmana never becomes false. (23)

The Devas shall welcome what the Brahmanas, when best pleased, shall pronounce. The visible deities being pleased, the invisible deities shall also become pleased. (24)

O Earth, liked by my mind, I shall now recite to thee the speeches with which persons, endued with the Sattwa guna, shall address the mourners, who lament the loss of a relative. (25)

CHAPTER XX.

THE northern progress of the Sun is a day of the Devas (1) The southern progress is their night. (2) A year [with them] is a day and night. (3) Thirty such form a month (4) Twelve such months form a year. (5) Twelve hundred years of the Devas are a Kaliyuga. (6) Twice as many [form] a Dwapara. (7) Thrice as many (form)a Treta. (8) Four times as many form a Krita Yuga. (9) Twelve thousand years constitute a Chaturyuga (a period of four Yugas.) (10) Seventy-one Chaturyugas make one Manwantaras (period of a Manu). (11) A thousand Chaturyugas make one Kulpa. (12) That is the day of the grand-father (Brahma). (13) His night is of the same duration. (14) A hundred years formed by such calculation of days. and nights, months and years, constitute the age of one Brahman (15) A day of Purusha is equal in duration to the age of one Brahman. (16 At its termination Mahakalpa [is over]. (17) Of the same duration is the night [following it.] (18) No enumeration is possible of the nights and days of Purusha that have gone by. (19) And so are the future ones. (20) Time is without beginning or end. (21) Thus in this Kala (time) in which there is nothing to rest on and which is rolling on eternally! see nothing which is, in the least, stable. (22)

The sands in the Ganges and the streams of water, when Indra pours down rain, may be counted but not the number of Grand-fathers (Brahmå) who have passed away in this world. (23)

In each Kalpa, fourteen chiefs of the Suras meet with destruction, as many kings and fourteen Manus. (24)

Many thousands of Indras and hundred thousands of Daitya chiefs have been destroyed by Time, what to speak of human beings? (25)

Many royal Rishis, all renowned for their virtues, many Devas and Brahmarshis have been destroyed by Time. (26)

Those, who are capable of creating and annihilating this world, are destroyed by time, and therefore Time is powerful. (27)

Every creature is seized upon by Time and carried to the other world. Every creature is subject to its [pristine] actions. Why therefore is bewailing on its death? (28)

One, who is born, is sure to die, and one who is dead, is sure to be born again. This is inevitable, and no companion can follow a man (after death). (29)

Those, who mourn, cannot do any good to the dead. Therefore [the relatives] should not weep, but perform the obsequial rites to the best of their power. (30)

Both good and bad actions will follow one like associates (after death). Of what use is it then to him whether his relatives mourn for him or not? (31)

His relatives remaining in a state of impurity, the departed spirit finds no rest and returns to visit (them) who should offer him funeral cakes and watery libations. (32)

Till the Sapindikaranam (S'ráddha) is not performed, the deceased remains a disembodied spirit. Give rice and a jar of water to the man, who has gone to the region of disembodied spirits. (33)

Having gone to the region of the *Pitris*, he enjoys what [is offered] in a S'ráddha in the shape of a Swáhá (celestial food); offer S'ráddha therefore to him, who has gone to the region of the *Pitris*. (34)

Whether he has become a Deva, or remains in hell, or has entered the body of an animal or of a human

being, he will receive the S'ráddha offered to him by his relatives. (35)

The dead person and the performer of the S'ráddha are forsooth benefitted by the performance thereof; renouncing useless sorrow, always perform therefore the S'ráddha. (36)

This should always be done by the relatives of the deceased; by mourning a man will benefit neither himself nor the dead. (37)

Having seen this world shorn of friends who can be relied on in difficulty and that one's relations are dying, choose, O ye men, virtue, as your only companion. (38)

Even if he were to die with him, a relative cannot follow a dead man, all, save his wife, are prohibited from following the paths of Yama. (39)

Virtue alone follows him wherever he goes. Therefore always practise virtue in this worthless world of men. (40)

One shall perform to-day what should be done to-morrow and the afternoon's work in the fore-noon; for death will never wait whether one has done it or not. (41)

As a she-wolf carries away a lamb, so death, all on a sudden, carries away a person whether his mind is fixed upon his field or shop, or house or his mind is engrossed by some other object. (42)

No one is a favourite with Kala (Time), nor is it a friend of any one; on the expiration of the leffect of his former deeds, producing this life, it forcibly carries away a man. (43)

Even if pierced by a hundred arrows one shall not die before the appointed time comes, even when touched by a blade of Kusá he shall die when the time comes. (44)

Neither medicines, nor *Mantrams*, nor offerings to the sacred fire, nor the recitation of prayers will save a man, who is possessed by death or decrepitude. (45)

An imminent evil cannot be averted even by a hundred precautions. Why should you then lament? (46)

Even as a calf recognizes its mother among a thousand cows so a pristine deed is sure to find out its perpetrator. (47)

Of creatures the beginning is unknown, the middle is known, and the end is again unknown. Why should you then complain? (48)

As the body of an embodied being passes through infancy, youth, and old age so is its attainment of another body; considerate men are not stupefied in this matter. (49)

As one renounces an old cloth before one wears a new cloth so an embodied man puts on a new body according to his pristine deeds. (50)

Weapons do not cut It; fire does not burn It; water does not moist It, and wind does not dry It. (51)

It is said that It is not to be cut, not to be burnt, not to be moistened, and not to be dried up. It is everlasting, all-pervading, stable, firm, eternal, ever-continuing, not perceivable, inconceivable and unchangeable. Therefore, knowing it as such, you should not grieve. (52—53)

CHAPTER XXI.

Now on the expiration of the period of impurity a person shall bathe himself properly, wash his hands and feet properly, and rinse his mouth property; then having adored Brahmanas, who have similarly [cleansed]

themselves], seated with their faces directed towards the north, and propitiated with perfumes, garlands, raiments and ornaments, he shall feed them. (1) At the Ekoddishta one shall alter the Mantras so as to refer to one person. (2) Near the residue of the food [left by the Brahmanas], one shall place a funeral cake, calling out his (i.e., deceased person's) name and family. (3) The Brahmanas having taken food and been adored (honoured) with presents, one shall offer imperishable water to them, after having called out the name and family of the deceased; he shall then dig three trenches, each four fingers in breadth, their distance between one another and their depth also measuring the same, and their length reaching up to one Vitasti (twelve fingers). (4) Near the trenches he shall place three fires, and having added fuel to them, he shall offer three oblations to each fire. (5)

Swadhå and Salutation unto Soma, accompanied by the departed manes. (6) Swadhå and Salutation unto Agni who conveys the oblations offered to the departed manes. (7) Swadhå and Salutation unto Yama, Angiras. (8)

As before, he shall place funeral cakes at the three places. (9) After having filled the three trenches with rice and clarified butter, honey and meat, he shall utter "This is for you." (10) On the day of death he shall perform this ceremony, every month. (11) At the end of the year he shall give food to the Brahmanas, after having fed the deities in honor of the deceased, and ot his father, grand-father and the great grand-father. (12) At the rite he shall perform the burnt offering, the invocation and the offering of water for washing feet. (13)

^{*} The first Sráddha performed for a deceasd person.

With the Mantram "may earth unite thee" and "united your mind" he shall pour water for washing feet from the vessel destined for the deceased person into the three vessels containing water for washing the feet of the ancestors. (14) He must place four funeral cakes near the leavings. (15) He shall show out the Brahmanas after they had rinsed their mouths and been presented with sacrificial fees. (16) He shall knead together the funeral cake of the deceased with the three funeral cakes and mix the water for washing his feet and his Arghya with theirs. (197) He shall do the same near the three trenches. (18) The Sapindikaranam shall be performed on the thirteenth, after the monthly S'raddhas have been performed on the twelfth day. (19) For Sudras [it shall be peformed] on the twelfth day without any Mantras (20) If there be an intercalary month during the year he shall add one day to that of the monthly S'raddhas. (21)

Similarly, the ceremony of Sapindikaranam of women shall be performed. One shall perform a S'râddha, every year, so long he lives. (22) He, for whom a Sapindikaranam shall be performed within a year, shall be honored by making a gift, all through the year, of food, and of a jar of water to a Brâhmaṇa in his memory. (23)

CHAPTER XXII.

THE impurity of a Brahmana, consequent on the birth or death of Sapindas, lasts for ten days. (1) That of a Kshatriya lasts twelve days. (2) That of a S'udra lasts

for a month* (3) The relationship of a Sapinda ceases. with the seventh man (in descent). (4) During impurity offerings to the sacred fire, acceptance of gifts and sacred studies shall be stopped. (5) No one shall take the food of one suffering from impurity. (6) He, who once pertakes of the food of Brahmanas or others, while they are in a state of impurity, will remain impure as long as they (7) After the expiration of the period of impurity, he shall perform a penitential rite. (8) Having partaken of the food of one of his own caste while he is in a state of impurity, a twice-born person shall come to a river, and plunge into it, and recite thrice the hymn of Aghamarshanam. And having come out of the river he shall recite the Gâyatri one thousand and eight times. (9) If a Brahmana partakes of the food of a Kshatriya in a state of impurity, he shall he purified by fasting on the previous night. (10) [The same penance is laid down for a Kshatriya who has partaken of the food of a Vais'ya while the latter was impure. (11) A Brahmana [having partaken of the food] of an impure Vais'ya shall fast for three nights. (12) a Kshatriya and a Vais'ya [have partaken of the food] of a Brahmana or a Kshatriya, who was impure, they shall come to a river and recite the Gâyatri five hundred times. (13) Having partaken of the food of a Brâhmana while in a state of impurity a Vais'ya shall recite the Gâyatri one hundred and eight times. (14) A twiceborn person [who partakes of the food] of a S'udra while in a state of impurity, shall perform the Prajapatyam penance. (15) A S'udra [after partaking of the food]

^{*} Evidently in the Bengal recension a text has been left off. There is no mention relating to the impurity of the Vaisyas. It shall be "that of the Vaisyas lasts for fifteen days."

of a twice-born person, while in a state of impurity, must bathe [in a river]. (16) A S'udra [partaking of the foodl of another S'udra, while in a state of impurity. must bathe and drink Panchagavyam. (17) For wives and female slaves in the direct order of castes [the period of impurity is the same as that of their husband or Master. (18) On the death of their husband [the period of] impurity lasts according to the order of their castes. (19) If Sapindas of a superior caste [die or are born], the period of impurity for the lower caste relations is of the same duration with that of the members of the higher caste. (20) When Kshatriya, Vai'sya or S'udra Sapindas of a Brahmana [are born or dead], he becomes pure within six nights, three nights, or one night respectively. (21) If Vais'ya and S'udra Sapindas of a Kshatriya [are born or dead]. he becomes pure within six or three nights respectively (22) If the S'udra Sapindas of a Vais'ya [are born or dead], he becomes pure within six nights. (23) In an abortion of pregnancy a woman remains impure for as many number of nights as that of the months of conception. (24) The relatives of children, that have died directly after birth, and of still born children become pure at once. (25) [Those] of a child, dead before teething, [become purified] at once. (26) Neither the rite of fire nor that of water shall be performed for it. (27) For a child that has teethed, but has not yet been shorn [purity is obtained] in one day and night. (28) For a child that has been shorn but not initiated [purity is obtained] in three nights. (29) /sfter that [purity is obtained] in time mentioned before (30) Marriage ceremony is the initiation for women. (31) There is no impurity on the father's side for married women. (32) If they live at their father's house during

the child-birth, or if they die there, (their distant relatives are purified) in one night and their parents (in three nights.) (33) If during the period of impurity, consequent on birth, another birth-impurity takes place, it ends with the termination of the former impurity. (34) [If it takes place] when only one night [of the period of impurity] remains, [the second one terminates] two days later. (35) [If it takes place] when one watch [only of the last night remains, it ends] three days later. (36) [The same rule holds good], if a relative dies during a period of impurity consequent on the death [of another relative.] (37) Hearing of the birth or death [of a relative] while living in another country, one becomes purified after the termination of the period remaining to complete [the full term of impurity]. (38) If the period of impurity, but not a whole year, has passed away [he is purified] in one night. (39) After that time, [one is purified] by a bath. (40) If one s preceptor or maternal grand-father is dead, she is purified] in three nights. (41) , Likewise, on the births and and deaths of sons not begotten of one's own loins, and if wives, who had another husband before, have been delivered of a child, or have died. (42) [One becomes purified] in one night, if the wife or son of his teacher, or his Upádhyáya (sub-teacher), or his maternal uncle, or his father-in-law, or a brother-in-law, or a fellow student, or a pupil is dead. (43) The same is the period of impurity, if the king of that country in which he lives is dead. (44) Similarly, if one, who is not a Sapinda dies in his house. (45) There is no impurity for those killed by (falling from) a precipice, by a fire, or fasting, or in battle, by lightning or by the king. (46) Nor [there is impurity] for the kings while discharging their duties. (47) [Nor there is impurity] for persons

observant of religious vows while engaged in performing penances. (48) Nor for those who daily give away food while distributing it. (49) Nor for workmen while engaged in their work. (50)

Nor for those who carry out king's orders at his desire. (51) Nor when the image of a deity is installed and during a marriage ceremony, if those ceremonies have already begun. (52) Nor when a disaster overruns a country. (53) Nor in times of extreme distress. (54) Suicides or outcasts cause no impurity nor receive any watery libations. (55) On the death of an outcast, a female slave of his must upturn a pot with water with her feet, (saying "drink thou this"). (56) He, who cuts the rope by which [a suicide] has hung himself, becomes purified by performing the Taptakrichchha. (57) So does he, who takes part in the funeral of a suicide. (68) So does he, who sheds tear for him. (59). He, who sheds tears for a dead man, becomes purified by a bath along with the relatives of the latter. (60) If he has done so before the bones have been collected, [he becomes purified by bathing with his cloth on. (61) If a twiceborn person has followed the dead body of a S'udra, he must go to a river, and having plunged into it, recite the Agharmashnanam three times; and then, after having emerged from it, recite the Gáyatri one thousand and eight times. (62) [After following the dead body] of a twiceborn person [he shall recite the Gáyatri] one hundred eight times. (63) If a S'udra has followed the dead body of a twice-born person he must bathe. (64) All the castes, coming near to the smoke of a funeral pyre, shall bathe (65) [Bathing is laid down] after sexual intercourse. bad dreams, when blood has come out from the throat. and after having vomitted or passed excreta. (66) After shaving. (67) After having touched one who has

touched a corpse, or a woman in her menses, or a Chandala or a sacrificial post. (68) And [after having touched] the corpse of a five-toed animal, save those that may be eaten, or their bones, still moist with fat (69) In all such ablutions he must not put on his cloth without having washed it before. (70) A woman in her course becomes pure after four days by bathing. (71) Having touched another woman of lower castes who is in her menses, a woman in her menses must not eat again till she is purified. (72) Having touched one of her own caste, or one of a higher caste [in her course, a woman shall take her meals after bathing. (73) Having sneezed, having slept, having eaten, going to eat, or to study, having drunk, having bathed, having spat, having put on his cloth, having walked on the high road, having passed urine or excreta, and having touched the bones, no longer moist with fat, of a five-toed animal, one must rinse his mouth. (74) Like wise, after holding conversation with a Chandála or a Mlechchha. (75) If the lower part of his body below the navel, or one of his fore arms has been defiled by impure excretions of the body, by the spirituous liquors, or by intoxicating drinks, he is purified by cleansing the said limb with earth and water. (76) another part of his body is defiled, she becomes purified by cleansing it] with earth and water and by bathing. (77) If his mouth has been defiled, [he becomes purified] by fasting, bathing and drinking Panchagavyam. (78) Similarly, if his lips have been defiled. (79)

Adeps, semen, blood, dandruffs, urine, fœces, earwax, nail-parings, phlegm, tears, rheum, and sweat form the twelve impure excretions of the body. (80)

Gaudi (distilled from sugar), Mâdhvi (distilled from the blossoms of the Madhuka flowers) and Paishthi (distilled from rice)—these are known as the three kinds of spirituous liquor; as one, so are all; none of them shall be touched by the twice-born. (81)

That distilled from Madhuka blossoms, from molasses, from the fruits of the Tanka (or Kapittha tree), of the jujube tree, of the date tree, or of the bread-fruit tree, from grapes, from (Mairenga) and from the sap of the coconut tree, and Mådhvi:wine. (32)

These ten intoxicating drinks are unclean for a Brahmana; but by touching them, a Kshatriya, or a Vais'ya commits no sin. (83)

Having performed the funeral rite of his dead preceptor, a pupil becomes pure, after ten nights, like those (kinsmen), who carry away the dead. (84)

A student does not infringe the rules of his order by carrying away, when dead, his teacher, or his subteacher, or his father, or his mother, or his Guru. (85)

A student shall not offer watery libations to a deceased relative [save his parents] till all the period of his studentship is over; but, if after its expiration, he offers a libation of water, he becomes pure after three nights. (86)

Knowledge, ascetic austerities, fire, food, earth, mind, water, smearing [with cowdung], religious acrs, the sun and the time are purifiers of embodied creatures. (87)

Of all pure things, pure food is known as the most excellent; for he, who eats pure food only, is truly pure; not he who is only purified with earth and water. (88)

The learned are purified by forgiveness; those who have committed iniquitous deeds, by acts of liberality; those who have sinned in secret, by the recitation of prayers; those, who best know the Vedas, by ascetic austerities. (\$9)

What is to be purified should be purified by water and earth; a river is purified by its current; a woman whose thoughts have been impure, by menses; and the foremost of the twice-born, by renouncing the world. (90).

Fire purifies the body; the mind is purified by truth; the soul is purified by learning and asceticism; and the understanding, by knowledge. (91)

Thus is determined the measure for purifying the body. Now hear the rules of purifying various kinds of articles. (92)

CHAPTER XXIII.

WHAT has been defiled by the impure excretions of the body, by wines, or by intoxicating liquors, is highly impure. (1) All iron vessels, highly impure, become pure by being thrown into fire. (2) Articles made of gems, or of stones, or of water shells [become purified] by keeping them buried in the earth for seven days; (3) Those made of horns, or of teeth, or of bone, by planing them. (4) [Vessels] made of wood or earth must be thrown away. (5) Of a cloth, which has been defiled, in the highest degree, the spart, which being washed becomes discoloured, shall be cut off. (6) With water is effected the purification of articles made of gold, silver, water-shells or gems, when they are not smeared [with greasy substances.] (7) So are stone-cups and vessels used at sacrifices; (8) Sacrificial pots, ordinary wooden laddles, and wooden laddles used for pouring clarified butter are cleansed with hot water. (9) In sacrifices, the vessels for sacrifices [are cleansed]

by being rubbed with the hand. (10) Sword-shaped pieces of wood for stirring the boiled rice, winnowing baskets, implements used for preparing grain, pestles and mortars [are cleansed] by being sprinkled over with water; (11) [So] of beds, vehicles and seats. (12) Likewise, a large quantity. (13) Grain, antelope-skins, ropes, woven cloth, articles made of bamboo, thread, cotton and clothes [are similarly cleansed.] (14) Also, pot-herbs, roots, fruits; and flowers; (15) Similarly, grass, fire-wood, dry cow-dung and leaves. (16) These [are cleansed] by washing; (17) And so of a small quantity. (18) Silk and wool [are cleansed] with saline earths. (10) Blankets made of the hair of mountain-goats [are cleansed] with the fruits of the soapplant; (20) Clothes made of the bark of trees, with Bel fruit; (21) Linen cloth, with white sesamum. (22) [The purification of rugs] made of deer's hair [is effected] by lotus seeds; (23) That of copper, bell-metal, tin and lead vessels [is effected by] acidulated water; (24-25) [That] of white copper and iron vessels with ashes: (26) Wooden articles by planing; (27) Vessels made of fruits (such as cocoanuts, bottle-gourd), by [being rubbed with] cow's hair; (28) A collection of articles by being sprinkled over [with water]; (20) Liquids such as, melted butter), by being scraped off with (two blades of Kusha grass, to the length of an open palm (Prådesha); (30) A large quantity of treacle and other preparations from sugar-cane, kept in the house, by being sprinkled with water and heated on fire.* (31) The

^{*} According to Nanda Pundit, a small quantity of treacle or candied sugar, kept in the house, requires to be sprinkled with water only. If they are kept elsewhere than in the house, as if they are exposed for sale, they require no purification by an express text of the Smriti.

same rule holds good in respect of all kinds of salt.* (32) Impure earthen vessels shall be purified by a second burning; (33) Images of gods, by cleansing them in the same manner as the materials they are composed of are cleansed, and by re-instating them. (34) Only that much of undressed grain, which has been actually soiled, should be rejected, and the rest should be cleansed by threshing and washing. (35) Prepared grains of more than a Drona measure (sixty-four seers) suffer no defilement. (36) Portion of it, actually soiled or defiled, should be thrown away, and the residue shall be purified by sprinkling over it water, consecrated with the Gáyatri Mantra, and in which a piece of gold has been immersed; or it should be shown to a goat, or exposed to the fire. (37)

Food, which has been nibbled by a bird,† or smelled at by a cow, or touched by foot, or sneezed upon, or defiled by insects or human hair, is purified by scattering (loose) earth over it. (38)

In purification of all defiled articles, earth and water shall be so long applied to an object, smeared with a defiling substance, as long as its smell and stain shall remain on that article. (39)

Pure is the mouth of a horse, impure is the mouth of a cow, impure are the excretions of the human body; roads are purified by the rays of the sun and of the moon, as well as by the winds. (40)

Mire and water in the ruts on a high road, defiled by the touch of a dog, of a crow, or of a low caste

The main species of salt such as, rocksalt, sea-salt, Sauvarcha salt, Samhhala salt, and earth salt, (a kind of saline effloresence of the earth.)

t Whose flash may be eaten.

person, as well as buildings constructed of baked bricks are purified by the winds. (41)

Persons, extremely defiled, shall be caused to effect their purification with earth and water, every day, without idleness. (42)

Unless otherwise defiled by the touch of any impure substance, stagnant water, enough to quench the thirst of a cow, is pure; so is the water on a mountain top. (43)

The water of a well, defiled to the highest extent, or in which a five-togd animal* has died, shall be baled out, and the rest shall be dried up with cloth. (44)

In a well, buttressed with burnt bricks (and defiled in the preceding manner), a fire shall be caused to be lighted, and Panchagavyam shall be cast into it when fresh water will be coming forth. (45)

For ponds and small reservoirs of water, the mode of purification is as laid down in respect of wells; O earth, large tanks or reservoirs of water (rivers) are never defiled. (46)

The gods have ordained three things as pure in respect of Bråhmanas viz., (1) things not seen or known to be actually defiled, (2) things sprinkled or washed with water (in case of suspicious purity), (3) and things pronounced or declared as pure by Bråhmanas. (47)

Perpetually pure is the hand of an artisan, pure is the commodity exposed for sale, pure is the article gifted to a Bráhmana and perpetually pure are all receptacles. (48)

Perpetually pure is the face of a woman, birds are pure in respect of felling fruits, pure is the mouth of a calf

Other than those species of five toed animals whose flesh may be eaten.

in respect of secreting the milk at the time of milching pure is the face of a dog at the time of catching a game. (49) Pure is the flesh of an animal killed by a dog, by a Chandâla, by a robber, or by any other carnivorous animal. (50). Pure are the apertures of the human body situate above the umbilicus; secreted excretions of the human body, as well as apertures* below the navel are always impure. (51). Flies, small particles of saliva, shadows of the degraded, cows, horses, rays of the sun or of the moon, dust, earth, winds, fire and cats are always pure in respect of touch (52). Particles of saliva falling from one's mouth on one's body do not make it impure, as leavings do (Uchchhistam); nor do hairs of beard entering one's mouth, nor the particles of food sticking to one's teeth. (53) Drops of water used in rinsing the mouth of another and falling on one's feet do not mak them impure; such drops) are pure like the water welling up from beneath the earth (54). A person holding an article in his hand and (happening) to be defiled by the touch of leavings (any impure substance) shall be purified by rinsing his month, without laying that article on the ground. (55)

A house is purified by scouring it with a broom and washing; a book, by washing; and a ground, by washing, scraping and burning, as well as by fastening cows on its surface. (56). Cows are auspicious purifiers; on cows depend the worlds, from cows proceed (originate) the religious sacrifices cows destroy all kinds of sin.

^{*} The human body is provided with nine apertures, according to the Sanskrit anatomy:—they are the mouth, the two ears; the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the orifices of the organs of excretion and generation, the last two being always impure.

Cowdung, cow's urine, cow-milk, cow-bile (Goro-chona*) cow-butter, and curdled cow-milk are-the six most auspicious articles, that are obtained from cows; auspiciously purifying are the washings of cow-horns, which destroy all sin. (57—59)

Scratching the body of a cow destroys all sin; by giving morsels of food to the cows one is glorified in heaven. (60)

The (river) Ganges resides where cows are penned (Gotirthat); prosperity, in the dusts of their couch; and fortune, in dry cow-dung; hence one should constantly make obeisance to cows. (61)

CHAPTER XXIV.

A BRAHMANA may have four wives in the direct? order of castes; (1) a Kshatriya, thr:; (2) a Vais'ya, two, (3) and a S'udra, one (4) Wives marrying husbands of their own castes shall join their hands. (5) In marrying a husband of a different caste a Kshatriya girl shall take hold of an arrow in her hand; (6) a Vais'ya girl, a goading stick (7) and a S'udra girl, the skirt of her cloth. A man shall not marry a wife belonging to the same Gotra or Pravara; as himself; (8—9) nor a girl within the fifth degree of descent

^{*} Gorochana is a kind of pigment prepared from biliaty concretion of cows.

[†] The text is Gavam hi terthe—Jolly translates it as in urine of a cow, perhaps from a different reading of the text Gavam hi Mutre.

[‡] The term Gotra refers to descent from the same Rishi, while the term Prawara refers to descent from p common Mantra. Krit, or the Rishi invoked at the beginning of a religious sacrifice by a particular branch of Brahmanas.

on his mother's side and within seventh degree of descent on his father's side; (10) nor one born of low parents; (11) nor one suffering from any incurable disease; (12) nor one who has got an excess lumb or bodily appendage; (13) nor one who has a lesser number of limbs; (14) nor one whose complexion is extremely brown; (15) nor one who is foul-mouthed and extremely garrulous. (16)

There are eight forms of marriage, (17) vis,. Riáhma, Dawa, A'rsha, Prájapatya, Gåndharvah, A'sura, Ràkshasa and Pais'acha. (18) The Brahma form of marriage is that in which a qualified bride is invited and married to a girl. (19) The Daiva marriage is that in which a girl is married to a priest, officiating at a religious sacrifice, in lieu of his Dakshina. (20) The A'rsha form is that in which a girl is given away in marriage on the receipt of a pair of oxen. (21) The Pråjåpatva form is that in which a girl is given away in marriage by soliciting the bridegroom. (22) The union of a willing couple, without the consent of their parents, is called Gandharva. (23) The A'sura marriage (is effected) by the purchase of the bride; (24) The Råkshasa is, by kidnapping, or by forcibly seizing the bride in war: (25) The Paishacha is, by ravishing the bride in sleep or while under the influence wine. Of these the first four forms are virtuous. (26-27) The Gandharva form is virtuous for a Kshatriya. (28) A son procreated in a Brahma marriage redeems twenty one persons; * (29) A son procreated in a Daiva form of marriage, fourteen: (30) A son procreated in an A'rsha form of marriage, seven; (31) And a son procreated in a Prajapatya form of marriage, four. (32) He, who gives away the bride

Ten ancestors, ten descendants and the giver.

in a Brahma form of marriage goes to the region of Brahma, (33) That in a Daiva form to heaven; that in an Arsha form to the region of Vishnu; that in a Prajapatya form to the region of the gods, and that in a Gandharva to the region of the Gandharvas (34—37).

Father, Grand-father, brother, Sapindas, maternal grand-father and mother are competent to give away a girl in marriage (38) In the absence of the preceding one, each succeeding person is competent to give her away (39)

An unmarried woman, who passed three monthly courses, may choose a husband on the expiry of her third menstrual period. (40)

An unmarried girl, who menstruates, while living in her father's house, should be regarded as a degraded woman, a man commits no sin, by carrying her away (from the custody of her guardians) (41)

CHAPTER XXV.

Now about the duties of wives (1) (They are as follows). To observe the same religious rites as their husbands.* (2) To serve her elders, mother-in-law and father-in-law, as well as the gods and Atithis (arrived at her house.) (3) To keep her household articles cleansed and in proper array. (4) Not to be lavish in her expenses. (5) To keep her purse concealed.† (6) Not to practise love-charms with roots or drugs. (7)

The text has Samana-Vrata-Charitvam. Jolly has erred in trauslating it as "to live in harmony with her husband."

[†] The text has Sugupta Bhándatá. Jolly has translated it as" to maintain saving habits," which is some what free,

To observe auspicious customs. (8) Not to decorate her person during the stay of her lord in a distant country. (9) Not to resort to houses of strangers. (10) Not to stay at the window or door of her house. (11) Dependence in all acts (12) Dependence on her father, husband and son (in her childhood, youth and old age. (12) To live the life of an ascetic (perfect chastity) after the death of her lord, or to follow him on the funeral pile. (14)

Wives have no religious sacrifice, penance, or fast ing apart from their husbands; by serving thefr husbands they are glorified in heaven. (15) In the life time of her husband, a wife, who observes a vow of fasting, rebs him of a portion of his life-duration, and goes to hell. (16)

Even a sonless woman, living the life of perfect chastity, after the demise of her-lord, goes to heaven, like the *Brahmachárins*. (17)

CHAPTER XXVI.

EVEN in the existence of many wives, all of the same caste with him, a man shall perform a religious rite in the company of his eldest (wife). (1) In the case of one having several wives of diverse castes, one shall perform a religious ceremony in the company of his youngest wife, if she be of his own caste. In the absence of a wife of his own caste, one shall perform a religious rite with a wife belonging to a caste next to that of his own. The same rule holds good in case of disqualification i.e., (when the proper wife is physically disqualified from joining him in the performance of

the rite, as during her menstrual period*). (2-3) The S'udra wife of a twice born one shall not have the same privilege. (4)

The S'udra wife of a Brâhmana can never be for virtue. She is only the object of enjoyment of a passionate Brâhmana. (5) Twice born ones, who, through tolly, marry women of low castes, degrade their sons and families to the Status of a S'udra. (6)

The gods and Pitris do not accept the oblations offered to them by (twice born ones), who perform the Daiva and Pitri (sacrifices), or propitiate the Atithis, in the company of their S'udra wives; such men go to hell. (7)

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE rite of Nisheka shall be done unto a woman when signs of her full uterine development will be patent.† (1)

- The text has Anápadi, which according to the commentator, means while labouring under a physical disqualification. Jolly has translated it as distress, which is not the right meaning.
- + The text has Garbhasya Spashtatd jndné—Jolly following Nanda Pandit has translated "Garbha" as "ritu" i. e. the time favourable for procreation, following immediately upon the menstrual evacuation. We see no reason for adopting the interpretation of Nanda. The term Garbha in the sense of uterus occurs may times in the Sushruta Samhita (Sharia Sthanam) but we do not remember that it occurs anywhere in the Ayurveda in the sense of menses or menstrual period. Our interpretation is more in conformity with the spirit of the Smriti, which lays down that the rite of Garbhádhánam should be performed unto a girl after the completion of her uterine development, and not immediately after her first flow, when in most instances the reproductive organs continue unripe.

The rite of Punsavanam (causation of the birth of a male child) before the quickning of the child is felt in the womb.* (2) The rite of Simantonnayanam (parting of hair) on the sixth or eighth month of pregnancy. (3) The rite of Jåtakarma (post-natal ceremony) on the birth of the child. (4) The rite of naming (should be done unto the child) on the expiry of the period of uncleanness. (5) The name of a Bráhmana should be one of auspicious import. (6) That of a Kshatriya should be a term implying strength. (7) That of a Vais'ya, a term signifying wealth or opulence. (8) That of a S'udra should be a term implying humbleness or servility.† (9) The showing of the sun to the child shall be made in the fourth month after its birth. (10)

^{*} Jolly rightly subscribes to the view of Nanda pundit, who combats expressly the opinion that this ceremony has the consecretion of the mother and not the consecration of the fœtus, for its object. The object of Punsavanam, as its name implies, was, according to the views of the framers of the Ayurveda, the causation of the birth of a male child; and they have rightly laid down that, the ceremony, as well as the accompanying medicinal agents which facilitate the birth of a male child, should be done unto and administered to the mother in the third month of gestation, before the sex of the fœtus is determined. The Rishis too were aware of the fact that the predominance of Katabolism (Pitrika Shakti) or anabolism (Matrika Sakati) in the fætal body gives rise to its male or female sex. Charaka, Sushruta, Bagbhat and other masters of the Ayurveda bave laid down elaborate systems of medicine and dietics for the purpose, and Aruna Dutta, the commentator of the Ashtanga-Hridayam, have quoted texts from Daruváhi and other embryologists of ancient India, which show that the secret of sexual diamorphism was not unknown to the Rishis of India. The essential object of the ceremony is not so much the consecration of the mother or the feetus, as the causation of a male child.

[†] The text has Jugupsitam. Jolly has translated it as "indicating contempt" which does not give the real import of the text.

The rite of Annaprashnam (of first feeding the child with boiled rice or Payasa) should be done in the sixth month. (11) The rite of tonsure in the third year.# (12) These rites shall be done unto women without Mantras. (13) Marriages of women shall be done with Mantras. (14) The rite of Upanayanam shall be done unto a (Bráhmana) child in the eighth year after conception. (15) That of a Kshatriya in the eleventh year after conception. (16) That of Vais'ya in the twelfth year after conception. (17). Of them the girdles shall be respectively composed of Munja, grass, bow-string and Valvaja. (18) Their strings (holy thread-Upavita) and garments shall be made of cotton, hemp and wool respectively. (19) They shall wear the skins of deer, tiger, and goat respectively. (20) Their rods shall be made of Palasha, Khadira, and Audumvara woods respectively. (21) And they shall reach up to the rim of hair, forehead and tip of the nose in the case of Bráhmana, Kshatriya, and Vais'ya respectively. (22) Or all of them may use all the above kinds of rod. (23) And their staves should not be crooked, nor with their barks stripped off. (24) In begging alms they should put in the word Bhavat (Sir) at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of their prayers respectively † (25)

^{*} Trilochana Acharyaya in his commentary on the Yajnavalkya Samhita asserts that the first or the third year is the proper time for doing the ceremony of tonsure. Raghunandana holds that it should be done in the third year, either after the conception or birth of a child. Nanda Pandit subscribes to the latter opinion.

⁺ According as they are Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, and Vais'yas. The term Phavat (Sir) should be used in respect of Males and Bhavati (lady) in respect of females at the time of asking for alms. Jolly has translated Bhavat as "lady," which, in fact means sir, Bhavati (lady) being its teminine form,—Tr.

The ceremony of initiation with the holy thread must not be delayed beyond the sixteenth year in the case of Bráhmana, beyond the twenty-second year in the case of a Kshatriya, and beyond the twenty-fourth year in the case of a Vais'ya youth. (26)

Beyond these age limits, youths of these three castes, not duly initiated with the thread, become degraded, and deprived of the privilege of being initiated with the Savitri Mantra and are called Vratyás. (27)

The skin, the thread, the girdle, the staff, and the garment, enjoined to be used by a youth of any particular caste, during the Upanayanam ceremony, should be used by him in other religious rites as well. (28)

A girdle, a skin, a staff, a holy thread, or a Kamundalu (ewer), broken or spoiled by use, should be thrown into the water, and one should take a new one, consecrated with the Mantras. (29)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Now the students of the *Védas* (Brahmachârins) shall reside ir. the houses of their preceptors. (1) And perform the two rites of *Sandhyâ*, every day. (2) Standding he (a Brahmachârin) shall perform the morning *Sandhya*, and the evening *Sandhyâ*, seated. (3) At both these times he shall bathe and offer oblations in the 'fire. (4) He shall plunge into the water without reciting any *Mantra* (*Dandabat**.) (5) He shall study (the Vedas) when called upon to do so. (6) He shall

The text has Dandavat Majjanam. An ablution taken without reciting any Mantra (Amantra Sndnam) is called Dandavat Majjanam and not, as Jolly has translated it, a plunge into the water like a rod."

do what is pleasant and beneficial to his preceptor. (7) He shall wear his girdle, his holy thread, and his skin, and (carry) his staff. (8) He shall beg at the houses of virtuous persons, other than his Gurus and relatives. (9) With the permission of his preceptor, he shall eat what he has obtained by begging. (10) He shall refrain from taking artificial salt, meals on the occasion of a S'ráddha ceremony, leavings other than those of his Guru's plates, and all kinds of stale food, and abjure all singing, dancing, sexual intercourse. lewd talk, honey, meat-diet, abusive language, hurtful feelings and collyriums. (11) He shall sleep on a low couch. (12) He shall rise before, and lie down after, his preceptor. (13) After performing his Sandhya he shall salute his preceptor. (14) He shall simu! taneously catch hold of the two feet of his preceptor with his two hands. (15) The right foot with the right hand and the left foot with the left hand. (16) After salutation he shall mention his own name (as I am such and such) and add the word 'Bhos' at the end of his address. (17) He must not speak to his preceptor while he is himself sitting, standing, lying down, eating, or averting his face. (18) If his preceptor sits, let him speak to him, standing up, if he walks, advancing him, if he is coming towards him, meeting him, if he runs, running after him. (19) Turning round so as to meet him, if his face is averted. (20) Approaching him, if he is at a distance. (21) Bending to him if he is in a reclining posture. (22) Before his eyes, let him not sit in a careless manner. (23) Let him not pronounce his name without due respect. (24) Let him not imitate his speech, gait and manner. (25) Let him leave the place where he (Guru) is calumnised or lightly spoken of. (26) Let him not sit on the same cushion with him.

(27) Except in a boat, or in carriage, or on a stoneslab. (28) Show him the respect of a Guru, if a preceptor's preceptor is arrived (20) Without the permission of his preceptor, let him not speak to his own relatives (parents, etc.) (30) On a preceptor's son, junior, or equal to him in years, happening to be his tutor, he shall pay the same respect to him as to his own preceptor. (31) Let him not wash his (Guru's, son's) feet. (32) Nor eat the leavings of his plates. (33) Thus he shall master one Veda, or two Vedas, or three Vedas. (34) After that, the Vedangas. (35) He, who without having studied the Vedas, attempts to study any other book, degrades himself and his progeny to the status of a S'udra. (36) The first birth is from mother. The second birth is on the occasion of putting on the Maunji girdle. (37) In this second birth the Savitri is his mother and the preceptor is his father. (38) Herein lies his twice-bornness. (30) A twice-born one, hefore he puts on the Maunji girdle, is like unto a S'udra. (40) A Brahmacharin shall either be clean shorn or wear clotted hair. (41) After completing the study of the Vedas, he shall give remuneration to his preceptor with his permission, and then take an ablution. (42) Or he shall pass the remaining portion of his life in the house of his preceptor. (43) On the death of his preceptor he shall behave to his son as his preceptor. (44) Or in the absence of his preceptor's son, he shall so behave to his preceptor's wives, or to his preceptor's relations. (45) On the failure of such wives or relations, a true, ritualistic Brahmacharin shall attend to the service of the sacred fire. (46)

A twice-born one, who thus observes the vow of Brahmackaryam, with all his senses put under a healthy

control, goes to the eternal region, and does not revert to existence. (47)

A wilful evacuation of semen by a Brahmacharin is pronounced as a breach of the vow by the pious Brahma-Vâdins. (48)

Having committed this sin, he shall put on the skin of an ass, and beg at seven houses, confessing his guilt. (49)

For a year, he shall live on what he shall obtain by thus begging, every day, and bathe, three times a day; whereby he shall regain his purity. (50)

Having unconsciously spent his seed in a dream, a Brahmacharin shall bathe, and worship the sun, and three times recite the Punarmani etc., verse, whereby he shall regain his purity. (51)

Having failed to live on alms, or to perform the Homas for a week in succession, in the absence of any disease, one shall practise the vow of Avakirna. (52)

If the sun rises or sets without the knowledge of a Brahmacharin, keeping in bed out of laziness, he shall fast for an entire day and night, and repeat the Gâyatri Mantra. (53)

CHAPTER XXIX.

HB, who having initiated, and counselled Brahmacharyame to a (twice-born one), gives him instructions in the Vedas, is called an Acharya. (1) He, who teaches (a twice-born pupil) an entire Veda in consideration of fees, or a portion of the Vedas without fres, is called an Upadhyaya. (2) He, who officiates as a priest at one's sacrifice, is called one's Rittvik. (3) One should not

officiate as a priest at the sacrifice of a man, whose birth, conduct, etc., are thoroughly unknown, nor one should initiate such a man with the thread, nor teach him the Vedas. (4—6) Either of the persons, who asks a question he has no right to ask, or answers a question which he has no right to answer, meets his doom, or a bitter animosity is created between them. 7)

Imparting knowledge to a pupil, by teaching whom no piety or end is secured, or who does not render services proportionate to the teaching he receives, proves futile, like the sowing of good seeds in a barren soil. (8)

The (presiding deity of) Learning appeared to a Brahmana, of yore, and said, "I am your secret, inexhaustible treasure; do not divulge me (impart knowledge) to the crooked, to the malicious, and to men who have not controlled their senses; by this my potency will continue unaffected. (9)

O Brahman, disclose me to him, whom thou shalt know as pure, cautious (pains-taking), intelligent, of continent habits, and who does not use any abusive or unpleasant language to you; to such a custodian of treasure shalt thou disclose me. (10)

CHAPTER XXX.

Having performed the rite of *Uphkarman* on the full moon in the month of Shravana or Bhadra, a student must study the Vedas for four months and a half. (s) After that, the rite of *Utsarga* shall be done, outside the town, in respect of the *Vedas* which have been completely studied, and not in respect of those whose studies have not then been completed. (2) The *Vedangas*

should not be studied between the rites of Utsarga and Ubakarman. (3) For the whole day and night, the Vedas should not be studied on the eighth or the fourteenth day of the moon's (wane or increase). (4) Nor at the end of a season nor on the occasion of a so ar or lunar eclipse. (5) Nor for an entire day and night, when Indra's flag is hoisted or taken down. (6) Nor during a strong gale. (7) Nor when rain, lightning and thunder happen out of season. (8) Nor during the happening of an earth-quake, or a meteor-fall, nor during the appearance of the magnetic light in the western sky (Dikdáha). (a) Nor in a village from which a corpse has not been removed. (10) Nor during a battle. (11) Nor while dogs barking, jackals yelling, and asses braying. (13) Nor when the sound of a musical instrument is heard. (13) Nor near the Sudras and the degraded. (14) Nor in the vicinity of a temple, of a cremation ground, at the crossing of four roads, or on a high road. (15) Nor while immersed in water. (16) Nor while riding on an elephant, on a borse, on a camel, in a boat, or in a carriage. (17) Nor while seated with his foot resting on a foot-stool. (18) Not after having vomited. (19) Nor after having been purged. (20) Nor during an indigestion. (21) Nor on the passing of a five toed animal between him and his preceptor. (22) Nor when a king, or a S'rotriya, or a Brahmana has met with an accident. (23) Nor (for three days) after the Upakarman. (24) Nor (for three days) after Utsarga. (25)

He should not study the Rik or the Yayurveda when the Sama Veda will be chanted. (26) He shall not lie down to sleep again after having studied in the latter end of the night. (27) Let him not study during

the interdicted period of study, even being questioned by his preceptor. (28) Inasmuch as the Shastra read during the interdicted period of study fails to bear any fruit both in this world and the next. (20) On the other hand, such studies lessen the life-duration of both the student and his preceptor. (30) Hence, a preceptor, wishing to go to the region of Brahma, shall sow the seeds of sacred knowledge in the soil of a virtuous student; not on forbidden days of study. (31) A pupil shall salute his Guru both at the commencement and end of his Vedic study by taking hold of his feet. (32) He shall utter the Pranava. (33) Moreover, he, who reads the hymns of the Rik Veda, satisfies his departed manes as if with clarified butter. (34) By studying the Yayus he satisfies them as if with honey. (35). He, who studies the Sama melodies satisfies his manes as if with milk. (36) He, who studies the Atharva, satisfies them as if with oblations of meat. (37) He, who studies the Puranas, Itihdsas, Vedangas, and Dharma Shastras, satisfies them as if with oblations of rice. (38) He, who having acquired knowledge sells it for a living in this world, shall derive no benesit from it in the next. (39) He, who uses his knowledge to destroy the reputation of others, will derive no benefit from it in the next world (40) Without the preceptor's permission, a pupil shall not learn the Vedas from another pupil, studying the Vedas. (41) Such a conduct will be regarded as a theft of the Vedas and will lead him to hell. (42)

Let not a student rebel against him from whom he has obtained worldly, Vedic, or spiritual knowledge. (43)

Of one's two fathers, the progenitor and the teacher of the Vedas, more honoured is the teacher of the Vedas, inasmuch as the birth of a twice-born one in the

knowledge of Brahma is the only abiding existence both in this world and the next. (44)

The birth of a child in its mother's womb through the union of its parents, out of carnal desire, is a mere organic existence, which he has in common with the beasts. (45)

The birth, which his teacher, conversant with the Vedas, effects for him, by uttering the Savitri Mantra, is the only true, deathless, decayless existence. (46)

The teacher, who fills his ears with truths, confers happiness upon him in this world, and makes him an heir to immortality; him let a student look upon as his parent, let him not injure such a teacher out of simple gratitude. (47)

CHAPTER XXXI.

(ONE'S) Mother, Father, and preceptor are called one's Great Gurus (veneable elders). (1—2) One must perpetually serve them. (3) Let him do their commands. (4) Let him do what is pleasant and beneficial to them. (5) Without their leave he shall not do anything. (6)

These (one's parents and preceptor) are the three Vedas, these are the three regions, these are the three fires, these are the three gods Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. (7) The father is the (Garhapatya) household fire, the mother is the ceremonial (Dakshina) fire, and the preceptor is the sacrificial (Ahavaniya) fire. (8)

Commendable are all the acts of him, by whom these three are respected.

Futile are the acts of him, by whom these three are dishonoured (9)

Devotion to mother conquers this world, devotion to father conquers heaven, and devotion to preceptor conduers the region of Brahma. (10)

CHAPTER XXXII.

A KING, a priest, a Brahmana conversant with the Vedas, one who dissuades from vice, an uncle, a meternal grandfather, a maternal uncle, a father-in-law, an elder brother, and relations by marriage older than one in years are to be respected as a preceptor. 1) Likewise, the wives of these of their same caste. (2) Likewise, the mother's sister, the father's sister, the elder sister. (3) A father-in-law, an uncle, a méternal uncle and a priest, junior to him in years, he shall salute by rising from his seat. (4) He shall salute his Guru's wives, of inferior castes, from a distance, and not by touching their feet.. (5) He shall not rub or anoint the limbs of his Guru's wives, nor arrange their hair, nor wash their feet, nor do any such service to them, (6) Even a stranger's wife shall be addressed as mother, sister, or daughter. (7) He shall not say "thou" to his Guru. (8) Having anywise offended the dignity of his Guru, he shall fast for the whole day and take his meal after securing his pardon in the evening. (9) He shall not argue with his preceptor out of a spirit of emulation; (10) nor speak ill of him. (11) Nor do anything which he does not like. (12)

A pupil of full twenty years, having acquired the faculty of discrimination, shall not salute a youthful wife of his Guru, by catching hold of her feet. (13)

A youthful disciple shall, at pleasure, duly salute a youthful wife of his Guru, by lying prostrate before her, and by giving out his name as I am such and such. (14)

Following rules of good conduct, a young pupil, having returned from a distant country, should salute his Guru's wife, by taking hold of her feet and prostrating himself on the ground, every day. (15)

Wealth, friend, (mature) age, performances of acts in conformity with the (S'ruti and Smriti) and erudition are the five sources of honour; each succeeding one is more honourable than the one immediately preceding it in the order of enumeration. (16)

A Bråhmana, ten years old, and a Kshatriya of a hundred years of age should be regarded as a father and a son (in respect of honour or precedence), of these two the Bråhmana is the father. (17)

The precedence among Bráhmanas is according to their knowledge, the precedence among Kshatriyas is according to their prowess, the precedence among Vais'yas is according to their (richness) in (wealth ann paddy, and the precedence among S'udras is according to the (seniority) of their births. (18)

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Now the three dreadful enemies of a man are his lust, anger, and greed. (1) And especially of a house-holder on account of the multiplicity of his relations with his environments and other individuals. (2) Attacked (instigated) by this trinity of foes, a man commits sins (respectably falling under the categories of) AtipAtakas (most heinous crimes), Mahápátakas (great crimes)

Anu-phtakas (small crimes) and Upa-phtakas (minor crimes). (3) Also crimes which lead to the loss of a caste, crimes relating to the hybridisation of castes, crimes making their perpetrators unfit to receive alms and the like, crimes leading to different and miscellaneous other crimes. (4—5)

This trinity of lust, anger and greed (covetousness) are the three doors to hell, they kill the self, hence it should be renounced.* (6)

CHAPTER XXXIV.

CARNAL knowledge of one's own mother, daughter, or daughter-in-law constitutes what are called *Atipátakas* (most deadly sins.) (1)

Persons guilty of any of these three classes of Atipátakas shall immolate themselves in fire—there is no other atonement for them. (2)

CHAPTER XXXV.

BRAHMANICIDE, wine-drinking, stealing a Bráhmana's gold,* carnal knowledge of a Guru's wife—these are the Mahāpātakas (great crimes) (1) Likewise, the intercourse with (such criminals). (2) He, who associates with an out-cast, for a year, becomes himself an out-cast. (3) Likewise, by riding in the same carriage, by sharing the same bed, and by eating (in the same row) with him. (4) By holding sexual intercourse, or

This verse also occurs in the Mahábháratam and in the Bhagavad Gitâ, Ch. XVI., 21.

sacrificial intercourse, or intercourse with the mouth*
he becomes an out-cast on the same day. (5)

These deadly sinners shall regain their purity by celebrating a horse-sacrifice, and by visiting all the *Tirthas* in the world. (6)

CHAPTER XXXVI.

KILLING a Kshatriya or a Vais'ya engaged in performing a religious sacrifice, or a woman in her menses, or a pregnant woman, or a woman of the family (Gotra) of Atri who has bathed after her menstrual impurity, or an embryo of unknown sex, or one taken under protection are (crimes) equal to that of killing a Bráhmana. (1) Giving false evidence and killing a friend are crimes equal to that of wine-drinking. (2) Ousting a Bráhmana of his land, and appropriation of trust-money are crimes equal to the crime of gold-theft.† (3)

The crimes of defiling the bed of an uncle, maternal grand father, maternal uncle, father-in law, or a king is equal to that of carnally knowing a gurn's wife. (4) So is the crime of visiting the bed of a father's sister, mother's sister, or a sister. (5) So is the crime of defiling the wife of a S'rotriya, or of a priest, of an Upadhyaya or a friend's wife. (6) So is the crime of visiting the bed of a sister's female friend, of a woman of one's own Gotra, of a woman of one's superior caste, of a virgin, of a low caste woman, of a woman in her menses,

Maukha-Sambandha—(lit. intercourse by the mouth) means teaching or imparting lessons in sacred works, or studying the scriptures in the company of the out-cast.

[†] of not less than eighty Ratis weight.

of a woman who has taken to asceticism or of a female ward of one's own. (7)

These Anupatakins (perpetrators of small sins) are equal to Mahāpātakins (in respect of moral dilinquency) and they shall regain their purity by celebrating horse-sacrifices and by visiting all the Tirthas. (8)

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A LIE about one's own excellence. (1) A false complaint to a king. (2) Falsely calumnising one's own preceptor (3) Speaking slightly of the Vedas. (4) Abandoning one' own undegraded parents, sons, or wife. (5) Partaking of food of Chandalas and eating forbidden articles of fare. (6-7) Stealing other's properties. (8) Going unto other's 'wives. (9) Officiating as priests at sacrifices of men who are unworthy of being so served. (10) Living by adopting a profession not proper to one's own order. (11) Receiving alms from unworthy givers. (12) Killing a Kshatriya, or a Vais'ya, or a S'udra, or a cow. (13) Selling articles which are forbidden to be sold. (14). Suffering one's younger brother to marry before one's self. (15) Marrying before the marriage of one's elder brother. (16) Or to give a daughter in marriage to either of these. (17) Or to officiate as a priest at their nuptial ceremony. (18) To suffer one's self to remain uninitiated beyond the proper age-limit (Vratyata). (19) To teach the Vedus, every day, in consideration of fees. (20) To be taught by one who teaches the Vedas for remuneration. (21) To be employed (by the king's erder) in working all kinds of mines. (22) To make large, sharp instruments. (23) Cutting trees, shrubs, creepers, climbing plants or cereals. (24) Living by prostituting a girl or one's own wife. (25) Attempting to kill another by practising deadly incantations. (26) To cook for one's own use. (27) Omission to kindle the sacred fire, (even in the presence of one's right to do the same). (28) (Neglecting to discharge one's debts to the gods, Rishis and departed manes. (29) Studying of pernicious literature. (30) Atheism. (31) Subsisting by a reprehensible art. (32) Intercourse with women who drink intoxicating spirits. (33) These are the Upapatakas. (34)

Persons guilty of *Upapàtakas* shall practise *Chàndràyana* or *Paràka* penances, or shall celebrate a cow-sacrifice by way of expiation. (35)

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CAUSING bodily pain to a Brahmana. (1) Smelling wines and articles that ought not to be smelled. (2) Crookedness. (3) Sexual connection with beasts. (4) And psodomy (or unnatural connection with a woman) (5). These are the crimes that lead to the loss of caste. (6)

One having wilfully committed any of these (jàti-bhransakara) crimes, shall practise a Krichchha-Sàntapanam penance; having unintentionally committed it, one shall practise a Prajapatyam penance by way of expiation. (7)

CHAPTER XXXIX.

KILLING domestic or wild animals are crimes, which degrade their perpetrators to the status of a mixed caste (Sankareckaranam). (1)

Having wilfully committed any of these crimes, one shall live, for a month, on barley gruel; having unintentionally committed it, one shall practise a Krichchha or an Atikrichchha penance. (2)

CHAPTER XL.

RECEIVING (remuneration)⁸ from a despicable person (such as a Mlechchha, etc.,) Carrying on trade or usury, speaking falsehood and serving a S'udra,—these are crimes that make their perpetrators unworthy of receiving alms (Apàtreekaranam). (1)

Having committed an Upatreekaranam crime one shall practise a Tapta Krichchha or a Sheeta Krichchha penance, or a couple of Maha-Sántapanam penances. (2)

CHAPTER XLI.

KILLING aquatic birds and animals (such as fish, etc,.) and worms and insects. (1—2) Eating things kept in the same box with wine.† (3) These are the crimes which lead to defilement (Malāvaham). (4)

Receiving gifts from such a person would be regarded as an Upapátakam.

The text has Mudyanutgata-Bhojanan which may also mean eating things which contain intoxicating principles within them. Jolly has adopted this interpretation and translated the line as "eating nutmegs or other plants similar to intexicating drinks (in their effects upon the system)."

The practice of a Tapta-Krichchha penance is the atonement for a Malávaham crime; a Krichchham or an Atikrichchham penance may also be practised for its expiation. (5)

CHAPTER XLII.

CRIMES other than those already enumerated should be classed within the *Prakirna* (miscellaneous group). (1)

In a case of *Prakirna* crime, one, considering its gravity or lightness, shall practise an expiatory penance in accordance with the injunctions of a *Brahmana*. (2)

CHAPTEK XLIII.

hells. (1) Tamisram (darkness). (2) Now about Andha Tamisram (total darkness) (3) Rauravam (hell of great howling) (5) Kàla-sutram (hell of time or death). (6) Mahà-narakam (the great hell.) (7) Sanjivanam (re-animating). (8) Abichi (waveless). (9) Tapanam (burning). (10) Sampratapanam (extremely scorching). (11) Sanghātakam (compressing). (12) Kàkolam (ravens). (13) Kandulam* (itching). (14) Kuttanam (cutting). (15) Putimrittikam (of putrid soil). (16) Loha-Shanku (iron-spiked). (17) Richisham (frying pan). (18) Vishama-panthanam (of undulating ways). (17) Kantaka-Shalmali (hell of thorny Shálmali (Malabaricum Bombax) trees. (20) Dipanadi (flame-river.) (21) Asipatra-Vanam (sword leaved forest) and Lohakarakam (Iron-feters.) (22-23)

^{*} Kudmalam is a different reading which Jolly has adopted.

In these Atipatakins, who have failed to do the proper expiating penances, are successively cooked for period of a Kalpa; (24) deadly sinners (Mahapatakins) who have not done penances, for a Manuartaram; (25) Minor sinners (Anupatakins), for the like period; (26) (Unexpiated) Upapatakins, for four Yagas. (27) Those guilty of bringing about the hybridisation of castes for a thousand years (28) Likewise, those guilty of crimes leading to the loss of caste. (29) So are persons guilty of crimes making them unworthy of receiving gifts (Apàtrikaranam). (30) Similarly, those who have committed crimes which lead to defilement. (31) Those guilty of crimes belonging to the Prakirna (miscellaneous) group for a great or small number of years (according to the lightness or gravity of their offences). (32)

After death, sinners, treading on the way of Yama, suffer dreadful pangs. (33)

Dragged by the dire and grimvisaged emissaries of Death, dreadfully frowning, now on this side and now on the other, they are led to undergo sufferings in hell. (34)

And are bitten by dogs, jackals, carnivorous ravens, herons, cranes, bears, serpents and scorpions (35)

Burnt by fire, pricked by thorns, severed with saws and oppressed by thirst. (36)

Oppressed with hunger, attacked by ferocious tigers, and fainting with the putrid smell of blood and pus. (37)

Dreadful emissaries of death with faces of crows, cranes and herons ruthlessly assail them whenever they evince a desire to partake of food and drink, belonging to other departed souls. 38)

In some places they are cooked in oil, somewhere they are mercilessly belaboured with clubs, and somewhere they are pasted on slabs of iron. (39) In one place they are made to eat vomited matter, in another to drink pus and blood; in one place they are subjected to eat excrements, in another putrid flesh, having the smell of pus. (40)

Here enveloped in impenetrable darkness, they are devoured by insects and fire-fanged scorpions. (41)

There they stand shivering in cold, immersed in pools of filthy excrements, or the departed spirits devour one another in distraction of hunger. (42)

Here some are mercilessly belaboured by ghosts, there some are suspended in the air, or shot by hosts of arrows, or cut in pieces. (43)

Here the emissaries of Death trample upon their throats,* their bodies being twisted by coiling snakes, there they are (tormented) with grinding machines† and dragged on by their knees. (44)

Broken-backed, broken-necked, broken-headed, with throats constricted like the girth of a needlet and bodies large as cottage-dwellings, these sinners, suffering the consequences of their sins in hell, take birth in the

^{*} The text has Kanthéshu Daltapádáscha. We fail to understand why Jolly has translated it as "walking upon thorns. Kantha means throat; substituting Kanteshu for Kantheshu, as Jolly as manifestly done, the text would be absurdly senseless and directly condradictory to the sense, indicating the instrumentality of these emissaries of Death in consigning the sinners to the pangs of different hells, as disclosed in the latter part of the couplet, even admitting that Kanta may ever have the meaning of Kantakam (thorn)—Tr.

[†] The Uttara-Khandam of the Garuda Puranam, which is evidently a subsequent addition or interpolation, contains the description of a machine, like a sugar-case mill, in which sinners are thrown in hell.

^{*} The text has Shuchi-kantha. Jolly has translated it as "the necks of these poor beings are not stouter than a needle." We do not wish to make any comment on this.

wombs of lower animals and are subjected to various kinds of pain. (45-46)

CHAPTER XLIV

Now after having suffered torments in hell, the sinners take birth in the wombs of lower animals. (1) Atipatakins successively pass into the life-forms of all immobile creatures. (2) Mahápatakins are successively born into the wombs of insects. (3) Anupatakins in the wombs of birds. (4) Upapatakins in the wombs of aquatic animals. (5) Those, who are guilty of crimes leading to the loss of castes, are re-born in the wombs of amphibious animals. (6) Those, who are guilty of effecting hybridisation of castes, are re-born in the wombs of deer. (7) Those, who are guilty of crimes making men unworthy of receiving alms, take birth in the wombs of lower animals. (8) Those, who are guilty of committing crimes leading to defilement, are re-born in the wombs of out-cast women. (9) Those, who are guilty of Prakirna crimes, are re-born as fierce, carnivorous animals. (10) Those, who have taken forbidden food, or the food of one whose food should not be taken, are re-born as insects. (11) A gold stealer is re-born as a hawk. (12) An encroacher upon a good, public road is re-born as a serpent or a holedwelling animal. (13) A paddy-stealer is re-born as a mouse. (14) A stealer of bell-metal becomes a swan. (15) A water-stealer becomes a water-fowl. (16) A honey-stealer becomes a gad-fly. (17) A milk-stealer becomes a crow. (18.) A juice-stealer* becomes a

^{*} Such as sugar-cane-juice, etc.

dog. (19) A stealer of clarified butter becomes an ichneumon. (20) A meat-stealer becomes a vulture. (21) A lard-stealer becomes a cormorant. (22) An oil-stealer becomes a cockroach. (23) A salt-stealer becomes a cricket. (24) A stealer of milk-curd becomes a herom (25) A silk-stealer becomes a partridge. (26) A linenstealer becomes a frog. (27) A stealer of cotton threads becomes a curlew (Krauncha) (28) A cow-stealer becomes a lizard (God4a) (29) A stealer of treacle becomes a Valguda* (bird). (30) A stealer of scents becomes a mole. (31) A stealer of edible leaves becomes a pea-cock. (32) A stealer of confectionery becomes a boar, (33) A stealer of uncooked grain becomes a porcupine. (34) A fire-stealer becomes a heron. (35) A stealer of house-hold implements becomes a wasp. (36) A stealer of red cloths becomes a Chakora bird. (37) An elephant-stealer becomes a tortoise. (38) A horse-stealer becomes a tiger. (30) A fruit or flowerstealer becomes a monkey. (40) A stealer of women becomes a bear. (41) A cart-stealer becomes a camel (42) A stealer of animals becomes a goat. (43)

The man, who wilfully steals an article belonging to another, or drinks clarified butter not offered unto the sacred fire, is sure to take birth in the womb of a lower animal. (44)

Women, guilty of these crimes, are reborn as females of those animals. (45)

Nanda explains Valguda as a kind of bat, which is evidently identical with Vdgvada mentioned by Haradatta on Gautama, Chap. (XVII 34) Dr. Bulher suggests that it is the name of a species of large harbivorous bat (flying-fox) called Vagud or Vagul in Gujrati.

CHAPTER XLV.

Now, the sinners, let loose from hells after suffering torments therein, having worked up their way from the plane of animal life to that of human existence, are reborn with certain marks on their persons. (1)

Atipatakins shall be reborn as lepers. (2) A Brahmanicide, as a person suffering from pulmonary consumption. (3) A wine drinker, as one suffering from the disease known as black teeth. (4) A gold-stealer as one suffering from bad nails. (5) A defiler of his Guru's bed as one affected with a cutaneous affection (lit, diseased skin) (6) A traitor or slanderer, as one suffering from putrid nose (fetid-smelling coryza). (7) A base informer, as one with foul-breath. (8) A paddy stealer as a deformed person. (9) A person, who steals paddy by substituting bad for good paddy, will be reborn as one with a limb in excess. (10) A stealer of cooked food as a dyspeptic. (11) A stealer of words as a dumb person. (12) A cloth-stealer as one suffering from Psoriasis. (13) A horse stealer as a maimed one. (14) A foul-mouthed abuser of the gods and Brahmanas as a dumb person. (15) A poisoner as one with a loosebound tongue* (16) An incendiary as a lunatic. (17) He, who acts in hostility to his Guru, will be reborn as one suffering from epilepsy. (18) A cow-killer as a blind person. (19) So is the stealer of lamp. (20) An extinguisher of lamp, blind in the one eye. (21) A

The text has Lola jihva which signifies a natural looseness of the muscles of the tongue which impels the patient to constantly protrude and draw in that organ owing to the abnormal accumulation of saliva in his mouth. It does not directly mean a istammerer, as Jolly has translated it, but stammering may ensue as one of the effects of the disease.

seller of tin, chowries, and lead as a washerman. (22) A seller of an animal with unbifurcated hoofs as a hunter (23) An eater of the food of a pander is reborn as a man, who suffers his mouth to be abused. (24) A thief, other than a stealer of gold, is reborn as a bell-man. (25) An usurer, as one suffering from vertigo (26) One, who eats dainties alone, as one suffering from

One, who eats dainties alone, as one suffering from intestinal glands of the Vataja (nervous) type. (27) A breaker of promise or contract, as a bald-pated one. 28) A Brahmacharin, who has broken the vow of chastity, as one suffering from Elephantiasis. (29)

A destroyer of other men's means of subsistence as an indigent one. (30) An oppressor of men as a lifelong invalid. (31)

Thus through the (dynamics) of specific acts men are born with specific marks on their persons, or blind, maimed, hunch-backed, one-eyed, deaf, dumb, dwarfish, or invalid, or as weaklings. Hence one should perform rites of expiation by all means. (32-33)

^{*} The text has Kunddshi which means one depending upon a Kunda for subsistance. 'The son of a woman born in adultery by a man while her husband is living is (Patyan Givati), Kunda, (Syat), M. S. 3. 174.

See also. Yajnavalkya 1. 122 and 224 and Manu 3 158 and not persons born in adultery, in general, as Jolly has translated it.

[†] The text has Ghantika, which means one whose duty is to ring the bell. It is synonemous with Ghantd-tida, a bell-man. Jolly has translated as a "bard."

[†] The text has Bhrdmari, which means one suffering from Bhrama, vertigo or giddiness. Jolly has translated it as epileptic.

The text has *Vatagulmi*, which signifies a person suffering from intestinal glands, due to the excited or agitated condition of the bodily Vayu (neural energy). Jolly has translated it as rheumatic which is manifestly incorrect.

The text has Avakirni which means a Brahmachdrin who has broken his plighted continence, not breakers of the vow of chastity in general, as Jolly has translated it.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE following constitutes a Krichchha penance. (1) Do not eat for three days. (2) Bathe three times, each day. (3) Plunge into the water at each of the three baths and recite the Aghamarshanum Mantra. (4—5) Remain standing in the day. (6) Seated in the night (7) Make the gift of a milch cow at the close of the penance. (8)

This is Aghamarshanam* (9) For three days take meal in the evening; for three days take meal in the morning, and for three days take that which is obtained without solicitation, and fast for three days,—thist is what constitutes a Prajápatyam (10) For three days drink hot water, for three days take warm clarified butter, for three days take warm milk, and fast for (the last) three days. This is what constitutes a Tapta Krichchha (penance). (11) The penance practised in the same manner by substituting cold for hot water, clarified butter, and milk is called a Sheeta Krichchham. To live on milk alone for twenty one days (in succession) constitutes a Krichchhati Krichchham (austerest of the austere; penances). (13) To live on water (Udak) and powders of fried barley grains (Saktu) for a month constitutes an Udaka-krichchham (water-penance). (14) Thus to live upon stems of lotus plants is called Mula Krichchham (root penance). (15) Living on Vilva fruits for a month is called Vilva Krichchham (Vilva-penance) (16) A continuous fasting for twelve days constitutes a Paraka penance. (17) Take cow's urine, cow-milk, curdled cow-milk, melted cow-

^{*} The same pecance may be also practised by fasting for three days and by reading the Aghamarsham Suklam at its close.

[†] The term of a Prájápatyam penance is twelve days,

butter, and washing of Kusha grass on the first day and fast on the day following:-This is what is called a Santapanam penance. (18-19) Habitual taking of any of these substances such as, cow-milk, etc., one day, and fasting on the alternate day (for a weak) constitutes what is called a Mahá Sántapanam. (20) Taking any of these substances alone on the three successive days and thus. for a period of eighteen days, alternated by six sets. of three days' fasting, constitutes what is called an Ati-Santapanam (penance). (21) Eating of oil-cakes after the first day of fasting, followed by a day of fasting; taking of the foam of rice-boilings on the next day, followed by a day of fasting, taking of whey on the next day followed by a day of fasting, taking of barley-powders on the next day followed by a day of fasting constitute what is called a Tulá-purusha (penance). Taking of decoctions of Kusha blades, Palasha leaves, Audumvara leaves, Padma leaves, Vata leaves, Shanka-pushpi leaves and leaves of Brahmi plants, respectively, each day, for a week, constitutes what is called a Parna-Krichchha penance (leaf-penance) (22-23) A full shorn, self-controlled, votary bathing, three times a day, and lying on a couch, is alone competent to practise any of these Krichchka (austere) penances. (24) While engaged in practising any of these penances, one shall renounce all speaking with women and degraded persons, recite the sacred Mantras, and cast libations (of melted butter) in the sacrificial fire according to his might. (25)

CHAPTER XLVII.

Now about Chandrayanah (1) Let a man take morsels of food, unvarying in size, (while engaged in

practising this penance) (2) He shall increase the number of his morsels with that of the lunar phasesduring the light fortnight (3) Successively decreasing it by one, each day, during the dark fortnight, fasting on the day of the new moon. This is what is called a Châs drâyanah. There are two kinds of Chândrayanah, Yavamadhya (barley-middled) and Pipili-madhya (Ant-middled) A Chandrayanah during the middle (of the term) of which a new moon occurs is called Antmiddled. (4-5) That in the middle of which a of full moon occurs is called barley-middled. (6) That in which, a Yati takes eight morsels of food, each day, for a month, is also called a Chandrayanah. (7) That in which one takes four morsels of food in the morning and four morsels of food in the evening is called an Infant Chandrayanah (8) Eating any how three hundred less sixty morsels of food in the course of a month is called Sámanya (general) Chandrayanak. (9) O Earth, the seven, holy Rishis, as well as the gods Brahma and Rudra, having practised this penance of yore, acquired splendid existences. (10)

CHAPTER XEVIII.

CONSIDERING himself as weighed down with sin, committed by his own acts, let a man cook a handful of barley-gruel for his own use.* (1) He shall not cast oblations of the same in fire. (2) Neither must he make the Vali offerings. (3) Let him consecrate this barley-gruel with the (sacred) Mantras, respectively in

^{*} After it has become cold after the cooking.

its unboiled, boiling and cold stages. (4) Protect the boiling barley-gruel, by tying Kusha blades round the neck of the cooking pot, and by reciting the Mantram, which runs as follows:-The holy Soma, who is the Brahma (highest priest) among the gods, the leader among the clear-visioned seers,* the Rishi among Brahmanas, the buffalo among horned animals, the falcon among birds, the Svadhiti tree among the forest trees, tricles down murmuring and imparting holiness. (5-6) He shall take that barley-gruel by pouring it out in a separate vessel. (7) He shall cast oblations of the same unto the fire of his own soul (eat that), and recite the following Mantram: - Salutation unto the gods that are born of mind, the upholders of the mind, the intelligent sons of vitality. May they protect us, may they purify us. (8-9) Then after having sipped water, he shall touch his navely and recite the Mantra running as:-Rest contented in our stomach, . O ye waters, and ye barleycorns, after having been bathed. They shall not prove unwholesome, or incongenial to us, conferring health and immortality, and increasing our sacrifices. 1 (10) The intelligent one shall (perform this rite) for three days; (11) A sinner, for six days. (12) Any of the Máhápátakins will be purified by taking it for seven days. (13) Taking it for [twelve days extinguishes even sins committed by one's ancestors. (14) Taking

^{*} The text has Kavi. Sayana has uniformly explained the term as synonimous with Krantadarshi, a man with a vision extending far beyond the range of that of ordinary mortals, or with a knowledge penetrating far into the darkness beyond the horizon of human knowledge.

[†] The text has Nabhimdlabheta. Jolly has translated it as "let him seize the centre of the vessel."

[‡] The text has Rita-bridhs Iti. Jolly has translated it as increasers of justice.

it for a month extinguishes all sin. (15). Taking gruel of barley corns, passed off indigested with the excrements of a cow, for twenty one days, likewise extinguishes all sin.† (16) The barley-gruel should be conserrated by reciting the following Mantra.

Thou art barley, the king of all food-grains (Dhánya). Varuna is thy presiding deity. Mixed with honey thou dost extinguish all kinds of sin. The holy Rishis have proclaimed thee as purifying and sin-absolving. Barley is clarified butter, barley is honey; barley is water, barley is ambrosia. O you barley corns, efface my sins, and iniquities I have committed by words, by acts and by evil thoughts. (17—18) O ye barley corns, extinguish the sin I have committed by my mind, and body, avert distress and ill-fortune. (19)

O ye barley corns, absolve me of sins I have committed through partaking of food licked by dogs or swine, or defiled by the touch of leavings, and purify me from the stain of negligence to my parents. (20)

Purify me from the sin of eating the food of a courtesan, of a hotel-keeper, of a thief, of a S'udra, as well as that due to my eating on the occasion of a Nava S'râddha, or of a Jâta S'râddha ceremony. (21)

O ye barley corns, purify me from the sin of cunningness I have practised out of ignorance, foolishness, or in my infancy, or in royal courts of justice, or by stealing gold, or by speaking ill of any Bráhmana, by

[†] Gonihara muktanam Yawanam is the word that occurs in the text, which means barley corn passed off undigested by a cow with her excrements and not, as Jolly has translated it, "dissolved in excrements of a cow. The use of such barley grains is recommended by Charaka in certain types of unionry complaints; and they were considered wholesome and purifying by our ancient Rishis.

officiating 2s a priest at the sacrifice of one, who should not be so served. (22)

CHAPTER XLIX.

FAST on the eleventh day of the light fortnight in the month of Agraháyana, and worship the god Vásudeva with offerings of flowers, lighted lamps, burning incensesticks, and scents, on the twelfth day, and feed the Bráhmanas as well. By practising this vow for a year, one is absolved of all sin. By practising this vow, life long, one takes birth in the White Island (Shveta Dvipa), famous in the Puranas as the favourite abode of Vishnu. (1—4)

By practising this vow on the twelfth days of the moon's wane and increase, for a year, one goes to heaven; to the region of Vishnu, by practising it for life. Likewise, on the fifteenth day of the fort-night. (5—7)

By worshipping* Keshava, the embodiment of Yoga, on the day of the full moon, and Keshava, the exponent of Brahma, on the day of the new moon, one attains the nature of Brahma, the highest of all existences. (8)

The day of the full-moon, when the moon is found in the company of the Jupiter in the sky, is called *Maḥati*. The twelfth day of the light fortnight in the month of *S'rāvana*, marked by the asterism *S'ravanā*, is also known by the same epithet; fasts and gifts observed and made on these days bear infinite fruits. (9—10)

According to Nanda Pandit the two forms of Vishnu mentioned here should be regarded as two different deities and worshipped as salutation unto Brahma-Keshawa and salutation unto Yoga-Keshawa.

CHAPTER L.

LET a man build a cottage in the forest and live therein. (1) Let him bathe three times, each day. (2) He shall beg alms in the village, confessing his own guilt. (3) And sleep on a grass-cushion. (4) This is the Great penance (Mahá-Vratam). (5) Having unintentionally killed a Brahman, one shall practise this (Maha Vratam) penance for twelve years, (6) or having unintentionally killed a Kshatriya, engaged in performing a sacrifice, (7) or a pregnant woman, or a woman in her menses, (8) or a woman of the family of Atri, (9) or a friend. (10) This Mahá-Vratam penance should be doubly practised (by a regicide) for (intentionally) killing a king. (II) A quarter part less of this penance should be practised for wilfully killing an ordinary Kshatriya. (12) A half part of the penance for killing an (ordinary) Vais'ya. (13) Half of that (quarter) for killing a S'udra. (14) In all these penances the penitent shall carry a human skull on his staff. (15) He shall be compassionate to all creatures. (16) Clean shorn, he shall follow the cows for a month. (17) He shall sit down after the cows are seated, and remain standing when they will so remain. (18) He shall succour them when distressed. (19) Protect them from evils. (20) He shall not protect himself from cold, etc., before taking steps for their similar relief. (21) Let him bathe in the urine of a cow. (22) and live on cow-milk. (23) This is what is called Cow-penance (Govratam), which should be practised for expiating the sin of cow-killing. (24) Having killed an elephant, one shall make a gift of five Nila bulls; (25) of a cloth after having killed a horse. (26) of a one-year-old bullock after having killed an ass, or a lamb, or a goat. (27-28)

A krishnalam weight of gold should be gifted away for the expiation of the sin of killing a camel. (29) Having killed a dog, one shall fast for three days, (30) Having killed any of these animals, such as a mouse, a cat, an ichneumon, a frog, a Dundubha snake, or an Ajagara (boa constrictor), one shall fast and feed a Brahmana with Krisharu and make the gift of an ironrod. (31) Having killed a lizard, an owl, a crow, or a fish, one shall fast for three days. (32) Having killed any of these animals such as a swan, a heron, a crane, a Madgu, a monkey, a hawk, a Bhása or a Chakraváka, (osprey), one shall make the gift of a cow to a Brahmana. (33) Having killed a snake, one shall make the gift of an Abhri* of black iron (steel). (34) Having killed an eunuch, one shall make the gift of a Bhara weight of Palala. (35) Of a pitcher of a clarified butter after having killed a boar. (36) Of a Drona (thirty-two seers) of sesame after baving killed a partridge. (37) Of a twoyears-old bullock after having killed a parrot. (38) Of a three-years-old bullock after having killed a Krauncha. (39) Of a milch-cow after having killed a carnivorous beast. (40) Of a female calf after having killed a harbivorous animal. (41) One shall live, for three nights, on milk alone after having killed an animal not mentioned herein. (42) A killer of a bird not mentioned herein shall eat in the night. (43) Or shall make the gift of a Másha weight of silver. (44) One shall fast after having killed any water-frequenting animal. (45)

After having killed a thousand of invertibrate animals or a cart-load of vertibrate ones, one shall practible a penance similar to that (laid down in connection with) killing a S'udra. (46)

[·] A kind of digging implement,

A little should be given to a Bráhmana after having killed a vertibrate animal, the practice of *Pránáyáma* is the purification for killing a bone-less one. (47)

Having felled any fruit-bearing tree, or cut a shrub or a flowering creeper or a climbing plant, one shall recite a hundred Riks. (48)

Drinking clarified butter is the atonement for killing all kinds of small creatures, born of food-grains or sweet sap or juice, or of fruits or flowers. (49)

Having wantonly* cut cereals, whether sown in ploughed fields or growing spontaneously in the forest, one shall live on milk alone for a day and follow the cows. (50)

CHAPTER LI.

A DRINKER of spirituous liquors shall abstain from all religious rites and live upon grains, separated from husks, for a year. (1) Having knowingly taken any of the twelve kinds of bodily excrements, or of the twelve spirituous liquors, one shall practise a *Chàndràyana* penance. (2) Same is the expiating penance for eating garlic, onions, or red garlic, or plants having similar smells, or the meat of village pigs, of village cocks, of asses, and of cows. (3) In all these cases twice-born ones shall be initiated a second time at the close of the penance. (4) Clean shaving of the head, wearing girdles, carrying of staffs, alms-begging and practice of *Brahmacharyam* should be omitted in rites of second initiation. (5) Having eaten the flesh of any five-toed

^{*} The text has Vrithalambhe which means for purposes other than those of a religious sacrifice or divine worship.

animal, other than a hare, porcupine, Godha, rhinoceros, or a tortoise, one shall fast for seven days. (6) Having caten the food of a hotel-keeper, of a courtesan, of a thief, or of a professional singer, one shall live on milk alone for seven days. (7) Likewise, after having taken the boiled rice (food) of a carpenter, or of a leathermanufacturer.* (8) Similarly, after having eaten that of an usurer, of a degraded person, of one who has performed the initiatory (rite of a Soma sacrifice), of a chain-bound prisoner, of one under a curse or accused of a heinous crime, or of an eunuch. (9) Likewise, of an unchaste woman, of an arrogant person, of one who lives by practising medicine, of a hunter, of a hardhearted person, or of one who eats the leaving of food. (10) Likewise, of a woman without a son or a husband (unprotected woman), of a gold-smith, of one's enemy, of a degraded person.' (11) Likewise, of a back-bite, t of a liar, of one who has transgressed the law, or of him who sells himself, or Soma juice. 1 (12) Of a professional dancer, of a weaver, of an ungrateful person, of a washerman. (13) Or of an iron-smith, of a Nishada, of a stageplayer, of a manufacturer of bamboo-made articles, or of a seller of arms. (14) Or of a trainer of dogs, of a wine-brewer, of an oil-manufacturer, or of a washerman, (15) Or of a woman in her menses, or of a

[•] The particle "cha" implies the food of any other degraded person such as a fisherman etc.,——Nanda.

[†] The text has Pis'una, which Kulluka Bhatta has explained as Parokshe Paranindákári, one who calumniates a person at his back. Jolly has translated it as a malignant informer.

[†] The text has Rasa-Vrikrayinamcha. Rasa here means Somajuice or any other fermented vegetable sap or juice, the sale of unfermented juice being not degrading according to the Smriti, Jolly has translated it as "mollasses."

woman living in the same house with her paramour. (16) Likewise, after having eaten food looked at by a fœticide, or touched by a woman in her flow, or biked off by a bird,* or touched by a dog, or smelled by a cow. (17) Similarly, after having taken that which is willfully trampled under feet, or sneezed upon by a person. (18) Likewise, after having eaten the food of an insane, angry or diseased person. (19) Or that which is unconsecrated, as well as the flesh of an animal wantonly killed (i.e., not on the occasion of a sacrifice.) (20) Having eatch all species of fish other than the Pathina, Rohita, Rájiva, Simhatunda, and Sakuka fishes, one shall fast for three days. (21) The same is the penance for eating the flesh of all other aquatic animals. (22) Having taken water kept in a vessel of spirituous liquor, one shall take the water boiled with Sankhapushpi creeper, for a week; (23) For five days, after having drunk that kept in the vessel of a beverage. (24) A drinker of Soma juice, who smells the mouth of a drinker of spirituous liquors, shall thrice repeat the Aghamarshanam suktam, while immersed in water, and live on clarified butter for a day. (25) Having eaten the flesh of an ass, of a camel, or of a crow, one shall practise a Chandrayanah penance. (26) Likewise, after having eaten the flesh of an unknown animal, or dry meat, of meat kept in a slaughter-house. (27) Having (unknowingly) eaten the flesh of a carnivorous beast or bird, one shall practise a Tapta Krichchham penance. (28)

Having (unknowingly) eaten the flesh of a Kalavinka, of a Plava, of a Chakravaka, of a swan, of a

^{*} The text has Patatrin, Nanda interprets it as "crows;" Kulluka as "crows and the like."

[†] Compare Yajnavalkya. Chap I. 160-167. us.

Rajjudála, of a Sárasa, of a Dátyuha, of a S'uka, of a S'arika, of a crane, of a heron, of a cuckoo, or of a wagtail, one shall fast for three days. (29) Likewise, after having eaten the flesh of an animal with unbifurcated hoofs, or possessed of two rows of teeth. (30) Similarly, for a day and night, after having eaten the flesh of any bird excepting the franceline partridge, the Kapinjala, the (quail) Lávaka, the peahen and the peacock. (31) He shall drink, for a day, water boiled with Brahmi plants, after having knowingly eaten any insect. (32) He shall do the same penance for eating (unwares) flesh of a dog. (33) He shall practise a Santapanam penance for eating (unwares) mushrooms known as Chhatrakam or Kavakam. (34) For eating stale 'preparations of barley, wheat, or milk, or preparations of food containing clarified butter, sour gruel, and things prepared, over night, without the admixture of sugar (lit. modification of khunda treacle), one should fast for one day.* (35) Likewise, for eating (unwares) the juice flowing from an incision in a tree, (plants) raised in unclean substances, and the red exudations of trees. (36) Likewise, for unknowingly eaten the roots of waterlilly, and Krisara,† Samyáva, sweet porridge, cakes,

^{*} Jolly has omitted the qualifying or adjective clause of Khándavam Varjayitva in his translation of the text, which lays down that the penance should be done for eating only those kinds of stale barley-preparations etc., that are made without the admixture of sugar. The text imposes a limitation which the learned translator has evidently lost sight of in his rendering of the line.

[†] Dallana Mis ra in his celebrated commentary on the Sushruta Samhita describes Krishrra as a gruel-like preparation of rice, sesamum, and Masha pulse boiled together.

[‡] Samyd sa—A kind of cake or pastry made with wheat-flower, milk and honey baked in a butter-pot and seasoned with powdered

and Shaskulis* not offered unto the gods, as-well as rice-offerings before they are dedicated to the deity and libations of clarified butter before they are cast in the fire, (lit. before the performance of the Homa). (37) Likewise, for drinking the milk of she-animals excepting cows, she-goats and cow-buffalos.† (38) As well as the milk of a cow, she-goat or she-buffalo before the expiry of the tenth day of her parturition. (39) Likewise, for taking the milk of a cow whose milk flows out of itself, or of a cow in her heat, I or of one whose calf is dead. (40) Likewise, for taking the milk of a cow that eats ordures. (41) And for taking any thing turned sour except milk-curd. (42) A Brahmachárin, who has partaken of a S'raddha repast, shall do a Prajapatyam penance. (43) He shall sit in water for one entire day. (44) For taking honey and meat at one time, one shall do a Projapatyam penance. (45) Having taken any thing previously eaten by a cat, by a crow, by an ichneumon, or by a mouse, one shall drink the expressed juice of Brahmi plants. (46) partaken of anything previously eaten by a dog, one shall fast for a whole day, and take Panchagavyam after that. (47)

pepper, cardemom-powders and ginger-bits: Samité Madhudugdhena Modayitvá Sushobhanam, Pachet Ghritottare bhande, kshiped-bhande nave tatah, samyavohsau yutas' churnair-khandaila marichardrakai.

^{*} Shaskuli is a kind of confectionary made with stuffings like our modern Puris and kachauris.

[†] Nanda infers from the use of "cha" that the same penance is ordained for tasting excrements of these animals.

[†] The text has Syandusi, which may also mean a cow that has seen a bull or a cow that has borne two calves at the same time.

Having (unknowingly) taken the excrements of a five-toed animal, one shall fast for seven days. (48) Having partaken of an A'ma S'ráddha repast, one shall live on milk alone for three days. (40) A Brahmana having unknowingly taken the leaving of a S'udra, shall live on milk alone for seven days. (50) A Bráhmana, having unknowingly eaten the leaving of a Vais'ya, shall live on milk alone for five days. (51) For having taken the leaving of a Kshatriya, for three days; (52) and for one day, for having eaten the leaving of a Brahmana. (53) A Kshatriya, having eaten the leaving of a S'udra, shall live on milk alone for five days. (54) For eating the leaving of a Vais'ya, he shall live on milk for three nights. (55). Likewise, a Vais'ya, having eaten the leavings of a S'udra's plate, shall do the same penance. (56) Having eaten the food of a Chandala, one shall fast for three nights. (57) A Paraka penance is the expiation for eating the cooked food of a Chandála. (58)

Under no circumstance shall a Brahmana eat the flesh of an animal, not consecrated with Mantras, but he will eat, in conformity with the injunctions of the eternal scriptures, the flesh of an animal, consecrated with Mantras and duly offered on the occasion of a sacrifice. (59)

A wanton-killer of an animal shall suffer pangs for as many number of years in this world as that of hairs on the body of the slaughtered animal, and shall find no respite in the world to come. (60)

The self-begotten (Brahma) created beasts for the purposes of religious sacrifice. A religious sacrifice is for the elevation of all universe; hence slaughter (animal-killing) is no slaughter (animal-killing) in a religious sacrifice. (61)

The slayer of animals for gain stands charged with a lesser sin in the next world than the one who eats the flesh of an animal, killed for purposes other than that of a S'rauta (Vedic) sacrifice. (62)

Cereals, cattle, beasts, trees, and birds, killed for the purposes of a religious sacrifice, are reboth in planes of higher existence. (63)

Animals should be killed only on the occasions of *Madhuparka*, *Dawa*, *Pitra* and other religious sacrifices, and not on any other occasion. (64)

A' twice-born one, well-versed in the real imports of the Vedas, who kills an animal on the occasion of a religious sacrifice, causes the elevation of his own soul as well as that of the animal killed in the sacrifice. (65)

A self-controlled Brahmans, whether dwelling in the forest, or in his own house or in the house of his preceptor, shall never betake to killing, unsanctioned by the Vedas. (66)

Acts (of) killing, which are sanctioned by the Vedas in this world, should be regarded as (acts of) non-killing, since it is from the Vedas that all religion (virtue) has emanated. (67)

He, who, for his own pleasure, kills harmless beasts,* should be regarded as dead in life; such a man shall know no happiness, here or hereafter. (68)

He, who desists (lit. wishes not) from inflicting pain, on any animal, either of death of confinement, (is really) the well-wisher of all creatures, such a man enjoys extreme felicity. (69)

Nanda interprets the couplet to mean that it is no sin to sportively kill beasts of prey.

He, who has annihilated all killing propensities, shall obtain what he will contemplate, do, or fix his heart upon. (70)

Meat can not be obtained without killing a living creature, killing leads to hell; hence, let a man refrain from killing any creature whatsoever. (71)

Considering the origin of meat,* and with an eye to the pain which an animal suffers in death or incarceration, let a man refrain from taking all kinds of meat. (72)

He, who does not take meat by transgressing the law (by infringing the rules of the Vedas), like a *Pis'ācha*, earns the love of all, and enjoys an immunity from disease. (73)

He who sanctions the killing of an animal, he who quarters its dead body after killing, he who actually kills it with his own hand, its seller and purchaser, he who cooks its meat, he who serves out the cooked meat (to the diners) and he who cats it—these are the killers. (74)

A greater sinner exists not (in this world) than he who wishes to increase the flesh of his body by eating meat, without first offering it to his departed manes. (75)

The merit of a non-eater of meat, as well as that of one who celebrates a horse-sacrifice, each year, for a hundred years, is equal. (76)

The merit, which one acquires by renouncing meatdiet, can not be acquired by living on holy fruits or flowers; even a forest-dwelling hermit fails to acquire that by living on *Nivara* grains (77) The animal

^{*} According to the S'ruti, flesh is the product of the menstrual blood of the mother, the latter being always impure.—(Nanda)

whose meat I take in this world shall eat my flesh in the next. This is the etymology of the term Mansa (meat) as given by the wise (78)

CHAPTER LU.

A STEALER of gold, owned by a Brahmana, and less than eigty Ratis in weight, shall make over a club to the king, confessing his own guilt. (t) Killed, or struck (by the king with that club) he shall be purified. (2) Or he shall do a Mahavrata penance, for twelve years, (3) Like the man who appropriates a trust property (to his own use). (4) A stealer of paddy or wealth shall practise a Praidoatvam penance for a year. (5) He, who steals another's slave, whether male or female, or (takes wrongful possession) of a field, or of a tank, belonging to another, shall practise a Chândrayana penance. (6) He, who steals an article of small value, shall do a Santapanam penance. (7) He, who has stolen articles of confectionary, solid food, drinks or cordials beds, cushions, fruits, edible roots (vegetable tubers), or fruits belonging to another, shall take the Panchagavyam composition. (8) He, who has stolen hays, wood, trees, dry food, treacle, leather, cloth or meat (belonging to another) shall fast for three days. (9) A stealer of gems, pearls, corals, copper, silver, iron, or Indian-bell-metal (white copper) shall live on particles of rice for twelve days. (10) He, who has stolen a cotton, silken, or woolen cloth, shall live on milk for three days. (13) He, who steals an animal with cloven or uncloven feet, shall fast for three days. (12) He, who has stolen a bird, or a seent or a rope of thread, or an article made of

Bamboo (such as a winnow, etc.) shall fast for one day. (13)

A stealer shall any how make over the stolen good to its rightful owner, and then practise a penance for the expiation of the sin.* (14)

The man, who has stolen any article, by transgressing the injunctions of the moral codes, shall be bereft of that particular article in his next existence, in whatever caste he may be reborn. (15)

Inasmuch as the life, virtue and desize (of a man) are based on wealth, by all means one should refrain from destroying (robbing) other men's wealth. (16)

Of a thief and a destroyer of animal-life, a thief shall come to greater grief, (17)

CHAPTER LIII.

HAVING visited the bed of a forbidden woman, one, clad in a garment of bark, shall practise a *Prájápatyam* for a year, in the forest, in the manner of a *Mahá-Vrata*, penance. (1) Similarly, after having gone unto another man's wife. (2) Having had incest with a cow, one

^{*} The text has Dattvairápahritam Dranyam.dhanikasyápyupdyatah. Prdyas'chittumtatah Kuryát Kalmashasyápanutteya—
which implies the sense that the performance of an expiatory
penance by a thief is entirely contingent upon his any how restoring the stolen article to its rightful owner, which is primarily
obligatory. By any means he must first restore the stolen thing
to its owner, failing which he is not even competent to do the
penance of atonement. The loss of the owner must be first made
good, and then, and then only the thief can seek absolution. Jolly
has translated it as "though a thief may have restored to the
wwner the stolen property, he must still perform a penance."

shall practise a Govrata penance. (3 For holding sexual intercourse with a man, for unnatural crimes with a woman, for practising self-abuse, for holding sexual intercourse in water, by day, or in a bullock-cart, a man shall bathe with all his clothes on. (4) By holding sexual intercourse with a Chandala woman, one becomes equal with her in caste. (5) For holding intercourse (unwares) with her one shall practise two Chandrayanas. (6) A single Prajapatyam for holding sexual intercourse with a beast or with a prostitute. A woman, defiled only one time, shall practise the same penance as laid down in respect of a man going unto another man's wife. (7—8)

The sin, which a Brahmana committs by going unto an adultress who has forsaken her husband (*Vrishali*),* for one night, he can only extinguish by living on alms and constantly repeating the *Gayatri* for three years. (9)

CHAPTER LIV.

It a man associates with a sinner, he must do the same penance as the sinner himself (t) A Bráhmana

The term Vrishali may either mean a Sudra woman, or woman in her menses, or a barren woman, or an unmarried girl of twelve years of age, or an unmarried girl remaining in her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced, or a mother of a still-born thild, or a faithless wife. The guilt comtemplated in the text is committed by holding sexual intercourse with an adultress as Yama, after discurding the different meanings of Vrishali, has very explicitlylaid down (Vide Yama Samhita Chapter I. V. 27). Jolly has translated Vrishali as a Chandala woman, which is incorrect.

She, who deserts her own faithful husband and commits adultery with another is called a *Vrishali*. *Vrishali* is not a Sudra woman Yanta Samhita Chapter I, 27.

who has drink water from a well in which a five-toed animal has perished, or which has been extremely defiled, shall fast for three days. (2) A Kshatriya shall fast for two days. (3) A Vais'ya for one day only. (4) (And) a Sudra shall take his meal in the night* (under the circumstances. (5) All of them (except the S'udra) must take Panchagavyam at the close of the penance. (6) If a S'udra drinks Panchagavyam, and if a Brahmana drinks wine, both of them will go to the great howling hell (Mahā-rauravam). (1) A husband, farling to visit his undiseased wife during her menstrual period,† excepting the days of Parva, shall fast for three nights. (8) A false witness shall do the penance of a Brahmanicide (9). He, who, after desecation or urination, has failed to wash the orifices of the organs (concerned) with water, shall bathe with all his clothes on, and perform a Maha-Vyahriti Homat (10) He, who has held sexual intercourses after sun-rise, shall bathe with all his clothes on, and repeat the Gayatri one hundred and eight times. (11) Having been bitten by dog, a jackal, a domestic pig, an ass, an ape, a crow, or a public prostitute, one shall approach a current stream of water and practise sixteen Pranayamas. (12)

The text has Naktam, which means a Nakta-Vratam, or taking a meal in the night. Jolly has translated it as "fast for a night."

[†] The Ritukála or menstrual period during which sexual latercourse with a wife in recommended lasts for twelve days from after the fourth day of the monthly flow.

[‡] According to Nanda Pandit the particle "cha" implies that he shall also touch a cow. Jolly has translated Anuscake as without water being near.

[§] The text has Nirmukta which means who has spent nimself. Jolly has translated the term as "surprised asleep," which may be equally correct.

He, who has neglected (deserted) his Vedas and sacred fire, shall thrice bathe, and sleep on the bare floor, and take a single meal obtained by begging, each day, for a year. (13)

For setting one's self up by false statements, and for falsely accusing or abusing one's Guru, he must live on milk, for a month. (14) An athiest, a man who lives the life of an athiest,* an ungrateful person, a trader who uses false weights, or one who deprives the livelihood of a Bráhmana, shall live on alms for a a year. (15) An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married, a younger brother who gets himself married before his elder, an unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married, the relative who gives such a girl in marriage, and the priest who officiates at the ceremony, shall perform the Chandrayana, penance. (16) He, who sells living creatures, land, religious merit and Soma, must perform the Tapta Krichchha. (17) He, who sells, ginger, cereals, scents, flowers, vegetable roots, leather, ratan, beans, skeletal bones, hair, ashes, husks, skulls, milk, sesame-cakes; sesame, or oil, shall practise a Prajapatyam. (18) He, who sells S'leshmåtaka fruits, shellac, wax, shells, tin, mother of pearls, lead, steel, Audumvara, and articles made of rhinoceros-horns, shall practise a Chándrayana penance. (19) He, who sells red-clothes, cochineal tint. gems, scents, treacle, sweet juice or wool, shall fast for three days. (20) He, who sells meat, salt, shellac, or milk, shall practise a Chándráyana. (21) He should be re-initiated with the thread. (22) For riding an ass

[•] Several editions read Váhyáh, which means lowcaste people who live outside the precincts of a town or village. Jolly has adopted this reading.

or a camel, or for bathing, sleeping, or eating naked one shall practise three *Pranayamas*. (23)

A recipient of improper gifts, or of gifts from unworthy persons, is purified by repeating, three thousand times, in an intent spirit, the Gayatri Mantra, by living in a cow-pasture for a month, and by subsisting on milk for three days. (2.)

He who has officiated as a priest at the sacrifice of one who is not fit to be so served, he who has performed the funeral rite for a stranger, he who has practised a magic of destruction, and he who has celebrated an Ahina* sacrifice, shall regain his purity by practising three Krichchha penances. (25)

Those whose rites of *Savitri* initiation have not been performed at proper times (*Vratyas*) shall be caused to practise three *Krichchha* penances, and shall be again duly initiated with the thread. (26)

The same penance should be done by twice-born ones, seeking to atone for having done improper acts and for having neglected the duties of Bráhmanism. (27)

Brahmanas, who have earned money by condemnable means, shall regain their purity by renouncing that money, as well as by doing penances and repeating the sacred Mantras. (28)

For omitting to perform acts, performances of which are enjoined as daily obligatory by the Vedas, as well

^{*} An Ahina sacrifice, according to Nanda Pandit, is one connected with repeated drinking of Soma-Juice and lasting from two to twelve days. Medhâtithi in his commentary on the Manu Samhitá (Chapter XI 198) describes it as a sacrifice extending over two days or more. Kulluk (ibid) states that it lasts for three days or more and is alleged in the Vedas to cause impurity.

as for breaking the vow of Snātaka, fasting is the only atonement. (29)

For aiming, or raising a stick against a Brahmana, a Krichchka penance must be performed; for striking him, an Ati-Krichchka penance; for fetching blood on his person, a Krichchhati Krichchka penance. (30)

Let the virtuous have no dealings with the unexpiated sinners who have not practised the proper penances of atonement, nor speak lightly of them after they have performed such penances. (31)

A virtuous person shall never associate with a killer of an infant, of a woman, or of a person taken under protection, nor with an ungrateful wretch, even after they have performed proper penances for their guilt. (32)

Infants under sixteen years of age, old men of eighty years, women, and sick folks shall do only half of the penance enjoined to be performed for the crime they are guilty of. (33)

For the expiation of crimes not herein specially provided for, expiatory penances should be laid down in consideration of the age of the penitent and the nature of the crime he is guilty of. (34)

CHAPTER LV.

Now about the expiatory penances for crimes committed in secret. (1) A killer of a Bráhmana shall take an ablution in a current stream of water, and practise sixteen *Prânâyâmas*, and live on a *Havishya* meal, once a day, for a month, whereby he will be purified. (2) At the close of the penance he shall make the gift of a

milch cow (3) A drinker of spirituous liquors is purified by practising the vow of Aghamarshanam. (4) A gold-stealer is purified by ten thousand times muttering the Gâyatri. (5) One who has defiled the bed of his preceptor will be purified by muttering the Purusha Suktam and performing a Homa, after having fasted for three days. (6)

As a horse-sacrifice, the king of sacrifices, removes all sin, so Aghamarshanam Suktam extinguishes all sin. (7)

Let a *twice-born one practise *Pranayama* for the extinction of all sin; all the sins of a twice-born one is consumed by the (fire of) *Pranayama*. (8)

With his breath-wind held in suspense let a twice-born one thrice recite the Gâyatri with the Vyákriti, Pranava and Gâyatri S'iras (mantras), this is called Pranayama. (9)

The lord of created beings ((Prajapati) milched "A," "U," and "Ma," the component letters of the Pranava (Om) and the "Bhu," "Bhuva" and "Sva," (the Vyáhritis) from the three Vedas as their essence. 10

Prajapati, the supreme lord of the universe, milched the three feet of the Gáyatri (running as) Tat, etc. from the three Vedas. (11)

By muttering this sound (Om) and the Gáyatri preceded by the Vyáhritis, at morning and evening, each day, one acquires the same religious merit which a Veda-knowing Bráhmana acquires by reading the three Vedas. (12)

By muttering this trinity of *Mantras* (Gáyatri, Pranava and Vyáhriti), for a thousand times, outside the village, a man is enabled to cast off all sin in the course of a month as a snake casts off its slough. (13)

A Brāhmaṇa, a Kshatriya and a Vaishya; berest of this trinity of Mantras, and of their daily religious duties at the proper time, become condemnable inthe society of the virtuous. (14)

The three great *Vyāhriti* Mantras, as well as the *Tripadā* (three-footed) *Gāyatri* preceded by the eternal *Praṇava* should be regarded as the mouth of (way of attaining) *Brahma*. (15)

He, who unremittingly mutters the Gàyatri Mantra, each day, for three years, becomes ethereal as the sky and light as the air* and attains the Supreme Brahma. (16)

The single-lettered (Mantra, Om) is the supreme Brahma; Pranayama is the greatest of all penitential austerities; nothing is greater than the Savitri (Mantra), truth-speaking is greater than the vow of reticence. 17)

All the Vedic rites of *Homa*, Japa etc., are perishable; eternal and undecaying is the *Pranava*, the exponent of Brahma, the lord of beings. (18)

Jupa-yajnas (sacrifices of mental repetitions of Mantras) are ten times greater than ritualistic sacrifices (Vidhi Yajnas such as Darsha Paurnamáshi etc.) mentioned in the Vedas: Low-mutterings of Mantras (Upángshu-Yapa) are a hundred times, and mental recitations of Mantras are a thousand times more meritorious than the Vidhi-Yajnas. (19)

The four Páka-Yajnast which are so intimately con-

^{*} the text has Vdyu-Bhuta, Kha-Murtiman. It means that the votary can go anywhere he pleases like the air and assume any shape or become bereft of all forms like the ether.

[†] The four Paka-Yajnas, according to Nanda Pandit, are the offerings to gods, to all beings, to manes, and to men, together with the offering to Brahma.

connected with and included within the Vidhi-Yajnas, do not rank a sixteenth part of the Japa-Yajnas in respect of merit. (20)

Undoubtedly a Bráhmana may obtain final emancipation by dint of this Japa alone, inasmuch as there is a dictum in the Veda that, "such a Bráhmana, friendly to all, becomes merged in the supreme Brahma." (21)

CHAPTER LVI.

Now then follow the purifying Mantras from all the Vedas. (1) By muttering which, or reciting which at a burnt oblation, twice-born ones are freed from all sin. (2) (They are the) Aghamarshanam. (3) Devakritam. (4) Suddhavatya. (5) Taratsamandiyam. (6) Kushmandyah. (7) Pavamanyah. (8) Durgasavitri. (9)

Kulluk following Devapala in his commentary on the Kâthaka Grihya S'utra excludes the last (offering to Brahman) from the list of Påka-yajnas. Similarly we find, only four Påka-Yajnas mentioned in the Grihya S'utras of Kausika, Parás'ara and Sânkhâyana. Påka-Yajnas are mentioned in the text as opposed to Vidhi-yajnas, sacrifices prescribed by the Vedas, probably because the latter are offered in the triad of sacred fire, whereas the Påka-Yajna in its narrower sense denotes the oblation offered in the domestic fire (Gârhapatyâgni.)

- 3 Rig-Veda, X. 190. 1.
- 4 Våjasaneyi Samhitá, VIII. 13.
- 5 Rig-Veda, VIII. 84, 7-9.
- 6 Rig-Veda, IX. 58.
- 7 Vájasaneyi Samhitá, XX. 14-16.

(Taittiriya A'ranyakam, X. 3-5.)

- 8 The term Pávamányah ordinarily denotes the ninth book of the Rig-Veda, but according to Nanda Pandit it has reference to Taittiriya Bráhmana, I. 4, 8,
 - 9 Rig-Veda, I. 99, 1.

Atishangáh. (10) Padastobháh. (11) Vyáhriti sámans. (12) Bhárundáni. (13) Chandra Sámans. (14) Purushavrata Sámans. (15) Avingam. (16) Bárhaspatyam. (17) Gosuktam. (18) Ashva-Suktam. (19) Chandra Sukta Sámans. (20) S'ata-Rudriyam. (21) Atharvas'iras. (22) The three Suparnas. (23) Mahá-Vratam. (24) Náráyaniyam. (25) and Purusha-Suktam. (26) The three A'jyadohas, the Rathántaram, the Agni-Vratam, the Vámadeva and the Vrihat sáma. These

¹⁰ Sáma-Veda, II. 47-49.

¹¹ Sáma-Veda, II. 578-580.

¹² The Vyáhriti Samans, i.e., Bhuh, Bhuvah, Svah, Satyam and Purushah.

¹³ Bhárundah is the name of certain Sâmans twenty-one in number which begin with the words yat te Krishna Sákuna (Rig-Veda, X. 16-6). The verse quoted by Nanda Pandit does not occur in the A'ranyagána as alleged by him, Jolly says that "the Sámans called *Ekavimsatyanugána* are meant which are found in that work though they do not contain the verse referred to.

¹⁴ Sáma-Veda, I. 147.

¹⁵ A'ranyaka Samhitá, IV. 33, 34, in Goldschmidt's Edition, Rig-Veda, X. 90, 1, 4,—Jolly.

¹⁶ Sáma-Veda, II. 1187.

¹⁷ Sáma-Veda, I. 91.

¹⁸ Sáma-Veda, I. 122.

¹⁹ The same text as in the fore-going S'utrá.

²⁰ Sáma-Veda, I. 350. Nanda infers from a passage of Váshishta (XXVIII. 12) that "Cha" refers to Sáma-Veda, II. 812, and I. 153.

²¹ Káthaka, XVII. 11-16.

²² The text begins with the words Brahmá Devánám prathamah Sambabhuva (Brahmá rose first among the gods).

²³ Taittiriya A'ranyakam, X. 48-50.

²⁴ Sáma-Veda, I. 91.

²⁵ Taittiriya A'ranyaka, X. Passim.

²⁶ Rig-Veda, X. 90, 1. The particle "Cha" refers to Rig-Veda, X. 71 and I. 90, 6-8.

Mantras, chanted (by them) tend to purify all creatures; and their chanter is enabled to recollect the incidents of his past existences, if he so desires it. (27)

CHAPTER LVII.

Now the following should be avoided. (1) Vis. the Vratyàs (or twice-born ones not initiated with the thread at the proper time and within the proper agelimit) (2) The degraded. (3) Those whose fathers and mothers are impute. (4) The Food of all these persons must not be taken, nor gifts be accepted from them. (5) Cease to have any connection whatsoever with the gifts of persons from whom gifts may not be accepted. (6) The Brahma energy of a Brahmana is extinguished by accepting gifts. (7) He, who accepts the gift of an article, of the mode of accepting which he is ignorant, is drowned with the giver in hell. (8) He, who, although worthy and capable of accepting a gift, refrains from receiving the same, goes to the region of givers (after death.) (9) One shall not refuse to accept the gifts of fuel, water, roots, fruit, refuge, meat, honey, beddings, cushion, chambers, flowers, milkcurd and edible plants when voluntarily offered (by their givers). (10)

A man, invited and pressed to take alms, may safely accept alms even from the miscreants. It carries the sanction of *Prajápati*. (11)

His manes do not eat for fifteen years the food offered by a man who refuses to accept such a gift, nor

²⁷ Sáma-Veda, I. 67, Sáma-Veda, I. 233, Sáma-Veda, I. 27, Sáma-Veda, I. 169, Sáma-Veda, I. 234.

does fire convey the libations offered by him to the gods. (12)

For appeasing the hunger of one's Gurus and servants, as well as for the purpose of making offerings to one's gods and departed manes, one may accept a gift from any person whatsoever, but one must not satisfy one's self with that. (13)

Even for these purposes, one, capable of accepting the gifts of those kinds of article, must not accept them from unchaste women, from eunuchs, from the degraded or from one's own enemies. (14)

On the death of one's own parents, or in the event of one not residing in the same house with them even when they are alive, one, seeking one's own subsistance, shall take gifts only from the virtuous. (15)

One who ploughs the ground for half of the crop and gives the other half to the king or to the owner of the land (Ardhika), a Kula-mitra (lit. a friend of the family), one's own slave, a cow-herd, or a barber, as well as he who surrenders himself saying, I am your slave—the food of these persons, even if they are Sudras, may be taken.* (16)

The castes mentioned in this Sutra are not properly S'udras but offspring of unions between parents of different castes. According to the Agnipuranam most of the Sankara Jâtis (mixed castes) or S'at S'udras are the offspring of unions between twice-born fathers and S'udra methers. There we find that Nápitas (barbers) are the son of a Bráhmana father by a potter (Kumbhakâra) mother, herdsmen being, according to Parás'ara, the offspring of a Kshatriya by a S'udra damsel. Nanda considers that by the use of the particle "Cha" potters are also intended. A different interpretation of the text has been given in the Parás'ara Samhita, though Kulluk Bhatta and Mitâksharâ have both dissented from that view.

CHAPTER LVIII.

Householders have three kinds Now the property. (1) (vis) white, mottled and black (2) religious (rite) done with the white property by a man in this life confers upon him divinity (in the next) (3) That, done with the mottled property, serves to impart him human existence (4) That, which is done with the black property, makes him reborn as a beast (5) Property acquired by all (castes) by plying their proper and respective works or professions is called white property. (6) Property acquired by a member of any superior caste by following the profession of the next inferior caste is called mottled property. (7) Property acquired by a member of superior caste by following the profession of castes, by two or more degrees lower than his own, is called black property. (8)

Property inherited by a right of succession, or obtained as presents of love or affection, or obtained with a wife (marriage-dowry) is white irrespective of castes. (9)

Property acquired as a bribe or hush money, as well as that acquired by selling articles which ought not to be sold, or as the price of a favour or good turn done to a man (lit. the price of a benefit) are called mottled (S'avalam) property. (10)

Property acquired by gambling, by theft, by robbery, by deceit, by manufacturing artificial gold, or by sycophancy (lit. blowing chowries unto a rich person) is called black wealth. (11)

The work done by a man with any of these kinus of property bears him the like fruit both in this world and the next. (12)

CHAPTER LIX.

LET the master of a house-hold perform the Pakayajnas* in his nuptial fire. (1) Both at morning and evening he shall perform the Agni-hotra sacrifice. (2) He shall make burnt offerings to the gods (failing to cast libations of clarified butter in the manner of an Agni-hotra). (2) Let him do the Darsha-Paurna Mashi sacrifices on the days of the new and the full moon. (4) In each solstice let him offer the Pashu bandha (animal sacrifice). (5) In autumn and summer let him perform the Agrayana sacrifice, (6) or when the barley and paddy are found to ripe. (7) Persons with stores of paddy (food grain) enough to provide them for more than three years shall do the Soma sacrifice, once a year. (8-9). Short of money, a house-holder shall do a Vais'vanara sacrifice. (10) Food obtained from S'udras must not be used in a sacrifice. (11) Money: obtained by begging for the celebration of a sacrifice should be all spent in its celebration. (12) Libations of clarified butter should be cast in the fire for the Vishvedevas, morning and evening. (13) Let him give alms to an ascetic (14) By giving alms to the reverential persons one acquires the merit of making the gift of a cow. (15) In the absence of an ascetic, the food (kept for him) should be given to a cow. (16) Or cast in the fire. (17) If there is food in the house, after the master has taken his meal, let not a beggar be turned away from the door. (18) Pestle and mortar, the grinding slab, the oven, the pitcher, and the broom-these are the five

Nanda interprets it as Vais'vadeva, S'ravandharman and similar sacrifices. Paka-yajnas denote all those sacrifices which may be do as in the household-fire and do nos require the kindling of the triad of shared fires.

animal-killing places in a house-hold (lit. of the master of a house). (19) For the expiation of sins let him do a Brahma sacrifice, a Deva sacrifice, a Bhuta sacrifice, a Pitri sacrifice and a Nara sacrifice, each day. (20) Reading the Vedas is called Brahma sacrifice. (21) Burnt offerings to gods constitute a Deva sacrifice. (22) Oblations of food offered unto all creatures constitute a Bhuta-yajna. (23) Libations of water offered to one's manes constitute a Pitri-yajna. (24) Hospitality to all chance-comers in the house is called Nri-yajna. (25) He who does not offer food to the gods, to Atithis, to his manes, to his servants (dependants) and to his ownself does not live, but merely breathes. (26)

[The three orders of ascetics, vis.,] Brahmacharins, Yatis and Bhikshus derive their sustenance from the order of the house-hold, hence a house-holder must not dishonour them when they are arrived at his house. (27)

The Rishis, the manes, the gods, the creatures, and the Atithis all look to the house-hold for sustenance; hence, the order of house-holders is the best of all other orders of life, (28)

Following pursuits of virtue, wealth and desire, constant distribution of food, worship of the gods, honouring Bráhmanas, studying the Vedas and propitiating the manes are the duties, by duly discharging which, a house-holder comes by the status of Indra. (29)

CHAPTER LX.

RISING from his bed'in the muhurta sacred to Brahman (forty-eight minutes before sun-rise) let him void excrements. (1) Facing the south by the night and

the north by the day and in the either twilight. (2) Not in a covered ground. (3) Nor on a ploughed field (4) Nor in the shade of a sacrificial tree. (5) Not on the field of an alkaline soil. (6) Nor on grassy ground. (7) Nor on grounds in which lives any animal. (8) Not in a hole. (9) Nor on an ant-hill. (10) Not on a path, (11) Nor on a high road. (12) Not on another man's excrements. (13) Nor in a garden. (14) Nor close to a garden or tank. (15) Nor on charcoals, (16) Nor on ashes. (17) Nor on cow-dung. (18) Nor in a pasturage. (19) Nor in the sky. (20) Nor in water. (21) Not facing the sun, the moon, the fire, or the wind, or a Guru, or a woman or a Brahmana. (22) Nor without covering the head (23) Having rubbed the anus with earth or brick (dust) and caught hold of his urinary organ with his hand, he shall rise and then, cleanse himself with earth and water, enough to remove the smell and moisture* (24) The orifice of the urethra should be rubbed once with earth; the anus, twice; the left hand, ten times; the palms of two hands, seven times and the two feet, three times. (25) This is the purification for house-holders; twice as much purification, should there be for Brahmacharins, thrice as much for forest-dwelling hermits, and four times as much for Yatis (the fourth order of ascetics.

CHAPTER LXI

Do not use a tooth-cleanser of Palasha-twig. (1) Nor one of a Shleshmantaka, Arishta Vibbhitaka, Dhava

^{*} According to Raghunandana this rule holds good in respect of uninitiated house-holders.

or Dhanvana tree. (2) Nor that of a Vandhuka Nirgundi, Shigru, Tilva or Tinduka tree. (3) Nor that of a Kovidâra, Shami, Pilu, Pippali, Ingudi or Guggula tree. (4) Nor that of a Pârihhadra, Amrika, Mochaka, Shâlmali or Shana tree. (5) Nor a (twig) of sweet taste. (6) Nor one of an acid flavour. (7) Nor that, half of which is dry. (8) Nor one borrowed with holes (9) Nor one having a putrid smell. (10) Nor one that is shiny. (11) [One should not use a tooth-twig] facing the south or the west. (12) One should use (lit eat) a tooth-twig facing the north or the east. (13) A twig of a Vata, Asana, Arka, Khadira, Karanja, Vadara, Sarja, Nimva, Arimoda, Apâmarga, Mâlati, Kukubha, or Vilva should be used. (14) One that has an astringent bitter and pungent taste. (15)

Each morning, one shall silently use a tooth-twig to the length of twelve fingers inclusive of the brushlike part at its end, and having a girth equal to that of the top of a small finger. (16

Then having taken (used) and washed that with water, he shall deposit it in a clean place; one shall not use a tooth-twig* on the day of the new moon. (17)

CHAPTER LXII.

Now at the root of the first phalange of his small finger lies the *Prajapatyam tirtham* (place sacred to *Prajapati*) of a twice-born one, the *Brahma tirtham* (place sacred to Brahma) at the root of his thumb. (1—2)

^{*} Danta Káshta.—The twig of a tree bitten into the shape of a brush and used for the purposes of a tooth brush.

The Daivam tirtham (places sacred to the Gods) at the tips of his fingers. (3) And the Pitri tirtham (place sacred to the manes) at the root of his second finger. (4) With his hand placed inside his thigh, and seated at a pure spot, in a happy mood of mind, and then thinking of no other object, and with his face directed towards the north or the east, he shall rinse his mouth with water that is neither hot nor boiled, bereft of froths, not brought by any S'udra, nor with one hand, and free from alkali. (5) He shall thrice rinse his mouth with the Brahma tirtham described above. (6) Twice rub his lips. (7) And touch his heart and head and the ducts of his organs (ears, eyes and nose) with the water. (8)

Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, and Vais'yas are purified by sipping water, enough to respectively reach down to their hearts, throats and palates; women and S'udras are purified by sipping water enough to moisten their lips.* (9)

CHAPTER LXIII.

FOR the wherewithal to perform religious sacrifices a Brahmana shall resort to the king. (1) Do not travel alone on the road. (2) Nor in the company of the wicked. (3) Nor with the S'udras. (4) Nor with one's enemies. (5) Nor in the too early morning. (6) Nor late in the evening. (7) Nor during either twilight. (8) Nor at noon. (9) Nor by the side of water. (10)

^{*} According to Mitákshará women and S'udras are purified by sipping water enough to moisten their palates,

Nor too hastily. (11) Nor by the night. (12) Nor carried by vicious, diseased or tired beasts of conveyance. (13) Nor by an animal having a less limb. (14) Nor by wild animals, (15) nor by cows (bullocks), (16) nor boisterous beasts. (17) Before giving barley and water to the beasts of conveyance, let him not appease his own thirst and hunger. (18) Do not lie at the crossing of roads, (19) nor under a tree in the night. (20) nor in a deserted or solitary chamber, (21) nor on grass, (22) nor in the room where beasts are penned, (23) nor on hair, husks, skulls, skeletal bones, ashes. or charcoals, (24) nor on Karpasa seeds. (25) Let a man circum-ambulate a meeting of roads, (26) a divine image, (27) a known Vanaspati, (28) fire, Bráhmanas, prostitutes, a water-filled pitcher, a mirror, an umbrella, a flag, or a banner, a Vilva tree, Vardhamana tree, a Nandavarta (a particular kind of royal palace). (29)

As well as a palmyara-fan, a chowrie, a horse, an elephant, a goat; a cow, milk-curd, milk, honey, white mustard seeds, a lyre, sandal paste, arm, moist cowdung, fruit, flower, moist potherbs, Gorochana (pigment obtained from ox-bile) and sprouts of Durva grass. (31) Similarly, (he shall circum-ambulate) a turban, ornaments, gems, gold, silver, cloth, carts and meat. (32) Seeing earth kept in an ewer and containing all kinds of cereals, an animal tied to a tether, an unmarried girl and fish he shall start on his journey. (33) Having seen an insane, intoxicated or deformed person he shall turn back in his journey (34) As well as those who have purged, vomited or shaved their head and dwarfs, and persons, wearing dirty clothes or clotted hairs. (35) Similarly, having seen persons clad in Kashaya' (yellow-tinged) or dirty clothes as well as Kapilas, [barren women, eunuchs, haunch-backed,

persons one shall refrain from starting on a journey (36) Similarly (having seen) oil, treacle, dry cow dung, fuel, weeds, Palasha leaves, ashes, charcoals. (37) Likewise having seen salt, eunuchs, urine, impotent persons, cotton thread, and persons with dishevelled hair or feet bound in chains. (38) The sight of a lyre. of a sandal-paste, of moist pot-herbs, of a turban, of an ornament, and of an unmarried virgin is recommended. Never assail the shadow of a divine image, of a Brahmana, of a Guru, of a twany-coloured person or of an initiated person with your feet. Never touch with your feet spittings, vomitings, blood, urine, ordure. or bathing of another. (41) Never leap over the tether of a calf. (42) Do not run while it rains. (43) He must not cross a river without need. (24) Nor without first having offered libations of water unto the gods and his manes. (45) Nor swim across a river with his arms. (46) Nor in a leaky boat. (47) He must not stand on the border of a swampy ground* (48) He must not look into a well (40) Nor leap over it.†

He must make way for an aged man, for one carrying a load, for a king, for a Snataka, for a sick person,

[•] The text has Nachchka kulamadkitishet: Nachchha Kulam means the edge or border of a swampy place or a watery ground, jolly has translated it as on the bank of a river.

⁺ The text has Na Kapan Langhapet which Jolly translated as tross it (pool) by swimming through it or in any other way. The sense of the Sutra implying the prohibition of leaping over a well (Kupa) is obvious.

^{*}Nanda quoting the Grikya sutras mentions three kinds of Snatakas vis (1) Vidya Snataka (those who bathe after having studied the Vedas) Vrata Snatakas (those who bathe after performing any Vratas) and Ubhaya Snatakas (those who bathe after having studied the Vedas and completed the bluested vows of student).

for a woman, for a bridegroom, and for a carter*. All of Ithese persons (meeting together) must make way for a king; and even a king must make way for (lit honour) a Snátaka. (51)

CHAPTER LXIV.

HE must not bathe in another man's pool. (1) In the absence of a pool of his own let him first lift five handfuls of earth from (another man's pool) and bathe therein. (2) He must not bathe while suffering from indigestion (3) Nor while feeling ill or indisposed (4) Nor naked.† (5) Nor at night. (6) Except on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. (7) Nor during either twilight. (8) Let a morning-bather bathe when the east is lighted up with the red glow of early dawn. (9) Let him not shake his head after bathing inorder to shake off the water from his hair. (10)

He must not brush off the water with his hands, or wipe it off with the wet cloth, after bathing. (11) Nor touch any oleaginous substance.* (12) Nor put on an unwashed cloth which he had previously worn. (13) Let

^{*} The text has Chahri. Jolly has translated it as one riding in a carriage.

[†] According to Bhrigu and Gobhila, it includes besides one who is wholely undressed one without his upper garment, one who has dirty clothes on, one clad in lower garments of silk only, one who wears a greater number of clothes or double clothing, or one who wears a piece of cloth only on the pudenda.

^{*} Raghunandana, the founder of the Bengal school of Smritis; reads the Sutra as Natailamvá Samspris'et. (He must not touch oil.

him tie a turban round his head and put on a pair of clean, washed cloths (upper and lower sheets) after bathing. (14) And not speak with a member of any Mlechchha or low caste. (15) He must bathe in a fountain, or in a natural reservoir of water, or in a tank. (16) Stagnant water is holier than water lifted up (from a pool or well.) Fountain-water is holier (more purifying) than stagnant water. River-water is holier than fountain-water, the water collected by Vasishtha or any other holy sage is holier than river-water, and Ganges-water is the holiest of them all. (17) Then having removed the dirt of his body with earth and water, he shall plunge into the water and invite (invoke) the Tirthas (holy pools) therein by reciting the three Richs commencing with Apohishta, etc.,* or the four Richs commencing with Hiranya varna, t or the one running as Idam Apah! Pravahata Iti. (18) After that, immersed in water, he shall thrice recite the Aghamarshanam Suktam. (19)-Or the mantra running as Tad vishnoh Paramam-Padam. (20) Or the Drupada Gâyatri. (21) Or the Anuvak running as Yunjati Manah. (22) Or the Purusha Suktam. (23)

^{*} Apohishta Mayo bhuva—Rig Veda X 9. 1-3. Ye waters are etc.

[†] Täittiriya Sämhika V. 6, 1, 1-2. The golden coloured waters etc.

[‡] Carry away all that, ye waters. Rigveda: I. 23. 22

[§] Rigveda I. 22. 20. That most exalted step of Vishnu, etc.

^{||} Drupadâdiva mumuchâna, etc., like one released from a stake (Drupada) Atharva Veda. VI. 81. etc., Cf. Vâjasaneya Samhitar XX. 20. and Taittereya Brahmana II, 4. 4. 9; 6. 6. 3.

A Rigveds. V. Sr. They get their minds devoted. etc.

After having bathed, and with the wet clothes on, let, him offer libations of water unto the gods and manes,* while standing in water. (24) If he has changed his cloth (put on a dry cloth), (let him perform the Tarpanam) after having ascended the steps of the landing place.† (25) He must not squeeze his (wet) bathing garment before offering libations of water to the gods and manes. (26) Having bathed and sipped water, let him do the rite of A'chamanan in the orthodox way. (27) Let him offer a handful of flowers to the Purusha (supreme self or subjectivity) by reciting each verse of the Purusha Suktam. (28) (And) Handfuls of water after that. (29) First he must do the Deva Tarpanam (offer libations of water to the Gods) with the tips of his fingers known as the Daiva-tirtham. (30) After that the Pitri-tarpanam with the Pitri tirtham. (31) In these rites he must offer libations of water to the departed ones of his own family at the outset. (32) After that, to his agnates (Vandhus) and relations. (33) After that to his friends. (34) Thus one shall do the rite of bathing each day. (35) Having bathed he must mutter as many of the sacred Mantras as he will be capable of muttering. (36) He must unfailingly mutter the Savitri mantra in special. (37). (And) the Purusha Suktam. (38) There is nothing more sublime than these two (Savitri and Purusha

^{*} the text has Deva-Pitri tarpanam. Joly has translated it as feed the Gods and manes. 'Tarpanam, although it literally means propitiation, consists in offering libations of water (containing sesame under certain circumstances) to the! Gods and manes, as is known to all Brahmanas and followers of Brahmanism.

[†] The text has Trithamuttiryaya. Tirtha means a stepping stone, a landing place. Jolly has translated it as "after having crossed the bathing place (and reached the bank") which may be anything else than the true import of the Sutra.

Suktam). (39) By bathing only a man becomes competent to do the Daivs and Pitri sacrifices, to mutter the sacred Mantras and to make gifts as laid down (in the Smriti). (40)

Darkness of complexion, misfortune, bad dreams and anxiety (lit oppressive thoughts) of a man are removed after he has bathed in water. This is the conclusion. (41)

He, who bathes, every day, suffers not the pangs in the mansion of death. Even a miscreant is purified by daily baths. (42)

CHAPTER, LXV.

THEN after having bathed and properly washed his hands and feet and duly sipped water, a man must worship the God Vâsudeva, who is without origin or death, either in an image, or in a consecrated pitcher of water.

(1) Life should be imparted to the image by reciting the Mantra running as May Ashvinas (the twin physicians of the Gods) give life to thee, etc. He shall invoke the (presence of the) deity (in the image, etc.,) by reciting the Anavâk, "may the mind be ready," etc., and thereafter make obeisance to the God (by lying on) his knees, elbows and head. (2)

He shall make the Arghya offering (to the deity) by reciting the three Richas, running as O ye waters, etc.; (3) The water for washing its feet, by reciting the four Richas, running as O ye golden coloured waters, etc. (4) He shall sip water by reciting the Mantra, O ye excellent

waters that extinguish all sin, etc.* (5) He shall offer the water for bathing by reciting the Rich, Carry, O ye waters etc. (6) With the one running as proud "of chariot horse, bull and hero" etc., the unguents and ornaments.† (7) With the one beginning with 'A youth, splendidly arrayed etc., a garmant.‡ (8) With the Mantra beginning with "Blooming" etc., a flower (9). With the one beginning with "Thou art the destroyer of incense-stick," a burning incense-stick. (10) With the one beginning as thout are the light, the life (S'ukra) a lighted lamp. (11) With the one heginning as "I praise Dadhikravan, a cup of honey (Madhu-parka).** (12) With the one beginning as Hiranya-garbha, etc., the offerings of edibles (Navidya). †† (13)

Let him [offer chowries, fans, mirrors, umbrellas, drinking water and cushions to the divinity by reciting the Savitri Mantra. (14)

He, who wishes to obtain eternal status, must recite the Purusha Suktam after having thus worshipped (Vishnu) and let him cast libations of clarified butter in the fire by reciting the same Suktam. (15)

^{*} Atharva Veda I. 6. 4.; XIX. 2. 2. Taitteriya Aranyaka VI. 4. 1. Nanda atates that it is Katha-S'dhhiya.

[†] According to Nanda this mantra also belongs to the Katha school, Jolly says he has not found it in the manuscript of Katha. It occurs in the Taittiriya Brahmana II 7. 7. 2. and the above translation is according to Sâyan's commentary on the work

t. Rigveda. III. 8. 4.

^{§.} Taittiriya Samhita. IV. 2. 5.

Atharva Veda. VIII. 7. 27.

[|] Vajasaneya Samhità I. 8. (cf. Mahidhara's commentary)

^{||} Vajasayana Samhita XXII. I.

^{**} Rigveda. IV. 39. 6.

_ ++ Rigveda X 121. 1-8.

CHAPTER LXVI.

ONE must not do the Daivs or Pitri rites with water collected at night. (1) He shall not offer an unguent to the deity which is bereft of Sandal-paste, musk. agolochum, Devadaru-wood, camphor, saffron, and nutmeg. (2) He shall not offer an Indigo-dyed cloth. (3) Nor an ornament made of artificial gold or imitation jem. '(4) Nor a strong-smelling flower. (5) Nor a scentless one. (6) Nor one of a thorny tree or plant. (7) The white and sweet-scented flowers of thorny (trees. or plants) may betgiven (to the deity). (8) Saffron and (red) lilies, although red coloured, may be offered. (9) Any product of animal body must not be used in substitution for a burning incense-stick. (10) Any oleaginous substance except oil and clarified butter must not be used for the purposes of a lamp. (11) The Naividya offering must not contain any forbidden article of fare. (12) The milk of a she-goat or of a shebuffalo, although otherwise not forbidden to be taken. must not be given (in the Naividya. (13) Likewise the flesh of a boar or of any five toed animal. (14) Selfcontrolled, pure, with calm of mind, and free from hurry or anger, let him offer all offerings to the divinity with all his thoughts intent thereon. (15)

CHAPTER LXVII.

THEN baving swept the place all round the (cooking) fire, and sprinkled water over it, and spread the Kusha grass all round and sprinkled water over them, let him take the uppor-most part of all dishes and then offer (to the

following divinities) in the fire. (1) (vis., To Vasudeva (to the all-pervading one), to Sankarshana (to the supreme and universal attraction), to Pradyumna (the extremely effulgent being), to Aniruddha (the unrestrained spirit,) to Purusha (the sujectivity), to Satya (truth), to Achyuta (the undecaying one), to Vasudeva (the allembracing effulgence. (2) To Agni, to Soma, to Mitra, to Varuna, to Indra and Agni, to Vishvedevas, to Prajapati, to Anumati, to Dhanvantari, to Vástupati, and to the Svisti-Krit, Agni. (3) After that, he shall make offerings with what is left in the dishes. (4) After that, with cooked-rice (lit. edibles) and accessary edibles (Upabhakshyas). (5)* To the north-east corner of the fire. (6) He shall make offerings to the presiding deities of bricks addressing them by their names such as to thee whose name is Amvá, to thee whose name is Dullá. to thee whose name is Nitatni, and to thee whose name is Chupaniká, to thee all. (7)

He shall invoke, circumambulate and make Vali offerings to Nandini, Subhaga, Sumangali, and Bhadrakali, to the south-corner of the fire. (8) To Dhruva, to Shree, to Hiranyakeshi, and to the Vanaspatis on the supporting pole (main prop) of the room. (9) To Dharma (virtue), to Adharma (vice) and to Death at the threshold of the room. (10) To Varuna in the waterpitcher (lit. receptacle) (18) To Vishnu in the pestle and mortar. (12) To the Maruts in the grinding slab (13) To Vais'ravana, to Raja and to the ghosts over the terrace. (14) To Indra and his attendants

[•] Certain Editions read Tarkshopatarkshabhyam (to Tarksha and Uptarksha). Jolly has adopted this reading in his translation of the "Institutes of Vishnu." The Bhatapalli Manuscripts read the text as Bakshopabhakshabhyam, which we have adopted.

in the fore part of the fre. (15) To Yama and his attendants in its southernhalf. (16) To Varuna and his attendants in its back half. (17) To Soma and his attendants in its northern half (18) To Brahma and his attendants in its centre (19) Let him make Vali offerings to the firmament (Akasa) in the upward direction (20) To the spirits that stir abroad by day on the moor.)21) To the spirits that roam about in the night, at night. (22) Upon blades of Kus'a grass, with their blades turned towards the south, he shall offer Pindus (rice-balls) to his father, grandfather, great grandfather, mother, father's mother, and father's grandmother, mentioning their names, and Gotras (and appending the term Svadhå thereto.) (23) He shall give ungnests, flowers, burning incense sticks and Naividya (edible) offerings to the Pindas. (26) [And] utter benedictory Mantras after having placed a waterfilled pitcher. (25) He shall offer Vali offerings to dogs, cows and Svapachas (the degraded) on the bare ground. (26) He shall give alms (to the poor). (27)* Great merit is obtained by harbouring Atithis (practising hospatality). (28) With the utmost care he shall attend to an Atithi arrived (at his house) in the evening. (99) Nor harbour a hungry (unfed) Atithi under his roof. (30)

As the Brahmana is the lord of all the social orders, as the husband of the wife, so the *Atithi* is the lord of the house-holder. (31) Worship of (hospitality to) the *Atithis* leads to heaven. (32)

An Atithi, who returns disappointed from the house

^{*} According to Nanda Pandit the particle ".Ccha" implies that he shall feed the Brahmanas as well.

of a house-holder, takes away his religious merit and gives him his own sin in return. (33)

A Bráhmana, who stays for a single day (at one's house) is called an *Atithi*; he is called an *Atithi* from the fact of the uncertainty of his stay (xthiti). (34)

A Brahmana, who lives in the same village, or a Brahmana who lives on his wits (Sangatika), happening to arrive at the house of a man where he lives with his fire and wife, shall not be regarded as an Atithi (in that house.) (35)

If a Kshatriya chance to arrive at one's (Brahmana's) house in the guise of an *Atithi*, one shall treat him to a sumptuous repast after feeding the Brahmanas. (36)

Even if Vais 'yas, S'udras, and one's dependants chance to come to one's house as Atithis (chance-guests), one shall feed than in the company of his servants, showing them marks of utmost grace or kindness. (37)

If his other friends chance to come to his house, let a house-holder feed them sumptuously with cookedfood to the best of his ability in the company of his wife. (38)

A newly married daughter-in-law, an unmarried daughter, a sick female inmate of the house, an enciente, all these a house-holder may feed without impugnity before feeding an Atithi. (39)

The imprudent one, who eats himself before feeding these persons, does not know at the time of eating that his body is being eaten by dogs and vultures. (40)

After first having fed the Brahmanas and his own servants and dependants, let a house-holder and his wife take their meals after them all. (41)

After first baving worshipped (offered cooked rice)

to the gods, manes, men, servants and house-hold gods, let a house-holder afterwards take his meal. (42)

He, who cooks (food) for his own exclusive use, eats sin the residue of the food (rice) cooked for the purposes of a sacrifice is called the true food by the wise. (43)

Neither by studying the Vedas nor by performing the Agni-Hotra sacrifice, neither by penitential austerities nor by celebrating religious sacrifices, does a house-holder attain that elevated region (status) which he does by worshipping the Atithis. (44)

Morning and evening, let him respectfully give to an Atithia cushion, water for washing his feet, and food to the best of his means. (45)

Shelter, a bed, unguent for feet, and a lamp—by giving each one of these to an *Atithi*, (a house-holder) aequires the merit of gifting a cow. (46)

CHAPTER LXVIII.

Let him not eat duting a solar or a lunar eclipse. (1) Let him bathe after the expiry of the eclipse and take his meal. (2) If the sun or the moon sets without coming out of the shadow, let him bathe the next day after seeing the sun relieved. (3) Let him not eat after having seen a king, a cow, or a Brahmana in distress. (4—6) An Agni-Hotra sacrificer in a foreign country shall eat when he shall consider that his (proxy at home) has done the Vais'vadeva sacrifice. (7) On the occasion of a Parva, when he shall think that rites, ought to be done on the Parva, have been performed at home. (8) One shall not eat during indigestion. (9) Nor at mid-day. (11) Nor

during either twilight. (12) Nor in wet clothes. (13) Nor in a single cloth. (14) Nor naked. (15) Nor while standing in water. (16) Not while sitting on haunches. (17) Nor seated on a broken seat. (18) Nor in bed. (10) Nor in a severed dish. (20) holding it on lap. (21) Nor (placing it) on the bare ground. (22) Nor holding it in the palms of hands. (23) Nor that to which sail is to be subsequently added. (24) Let not a man reprimand an infant (seated in the same row with him at a meal.) (25) Nor eat a sweet article (confect) alone. (26) Nor that whose butter or cream has been skimmed off. (27) Nor fried barley-grains by day. (28) Nor those containing sesame by night. (29) Nor curd and fried barley-powder by day (30) Nor the leaves of Kovidåra, Vata, Pippala and Shana. (31) Nor before having made a gift. (32) Nor before having offered a burnt oblation. (33) Nor in wet feet. (34) Nor in wet feet and mouth. (35) Let not man take clarified butter which has been previously partaken of by another. (36) Nor gaze at the sun, moon and stars without washing his mouth after eating. (37) Nor touch his head without washing his mouth after eating. (38) Nor recite the Vedas without washing his mouth after eating. (30) Let him eat with his face turned towards the east. (40) Or to the south. (41) After having commended the food (42) In an easy state of mind, wearing a garland of flowers, and smeared with scented unquents (such as sandal-paste, etc.) (43) Nor the enfire food. (44) Excepting curd, honey, clarified butter, fried barley-powder meat and Modakas. (45)

Let him not eat in the company of his wife, nor in air, nor while seated on a raised seat. Let not one eat in the presence of many, nor many white a single person is looking at the meal. (46)

[Let him never eat] in a solitary (deserted) chamber, in a hre-chamber or in a divine chamber; never drink water with blended palms of hands, and avoid over repletion. (47)

Let not a man take his meal at the third watch of the day, nor eat that which is unwholesome, nor in the early morning or early evening, nor at night, if over repleted in the day. (48)

Let him not eat that which has a repulsive sight; nor in a lying posture, or with his foot resting on a stool-nor while seated on his haunches, or clasping his knes, or with a cloth tied round his knees (Avasakthikam.) (49)

CHAPTER LXIX.

LET not a man visit his wife on the eighth, fourteenth, or fifteenth day of the moon's wane or increase. (1) Nor after having eaten a Sraddha repast (2). Nor having performed a S'raddha ceremony (3) Nor after having been invited at a S'raddha ceremony. (4) Nor after having performed a Kamya ablution or Homa, nor while observing a vow (5) Nor while fasting, or just after eating on the day of initiation) (6). Nor at a cremation ground, in a deserted room, or in a divine temple. (7) Nor under a tree. (8) Nor by the day. (9) Nor during either twilight (10) Nor a dirty woman. (11) Nor in a disty state of body. (12). Nor a woman who has not used an unguent. (13) Nor without himself using any unguent. (14) Nor a diseased woman (15) Nor when he is diseased himself. (16) He shall not go unto a woman who has a limb in less or excess, or one who is older than him in years, or a woman standing in the interdicted sexual relation to him (Guru patni), if he wishes to acquire health and longevity. (16)

CHAPTER LXX.

LET not a man sleep in wet feet. (1) Nor with his head turned towards the north or the west, or held in a hung down posture. (2) Nor naked (3) Nor on a scaffold made of moist (raw) bamboos. (4) Nor hung or suspended in the air (as in a hammock) (5) Nor on a bedstead made of Palásn wood (6) Nor on one made of any of the five (forbidden) kinds of wood (7) Nor on one made of wood felled by an elephant. (8) on one made of the wood of a lightning-blasted tree. (0) Nor on a broken one. (10) Nor on one, burnt (scorched) by fire. (11) Nor on one made of the wood of a tree that had been moistened with the temporal exudations of an elephant. (12) Let him not sleep at a cremation ground, or in a deserted room, or in a divine temple. (13) Nor amidst fickle or restive persons. (14) Nor amidst women (15) Nor on paddy, or with cows, wine fire or his guru lying below him. (16)

Let not a man sleep in the day or without washing his mouth after eating, nor over ashes, or during either twilight, or in wet feet, or on the mountain top, or on an unholy ground (17)

CHAPTER LXXI.

LET him not insult any person (1) Let him not laugh at an indigent or an illeterate person, or at one who has a limb in less or excess. (2) Let him not serve (enter the employ) of a mean or degraded person. (3) Nor do any thing which is hostile to the (injunctions of the) Vedas. (4) Let him dress and act as suited to his years. (5) To his knowledge, birth, pecuniary condition, and country. (6) He must not be arrogant. (7) Every day he must study or discourse on the S'astras. (8) If his purse admits, let him not wear a torn or dirty cloth. (9) Let him not say," I have not". (10) He must not put on a garland of flowers round his neck, which is strung with redflowers or has a strong or offensive odour. (11) He may wear one of aquatic red flowers. (12) He must carry a stick of bamboo. (13) An ewer, full of water (14) He must wear Upavita (holy thread) made of Karpas cotton. (15) Two ear-rings of gold. (16) He must not look at the rising sun. (17) Nor at the setting sun. (18) Nor look (at it) through the intervention of a piece of cloth (10) Nor reflected in a mirror or water (20) Nor at midday. (23) He must not look an angry Guru in the face. (22) Nor look his own shadow (image) cast in oil or water. (23) Nor in a tarnished mirror. (24) He must not look at his wife while she is eating. (25) Nor in an undressed condition. (26) Nor at one while he is urinating. (27) Or at an elephant that has broken loose from its binding stake. (28) He must not witness a bull-fight from an uneven ground (seat). (29) Or look at an insane. (30) Or intoxicated person. (31) He must not cast any impure substance in the fire. (32) Nor blood. (33) Nor poison. (34) Neither (he must cast them in water. (35)

He must not leap over fire. (36) Nor bask his feet in the fire. (37) Nor rub them over blades of Kusha grass. (38) Nor place them in a vessel of white copper. (39) Nor rub one foot against the other. (40) Nor write on the ground. (41) Nor rub brick-brats with his hands. (42) Nor cut weeds with his hands. (43) Nor cut his nails and hair with his teeth. (44) Let him avoid playing with dice. (45) (As well as) the rays of the autumn sun. (46) He must not wear clothes, shoes. garlands of flowers and holy threads, previously used by another person. (47) Let him not teach lessons to a S'udra. (48) Nor give the leavings of his plate or the residue of clarified butter he has drunk to a S'udra (40). Nor sesame. (50) Nor instructions in religion. (51) Nor in the mode of practising Vratas. (52) Nor scratch his head and abdomen with blended hands. (53) Nor reject (the gift of) curd and flowers. (54) Nor himself remove a garland of flowers from his own neck. (55) Let him not rouse up a sleeping person. (56) Nor converse with a woman in her flow. (57) Nor with the degraded and low-caste men. (58) Before a god (divine image), a Bráhniana and fire he shall lift up his right hand. (50) Nor report to its owner if he sees a cow grazing on another man's field (60) Nor if he finds her suckling her calf. (61) He shall not try to exhilirate a haughty man. (62) Nor live in the territory of a S'udra king. (63) Nor in a place abounding in vicious men. (64) Nor in a place which is without a physician. (65) Nor in one where disturbing physical phenomena or civic disturbances occur. (60) Nor for a long time on the mountain. (67) He shall not make any futile attempt. (68) Nor sing and dance. (69) He shall not stroke his arms. (70) Nor use indecent language. (71) nor speak falsehood, (72) nor unpleasant words, (73) nor huit any one's feeling. (74) Wishing

to live long he must not neglect his body or depreciate himself, (75) and for a long time attend to his daily rites of Sandhya and prayer. (76) He must not play with snakes and weapons, (77) or touch the orifices of his organs, (78) nor inflict punishment on any other man. (79) Those who are ought to be punished shall be punished for correction. (80) He must not speak evil of the gods, Brahmanas, Scriptures and the highsouled one's. (81) Pursuits of desire or wealth, hostile to the imports of the S'astras, should be abandoned. (82) Virtue, unapproved by the people, must not be practised. (83) He shall make benedictory burnt offerings on the days of the full and the new moon, (84) and shall not cut weeds on those days. (85) He shall stay bedecked with ornaments. (86) He shall observe these rules of conduct. (87)

A self-controlled person, seeking virture, shall observe these rules of conduct, sanctioned by the S'rutis and the Smritis, and followed by the pious. (88)

Through conduct one acquires longevity, through conduct one attains the status he wishes to obtain, and through conduct one obtains inexhaustible opulence. It is good conduct that removes all evil traits in a man. (89)

A man of good conduct, believing and unenvious, though bereft of all other qualifications, lives for a century. (90)

CHAPTER LXXII.

LET a man abide by embracing *Dama* (control of the mind) and *yama* (control of the external sense-organs)
(1) Control of the senses is called *Dama*. (2) Both

this world and the next belong to a man who has controlled his senses. (3) The affairs of a man, who has not controlled his senses. do not thrive either in this world or in the next. (4)

Control of the senses is sacred and extremely auspicious, control of the senses is supreme. By controlling his senses, a man can obtain whatever he sets his heart upon (5).

He, who rides in the chariot of wisdom, drawn by five horses (of the senses) and driven by the charioteer, mind, in the straight road of truth and honesty, is enabled to conquer his enemies (anger, passion, etc.), if the horses do not go astray in wrong paths. (6)

He only, in whom the desires are merged (without any wise disturbing the evenness of his mind), as waters flow into the ever-filling and ever-fixed ocean, obtains peace, and not the man of desire who indulges in their gratification. (7)

CHAPTER LXXIII.

An intending celebrant of a S'ràddha ceremony shall invite the Brahmanas on the day previous to the date of its celebration (1) In the forenoon of the second day in the light fortnight, and in the afternoon of that day in the dark fortnight, he shall cause the Brahmanas, who have properly bathed and done the rite of A'chamanam, to be seated on cushions of Kusha grass

^{*} The Brahmanas should be seated in lines in the forenoon of the day of the S'råddha ceremony, if it is celebrated in the light fortnight, and in the afternoon of that day, if it is celebrated in the dark fortnight.

preferentially in the order of their seniority in age and knowledge.* (2)

On the Daiva side, two Brahmanas shall be caused to be seated with their faces turned towards the east, and three Brahmanas, on the Pitri, side with their faces looking towards the north. (3) Or one on each side. (4) In the rites of A'ma S'raddha or Kamya-S'râddha, he shall make burnt offerings (by reciting the first five of the prophylactic (lit. monster-warding) Mantras, which occur in the Katha-Shakha of the Vedas. (5) The second five Mantras in the rite of Pas'u S'råddha. (6) The last five Mantras in the one celebrated on the day of the new moon. (7) In the Ashtaka S'radhas in the dark fortnight following the full moon of Agrahavana, the first five, second five and last five Mantras should be respectively recited. (8) As well as in the Anvashtakas (Q Then having obtained the permission of the Brahmanas, he shall drive away the monsters by muttering the Mantra, "may the Asuras quit this place," and strewing sesame all round. (10) Then he shall invoke the presence of his manes by reciting the Mantra running as Etah Pitarah, etc., and then by means of scented water containing sesame and Kus'a grass, he shall prepare and offer the Pådyam (water for washing the feet), and dress up and offer the Arghya and unguent offering by respectively reciting the Mantras commencing as Yastithantvamrita vàk, etc., and Yanme Màtà, etc. After that he shall worship the Brahmanas with offerings of Kus'a, sesame,

The text has Vidyá Kramena i e, the most advanced among them in erudition must occupy the first seat or cushion in the line, the one standing next to him in respect of knowledge the next cushion and so on.

clothes flowers, ornaments, burning incense-sticks, and lighted lamps to the best of his might. Then taking in his hand the cooked rice saturated with clarified butter and pondering upon the Adityas, Rudras, and Vasus, he shall look at the cooked rice and ask. May I do the Agni-karyam? Then having been commanded by the Brahmanas, as "do the Agni-karyam," he shall make three burnt offerings. (11) He shall consecrate the but ter by reciting the Mantra, Ye Màmakah Pitarah, etc. and then give the cooked rice in a silver plate, or in any other kind of vessel available, by reciting the Mantra Namoh Vis'vebhyoh, etc., to the Brahmana seated with his face towards the east. (12) To (the Brahmanas) seated with their faces towards the north, considering them as the living representatives of his father, grandfather and great-grand father and pronouncing their names and Gotras. (13)

He shall recite the Mantra, yanme Prakama Ahoràtraih, etc., at the time when the Brahmanas would be eating that cooked rice. (14) As well as Itihasas, Puranas, and Dharma S'astras. (15) Near the leavings of the dishes of Brahmanas and on blades of Kusha grass with their tips directed towards the south, he shall offer a Pinda to his father by muttering the Mantra, Prithivi Darvi, etc. (16) The second one to his grand-father, (by muttering the Mantra, Antariksham, Darvi Raksha, etc. (17) The third one to his great-grand-father (by muttering the Mantra, Dyordivi Raksha, etc. (13) He shall make the offering of cloth by reciting the Mantra, Yetra Pitarah Pretah; etc. (19) The offering of boiled rice by reciting the Mantra, Virannah, Pitars, Dhatte, etc. (20) He shall rub his hands against the tips of Rusha grass by reciting the Mantra, Atra Pitaro Madayadhvam, etc. (21) (And) encircle the Pindas with

jets of water, break down the Pindas, and wash the ground in front of them by reciting the Mantra, Urjam Vahanti, etc., and offer the Arghya offerings, flowers, burning incense-sticks, unguents and edibles. (22) (And) a water-pot with oil, honey and clarified butter. (23) The Brahmanas having eaten to their satisfaction, he shall recite the Mantra commencing as Mà meksheshta etc., and scatter the residue of the boiled rice, offered in the Sraddha, with blades of Kus'a on the leavings of the plates of the Bráhmanas, and ask them (Bráhmanas) "are you satisfied, is the ceremony completed?" [Then having got their reply], he shall give water for A'chamanam to the three Brahmanas, seated with their faces to the north, and after that, to the two Brahmanas seated with their faces turned towards the east. After that, he shall sprinkle water over the ground of the S'ràddha, saying, "let the ground be well-washed." He shall do all these works with Kus'a blades in his hand. (24) Then he shall circumambulate the Bráhmanas seated with their faces turned towards the east. muttering the Mantra, Yanme Ramah, etc., and having finished the rite of circumambulation, he shall give them their Dakshinds (honorariums) according to his might. He shall say, "be ye free," and the Brahmanas shall reply "we have become free." After that, he shall recite the Mantra, "the gods and the manes," etc. (25) Then having addressed the Brahmanas seated with their faces towards the east, by mentioning their names and Gotras, he shall give them Akshyaya water, and address them as" be pleased, O Ye Vis'vedevas. After that, calm in mind, and with palms of his hands blended together, he shall pray as follows (26):-"Let there be more makers of gifts in our family, let our knowledge of the Vedas grow from more to more, may our progeny increase.

May not reverence for the good depart from our family, and may we have plenty to give." (27) And the Bráhmanas shall reply, "be it so." (28) "May our food grains be ample in quantity and may we get Atithis. May many solicit our favour, may we not be obliged to seek any man's bounty." (29) Having muttered these two Mantas, he shall receive blessing. Then after having duly propitiated, followed and bid farewell to the Brâhmanas, he shall read aloud the Mantra running as Vàje, Vàje, etc. (30—31)

CHAPTER LXXIV.

On the occasion of the Ashtakas* one shall first do a S'rāddha unto the gods and then perform the S'rāddhas of his manes with offerings of cakes, meat and S'akas. Under the auspices of the Anvashtakas† he shall first make the burnt offerings (Homa) in the fire unto the gods, by muttering the five afore-mentioned Mantras, and feed the Brāhmanas for the propitiation of his father's mother and father's grand mother. He shall give them Dakshinās, follow them to a little distance from his house and bid them adieu as before (1) After that, he shall dig three trenches in the ground. (2) He shall kindle a fire on the north east angle of the base of the trenches and offer Pindas thereon. (3) Those offered to the male (ancestors) should be deposited at the base of the three trenches, and those offered to the female

^{*} The eighth days of the three months in which manes are to be propitiated.

[†] The ninth days of the dark fortnight of the three months following the day of the full moon in Margas'irsha.

ancestors as well. (4) The three trenches in respect of the male ancestors shall be filled with boiled rice and water (5) Those in respect of the female ancestors with milk and boiled rice (6) Each of these trenches shall be filled with milk-curd, meat and milk. (7) Having thus filled them, he shall mutter the mantra, "may these (offerings) last ye (male ancestors) and ye (female ancestors) for eternity. (8)

CHAPTER LXXV.

HE, who shall do a S'ràddha ceremony in the life time of his father, shall do it unto those to whom his grandfather shall perform a S'ràddha ceremony. (1-2) In the event of his father, father's father, and father's grand father living, he shall not do any S'ràddha. (3) He, whose father is dead, shall offer a Pinda to his deceased father and one to each of the two ancestors immediately preceding his grand-father. (4) He, whose father and grandfather are dead shall offer a Pinda to his deceased father and grand-father each, and another Pinda to his grandfather's grand-father. (5) He, whose grand-father is dead, shall offer a Pinda to his (deceased) grand-father, and one to each of the two ancestors, immediately preceding his great grand-father, in the asceding line. (6) He, whose father and great gand father are dead, shall offer a Pinda to his father and a Pinda to each of the two ancestors preceding his grand father in the ascending line. (7)

The wise one shall thus do the S'ràddha unto his mother's father, grand father and great grand father, etc.), duly changing the wording of the Mantras accord-

ing to the exigencies of the case. In the S'ràddhas of brothers, etc., such modifications of mantras shall be omitted. (8)

CHAPTER LXXVI.

THE days of the new moon, the three Ashtakas, the three Anvashtakas, the day of the full moon in the month of Maghà, the thirteenth day of the moon's wane following upon the day of the full moon in the month of Bhadra, marked by the asterism Magha, and the months when Brihi and barley grain ripen (1) These are the occasions on which, according to Vrihaspati, S'raddha ceremonies ought to be performed. He who fails to celebrate a S'raddha ceremony on any of these occasions, goes to hell. (2)

CHAPTER LXXVII.

The time when the sun passes over to a new zodiacal sign. (1) The two equinoxes (2) Specially the two solstices.*(3) The astral combination known as the *Vyatipat*. (4) The days marked by one's natal star. (5) Abhyudaya S'ràddha.† (6) According to Prajapati

^{*} The last days or Sankrantis (the day on which the sun changes the zodiacal sign) of the months of Vais'akha, Kartika, S'râvana and Mâgha.

[†] Abhudaya literally means Increase or Prosperity. Abhyudaik S'raddhas are those which are performed in connection with any rite of prosperity, such as marriage, the rite of the causation of the birth of a male child (Punsavanam), etc.

these are the occasions of Kâmya S'radihas or (S'raddha ceremonies performed for the fruition of any definite object). S'raddhas performed on these occasions bear eternal fruits. (7)

The wise shall never perform a S'ràddha during either twilight, or at night, except on the occasion of a lunar eclipse when they can so perform. (8)

A S'ràddha ceremony done during the continuance of an eclipse is highly meritorious and grants to the performer all things he desires. The merit of such a performance endures as long as the moon and the stars endure in the universe. (9)

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

A S'ràddha ceremony done on Sunday always accords good health (to its performer). (t) (Done on) Monday it gives good fortune. (2) (Done on Tuesday it produces fright from battle. (3) Done on Wednesday, it ensures realisation of all desires. (4) Done on Thursday, it imparts knowledge coveted by the performer. (5) Done on Friday, it imparts wealth (to the performer). (6) Done on Saturday, it increases the duration of life. (7) Done under the auspices of the asterism Krittika, it ensures a residence in heaven. (8) (Done under) the auspices of the asterism Rohini, it imparts progeny. (9) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the moon (Mrigas'ira), it gives the energy of Brahma (10) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the Rudras, (the asterism A'rdra) it gives a prosperous business. (11) Done under the auspices of Punarvasu, it gives land. (12) Done under the auspices

of Pushya, it gives increase of the bodily principles. (13) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the serpent (the asterism As'lesha), it gives property. (14) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the manes (the asterism Maghà), it accords the realisation of all desires. (15) Done under the auspices of the Bhaga (the asterism Purva Phalguni', it imparts good fortune. (16) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by Aryaman (the asterism Uttara-Phalguni), it gives wealth. (17) Done under the auspices of the asterism Hasta, it gives superiority among members of one's own caste. (18) Done under the auspices of the asterism Chitrà, it gives handsome-looking sons. (19) Done under the auspices of the asterism Svati, it gives success in trade. (20) Done under the auspices of the asterism Vishakha it gives gold. (21) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by Mitra (the asterism Anuradha), it gives friends. (22) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by S'akra (the asterism Yeshtha), it accords a kingdom. (23) Done under the auspices of the asterism Mula, it gives success in agriculture. (24) Done under the auspices of the waterv asterism (Purva-Shada), it gives sea-borne wealth.(25) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the Vis'vedevas (the asterism Uttaràshada), it grants the realisation of all desires. (26) Done under the auspices of the asterism Abhijit, it gives excellence. (27) Done under the auspices of the asterism S'ravana, it grants realisation of all desires (28) Salt in the one done under the auspices of the asterism (Dhanishthå) presided over by Vásava. (29) Done under the auspices of the asterism (S'atabhisa) presided over by Varuna it gives an immunity from disease. (30) Done under the auspices of the Asterism Aja (Purva Bhaara pada), it gives digging implements (31) Done under the auspices of the asterism Uttarabhadrapada, it gives a house. (32) Done under the auspices of Paushna (Revati) asterism it gives kine. (33) Done under the auspices of the asterism As vini, it gives horses. (34) Done under the auspices of the Yamya (Varani) asterism) it confers longevity. (35) Done on the day of the Pratipad (first day of the fortnight), it gives a house and a beautiful wife. (36) Done on the second day of the fortnight (Dvitiya), it gives a daughter who fulfils all the expectations of her father. (37) On the third day of the fortnight it grants all desired objects. (38) Done on the fourth day of the fortnight, it gives animals. (39) Done on the fifth day of the fortnight it confers property and handsome sons. (40) Done on the sixth day of the fortnight, it gives victory in a game of dice. (41) Success in agriculture on the seventh and success in trade on the eighth day of the fortnight. (42-43) Done under the auspices of the ninth day of the fortnight, it gives animals. (44) Done under the auspices of the tenth day of the fortnight, it gives horses. (45) Done under the auspices of the eleventh day of the fortnight, it gives a progeny of sons, resplendent with the effulgence of Brahma. (46) Done under the auspices of the twelfth day of the fortnight, it gives longevity, opulence, gold, silver, and a kingdom. (47) Done under the auspices of the thirteenth day of the fortnight, it gives good fortune. (48) Done under the auspices of the full moon, it grants the realisation of all desires. 49) . The fourteenth day of the fortnight is recommended for the Sraddha ceremonies of those. killed by weapons. (50) There are two verses in the Pitri Gita on the subject. (51)

May such foremost of men take birth, in our family, who will do a S'râddha unto us on the thirteenth day of the moon's wane in the month of Ashada, marked by the astral combination known as the Gajachchhaya,* or will do S'raddhas throughout the month of Karticka, each afternoon. (52—53).

CHAPTER LXXIX.

Now one shall not do a S'raddha ceremony with water collected in the night. (1) In cases, where Kus'a grass would be unavailable, Ka'sa or Durvá grass would be given in its stead. (2) Threads of Kárpása (cotton) should be given where a piece of cloth would be unavailable. (3) Ends (Dáshá) of a piece of A'hata clotht may also be given. (4) Strong-scented or offensivesmelling flowers, as well as those of red colour, or culled from thorny plants should be avoided. (5) White, fragrant flowers, even if they are born of thorny plants, and aquatic flowers, even if they be of red colour, shall be offered. (6) Lard or fat must not be given in the lamp (used for lighting purposes.) (7) Oil or clarified butter shall be rather given in its stead. (8) Any kind of animal-produce (such as, nails, etc., of animals) shall not be used for the purposes of an incense stick. (9) Let him give bdellium with honey and clarified butter

When the sun is in the asterism Hastá on the thirteenth day of the moon's wane, marked by the asterism Maghá, the combination known as the Gajachshhayd is said to follow.

[†] A new, unused piece of cloth with white fringes, only once washed with water is called an A'hata cloth.

(10) (Pastes) of sandal wood, saffron, campho, alocwood, and Padma-Kashtham as unguents. (11) Let him not give any kind of artificial (manufactured) salt. (12) He must not give clarified butter and curries with his hand. (13) Let him give metal utensils. (14) Especially those made of silver. (15) He must offer vessels made of the horn of the rhinoceras, blankets made of the hairs of a mountain-goat, the skin of a black antelope, sesame, white mustard seeds,, and other holy articles, as well as those which have the virtue of warding off monsters. (16) Let him avoid giving pepper, Mokundaka flowers, Bhu-strinas, the leaves of S'igru, mustard, Surasa, Sarjaka, gourds, pumpkins, bringels, the potherbs known as Palakya, Upadaki, and Tanduliyaka, Kusumbha, Pindalu, and the milk of the she-buffalo. (17) (As well as) Rajamasha, lentil seeds, stale food and artificial salt. (18) He shall avoid anger. (19) Must not shed tears. (20) And avoid hurry. (21) In respect of giving clarified butter, metallic vessels or those made of the horn of the rhinoceros, or of the wood of the Phalgu tree are recommended. (22) There is a verse on the subject. (23)

Anything (offered to the manes) in a gold or silver, vessel, or in one made of the wood of the Phalgu or Audumvara tree, or in one made of the horn of the rhinoceros, bears eternal fruit. (24)

CHAPTER LXXX

SESAME seeds, Brihi grains, barley grains, Måshapulse, water, roots, fruits, S'yamaka grains, Priyangu, Nivara grains, Mudgapulse and wheat (satisfy the manes) for a

month. 1) Meat and fish (satisfy them) for two; months.

(2) The flesh of deer for three months. (3) The flesh of a lamb for four months. (4) The flesh of a bird for five months. (5) The flesh of a goat for six months. (6) The flesh of a Ruru (a species of deer) for seven months. (7) The flesh of a Prishati (a species of spotted deer) for eight months. (8) The flesh of a Gavaya, for nine months. (9) The flesh of a buffalo for ten months. (10) The flesh of a tortoise for eleven months. (11) The cow-milk or its modifications (satisfy the manes) for a year. (12) There is a Gatha verse on the subject in the Pitri Gita. (13) Constantly we eat the Kala S'ak, large-scaled fish and the flesh of an old goat,* or that of a rhinoceros whose horn is yet undeveloped. (14)

CHAPTER LXXXI.

LET him not keep the boiled rice on the cushion. (1) Nor touch it with his feet. (2) Nor sneeze over it. (3) Let him ward off the monsters by strewing sesame or mustard seeds (all round (4) He must not do a S'râdaha in a covered place. (5) Nor see a woman in her menses. (6) Nor a dog. (7) Nor a domesticated pig. (8) Nor a domestic cock. (9) Let him carefully exhibit the S'râdaha to a goat. (10) The Brâhmaṇas shall eat their meal by holding perfect silence. (11) Without covering their heads. (12) Without putting on their shoes. (13) Without placing their feet on the

^{*} The text has Bardhinasa. Jolly, following Nanda Pandit, has translated the term as flesh of the cram called Bardhinasa. Kulluk and Vijnaneshvara interpret the term [to mean an old, white goat which is also supported by the Agni-puranam.

stools. (14) Let not the man who has a llinb in less or excess see the S'ràddha cereineny. (15) Let not the S'udras witness it. (16) Nor the degraded ones. (17) At that time, let him the celebranti of the ceremony) feed the Bráhmanas, or beggars* with the permission of the Bráhmanas. (18) Even asked by the giver, let not the Bráhmanas speak in commendation of the food (Havis). (19)

As long as the boiled rice continues warm, as long as the Bráhmanas silently eat that, as long as they do not speak in praise of that boiled rice, so long do the manes eat. (20)

Having brought together the residue of all sorts of substantial food and (of curries, etc.,) he must sprinkle it with water, and place it (on the Kus'a grass strewn) before the Bráhmanas who have caten their meal. (21)

The remainder of the food, cast on the Kus'a blades, falls to the portion of those who had been dead before attaining the age of being cremated, (below two years of age', or had wantonly deserted their innocent wives when alive. (22)

The remainder of food that is left on the ground falls to the portion of honest and industrious servants (slaves.) This is what has been said by the Rishfs. (23)

CHAPTER LXXXII.

HE must not test (enquire into the descent and qualities of) a Bráhmana in connection with a rite of Daiva

^{*} The text has Vikshukam. Jolly has translated it as an ascetic

S'raddha (1) He shall do it in respect of a Paitra S'ràdaha (done in honor of the manes) ceremony. (2) Let him avoid (not invite) Brahmanas who have limbs in less or excess. (3) Bráhmanas who have done improper acts. (4) (Brahmanas) who are deceitful as the cats. (5) Bráhmanas who wear a cloak of religion. (6) Bráhmanas who are professional astrologers. (7) Brahmanas who subsist upon the offerings made to the idol on which they attend. (8) Physicians. (9) Bráhmanas who are sons of not married wives. (10) Their sons. (11) Those who act as priests at many men's sacrifices. (12) Those who officiate as priests at the religious sacrifices of S'udras. (13) Those who are village-priests. (14) Those who officiate as priests at the sacrifices, of those who should not be so served. (15) Those who have not been initiated with the thread within the proper age limit (Vratyas) (16) Those who officiate as priests at the sacrifices of Vratyas. (17) Those who accept gists on the occasion of a Parva. (18) Malignant informers. (19) Bráhmanas who teach the Vedas for fce (20) Those who have been taught the Vedas for fee (21) Brahmanas who subsist on the food given by S'udras. (22) Bráhmanas who associate with the degraded. (23) Bráhmanas whe have not studied the Vedas. (24) Bráhmanas have neglected the rites of Sandhya. (25) Bráhmanas who have entered the king's service. (26) The naked ascetics. (27) Brahmanas who have quarrelled with their fathers, who have deserted their parents, Gurus, (28 and their fire. (29)

These are said to be the worst of Brahmanas who defile a Row of Brahmanas (i.e., who sit down to a meal in the same Row with them—Pankti dushakas) The wise one shall carefully avoid such Brahmanas on the occasion of a S'raddha ceremony. (30)

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

THE following are the Panktipavands Brahmanas who sanctify the row in which they sit down at a S'raddha repast). (1) One who has studied the three Vedas. (2) One who keeps the five fires. (3 One who sings the psalm, Jeshthya Sama. (1) One who has studied even a single Veda. (5) He who has studied any of the Vedangas. (6) He who has studied the Purana, Itihasa or Grammar. (7) He who has studied even a single Dharma S'astra. (8) One who has purified himself by resorting to sacred shrines or pools. (9) One, purified by the celebration of religious sacrifices. (10) One, purified by practising penitential austerities. (11) One, purified by truth (speaking truth only.) (12) One, purified by (muttering) the Mantras. (13) One devoted to the recitation of the Gayatri. (14) Sons of girls married in the Brahma form of marriage. (15) One who reads the three Suparnas. (16) The son-in-law (of the deceased, (17) and his daughter's sons, they are the receptacles (fit persons). (18) Especially the Yogins. (10) There is a verse on the subject in the Pitri Gita. (20)

May he be born in our family who will assiduously feed Yogins at a S'râddha repast whereby we are satisfied. (21)

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

LET not a man do a S'råddha ceremony in a country of the barbarians. (1) Let him not go to a county of the Barbarians. (2) By drinking water out of another man's tank, one acquires the same caste with him. (3)

The country, in which there exists not the division of the four-fold social order, should be regarded as a country of the barbarians, otherwise it is Aryavarta (the land of the Aryas). (4)

CHAPTER LXXXV.

A S'ràddha done at Pushkara bears eternal fruits. (1) As well as burnt oblations, penances and mutterings of Mantras made thereat. (2) By bathing in Pushkara one is immediately absolved of all sins. (3) So at Gayashira. (4) At Akshyavata. (5) At the hill of Amarakantaka. (6) At the hill of Varâha. (7) Any where on the bank of the Narmadâ. (8) On the bank of the Yamunâ. (9) Especially in the Ganges. (10) At Kushâvarta.(11) At Vinduka. (12) At the Nila Parvata. (13) At Kankhala. (14) At Kuvjâmra. (15) At the Bhrigutunga. (16) At Keddra. (17) At Mahâlaya. (18) At Nadantikâ. (19) At Sugandha. (20) At S'âkambhari. (21) In the (river) Phalgu. (22) In the Mahâ-Gangâ. (23)

⁵ There exists one Akshaya Vata in Behar and another at Allahabad.

⁶ Amarakantaka on the Mekhala mountain in the Vindhya range.

⁷ Varaha-tritha in the Sambalpur division. It may probably mean the ancient Varahamula in Kasmir.

II Kusávarta is situated on the mountain called Traymbaka where the Godavari takes its rise.

¹² Binduka in the Deccan.

¹⁵ Kubiamra, like the Ekamra, is the name of a plain in Orissa.

¹⁶ This is the name of a mountain near the Amarakantaka in the Himalayas.

²¹ The modern Shambar in Rajputana.

²³ Mahaganga is the Alakananda river.

At the village of Trihilika. (24) At the fountain of Kumara. (25) At Prabhasa. (26) Any where in the river Sarasvati in special. (27)

At the door of the Ganges, at Prayaga, in the estuary of the Ganges, and always in the forest of Naimisha, at Benares in special. (28)

At the hermitage of Agastya. (29) At Kanya S'rama. (30) In the river Kaushiki. (31) At the bank of the Sarayu. (32) At the confluence of the S'ona and the Jyotishi. (33) At the hill, S'riparvata. (34) In the Kâlodaka. (35) In the north Mânasa (in Kâshmira) (36) In the Vadavâ (Lake). (37) In the Mâtanga-Vâpi. (38) In the Saptârsha. (39) In the Vishnupad. (40) In the Sarga-mârga-pada (lit. Road to heaven). (41) In the river Godâvari. (42) In the river Gomati. (43) In the river Vetra-vati. (44) In the Vipása (Beas). (45) In the Vitastâ (46), At the bank of the S'atadru (Satlej) (47) In the Chandra-bhâgâ. (48) In the Irâvati. (49) At the shore of the Sindhu (Indus). (50) In the five rivers of the south. (51) In the

²⁴ Trihalikagrama near Salagtam

²⁵ Kumdradhdra is the name of a lake in Kas'mir which the god Kumara by a stroke of his arrow caused to stream forth from the Krauncha mountain (see Vayu purana). Nanda says that it is situated near the southern ocean in the plain of Ishupata.

²⁹ Agastyds'rama is on the Sarasvati near Pushkar.

³⁹ Saptársha is the modern Satara in the Marhatta countries.

⁴⁰ According to Nanda this Tirtha is in the centre of Gaya. There is another of this name on the Himalayas.

⁴⁴ Vetravati (the modern Betwa near Bhilsah) in the Ahik-shetra.

⁴⁵⁻⁴⁹ Vipasa (Beas), Vitasta (Jhelum), Satadru (Satlej). Chandrabhaga (Chenub) and Iravati (Ravi).

⁵⁰ the Krishná, the Venå, the Tunga, the Bhadra and Kona in the Deccan.

Aushoja (52) And in similar other holy pools of streams. (53)

In the great rivers (Saritvara) (54) At the birtl places of divine incarnations (55). On the banks of rivers (56) At fountains. (57) On the hills (58) In natural arbours. (59) In forests. (60) In woods. (61) At places smeared well with cow dung. (62) In delightful sites. (63) There are verses on the subject in the Pitri Gita (the song of the manes). (64)

May he be born in our line who shall offer unto us l'bations of water in rivers of abundant waters, and in cool streams in special. (65)

May that foremost of men be born in our progeny who shall do S'râddhas unto us at Gaya S'irsha, or at (Akshaya) Vata. (66)

Many sons are to be desired (lit prayed for) so that at least one of them may go to Gaya, or celebrate a horse-sacrifice, or make the gift of Nila bull (for our benefit). (67)

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

Now about the rite of letting loose a bull (Vrishot sarga). (1) It should be performed on the day of the full moon in the month of A's'vin or Kartika. (2) The bull should be examined at the out set. (3) It must be the offspring of a milch cow none of whose calves is dead. (4) Possessed of all the good traits. (5) Of black and red colour. (6) White faced, white tailed, white hooped and white horned. (7) The coverer of

⁵¹ Aumga (Sarpasaka, Nanda) probably situated in the mouth of the Gaageu.

the herd of cows. (8) After that, a good fire shall be kindled on the pasture-ground (lit among the kine) and a Charu (Sacrificial porridge) of which the sun is the presiding deity shall be prepared. Burnt oblations of this Charu shall be cast in the fire by reciting the Mantra, Pusha Ga Anveta (may Pushan follow thesekine, etc.) Then the black smith shall brand the bull with the mark of a discus on its one flank, with that of a trident on the other. (10) After branding the bull, he shall bathe the bull with water, by reciting the four Richs commencing with Hrianyavarna, as well as the one running as S'anno Devi etc. (11) Let him bring the bull bathed and decorated with ornaments in the company of four well washed female calves, bedecked with ornaments, and inaudibly recite the Purusha Suktam, Rudras, and the Kushmandi Mantras. (12). He shall whisper into the right ear of the bullock. the Mantra, Pitá Vatsa, etc. (13) Also the following verse (14)

The bull is said to be the four-footed Virtue. 1 devoutly appoint him to protect me from all evils. (15)

I give you, O Calves, this bull as your husband. May you sportingly roam about with this your beloved. O king Soma, may our progeny increase and may our enemies not oppress us. (16)

The bull should be united with the female calves on the North east corner of the sacrificial ground, and he shall give a pair of cloths, gold and white brass to the Hota priest. (17)

A good remuneration, according to his wishes, shall be given to the iron smith; he shall be satisfied with a repast containing a goodly quantity of clarified butter. The Brahmanas shall be as well fed in connection with this sacrifice. (18)

The tank or pond, in which the bull, let loose (on the occasion of a S'raddha), drinks water, becomes gratifying to all the manes. (19)

The ground, which the bull haughtily digs into with his horns, proves gratifying to the manes, like (good) food and cordials. (20)

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

On the day of the full moon in the month of Vais'akha, he shall spread the skin of a black antelope provided with two golden horns, (four) silver hoops and a tail made of peals. On a blanket made of sheep's wool. (1). After that, he shall cover it over with sesame (2) And place a bit of gold at the region of its navel. (3) (Then) cover it with a pair of A'hata cloths. (4) And bedecked with ornaments, and smear it with all sorts of scents. (5) He shall place four vessels containing milk, curd, honey and clarified butter at its four corners, and make the gift of that antelope-skin to a Brahmana, shorn of all ornaments, and who is the keeper of the sacred fire. (6)

There are verses on the subject. (7)

He, who gives such an antelope-skin covered with sesame, acquires the merit of gifting the ocean-girdled Earth, with all her forests and mountains. He, who gives sesame, gold, honey and clarified butter in the skin of a black antelope, gets rid of all evils. (8—10)

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

Now a cow when she is being delivered of her calf-(the upper half of which has come out of its maternal passage) is called Earth. (1) He, who makes the gift of such a cow, bedecked with ornaments, to a Bráhman, acquires the merit of making a gift of the whole earth. (2) There is a couplet on the subject. 3)

By making the gift of a cow, faced both ways, in a humble and believing frame of mind, one is enabled to live in heaven for as many number of Yugas as that of hairs on her body. (4)

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

Fire is the presiding god of the month of Kartika. (v) Fire is the mouth of all the gods.* (2) He, who bathes outside the village, inaudibly recites the Gayatri, and takes a Havishya (fit for oblation) meal once a day, during the entire month of Kartika, is absolved of the sin he has committed during the year. (3) He, who mutters self-controlled the Gayatri mantra, bathes every day, eats Havishya meal during the entire month of Kartika, is absolved of all sins. (4)

^{*} Jolly reads the line as Agnis'cha Sarva Devanám Mukhvam instead of Mukham, which is the reading that occurs in our manuscript, and which conveys the right meaning, in conformity with the S'ruti, Agni being not the foremost (Mukhyam) of the Vedic gods but the conveyor of oblations to the deities, Agni Mukh& Vai Devah.

CHAPTER XC.

MAKE the gift of a Prastha measure of powdered salt with a bit of gold at its navel to a Brahmana, after the moon rise, on the day of the full-moon in the month of Agrahayana, marked by the asterism Mriga S'ira. (1) By making such a gift one is re-born as a fortunate and handsome person in his next birth. (2) On the day of the full moon in the month of Pausha, if that day happens to be marked by the asterism Pushyd, he shall rub his body with a paste of white mustard seeds. cause a pitcher, full of clarified butter, to be emptied on his head, and bathe in water containing Sarvaushadhi, Sarvagandha and Sarva-Vija. After that, he shall bathe the image of) the god Vasudeva, worship him with scents, flowers, burning incense-sticks and edibles (Naividyas), and cast libations of clarified butter in the fire, by reciting the Vaishnava, S'akra and Varhaspatya Mantras, and receive the benediction of the Brahmanas by making them gifts of clarified butter, containing bits of gold. (3) He shall make the gift of a pair of cloths to the Hota (priest). (4) By doing this act a man prospers in life. (5) If the day of the full moon in the month of Magha happens to be marked by the asterism Magha, by offering a S'raddha on that day with (offerings of) sesame, one is absolved of all sins. (b) If the day of the full moon in the month of Phalguna happens to be marked by the asterism Phalguni, by making the gift of a full-stretched, clean, bed, furnished with pillows and bed-sheets, one obtains a loving, obedient, handsome, and affectionate wife. (7) A good husband, if she be a woman. (8) If the day of the full moon in the month of Chaitra happens to be marked by the asterism Chitra, by making the gift of a coloured cloth on that day, one acquires good fortune. (9) If the day of the full moon in the month of Vaishakha happens to be marked by the asterism Vishakha, by propitiating (feeding) seven Bráhmanas with honey and sesame, and by worshipping the god of virtue on that day, one becomes absolved of all sins. (10) If the day of the fulf moon in the month of Faishtha happens to be marked by the asterism Jestha, by making gifts of an umbrella and shoes to a Brahmana, on that day, one becomes rich in cattle. (11) If the day of the full moon in the month of Ashada happens to be marked by the asterism Ashādā, by making the gift of food on that day, one acquires eternal merit. (12) If the day of the full moon in the month of S'ravana happens to be marked by the asterism S'ravana, by making the gift of a Jala-Dhenu* on that day, with rice and cloth, one acquires a residence in heaven. (13) By making the gift of a row on the day of Prashtupada (the day of the full moon in the month of Bhadra, marked by the asterism Uttara-Bhadrapada) one is absolved of all sins. (14) By making the gift of a vessel, filled with clarified butter, on the day of the full moon in the month of A's'vina, marked by the asterism As'vini, and containing a bit of gold, one acquires a good digestive capacity. (15) the day of the full moon in the month of Kartika happens to be marked by the asterism Krittika, by making the gift of a white bull, or a bull of any other colour, with jems and all cereals and scents, at the time of moon-rise in an island, to a Brahmana, one becomes

^{*} Jolly has translated Fala-Dhenu as "water-cow." Fala-Dhenu, in fact, is a kind of gift, like Guda-Dhenu, Tila-Dhenu, etc, for the essentials of which see the English translation of the Agnipuranam (M. N. Dutt), Vol. II., pp. 746-750.

free from the dangers of wilderness. (16) By worshipping the god Våsudeva, on the third day of the moon's increase in the month of Vaishaka, with white mustard seeds, and by observing a fast and offering burnt offerings of white mustard on that day, one becomes absolved of all sins. (17) The merit of any gift made that day becomes eternal. (18) By observing a iast, on the day of the twelfth day of the moon's wane following the full-moon in the month of Pausha. and by bathing with sesame water, and worshipping the god Vasudeva with sesame, and making gifts of sesame and water, and making burnt offerings of, and eating sesame, one becomes absolved of sins. (19) On the day of the thirteenth phase of the moon's wane, following the full moon in the month of Magka, if that day happens to be marked by the asterism S'ravana, one shall observe a fast and make the offerings of two lighted lamps before the god Våsudeva (20). The lamp on the right-hand side shall contain a hundred and eight Palam weight of clarified butter, and a wick made of an entire piece of saffrondyed cloth. (21) The lamp on the left-hand side shall contain a hundred and eight Palam weight of sesameoil, and a wick made of an entire piece of white clnth. (22) By doing this, a man realises the end of his life, and becomes resplendent in whatever family, in whatever country, and in whatever kingdom he may be re-born. (23) Throughout the month of A's'vina, one shall make gifts of clarified butter to Brahmanas; by worshipping As'vins, one becomes handsome looking (in his next birth.) (24) By feeding the Brahmanas with milk, throughout that month, one becomes a king (in his next birth) (25)

Each month, when the moon is in the asterism

Revati, by feeding the Brahmanas with sweet riceporridge (Paramannas), saturated with honey and clartfied butter, for the propitiation of Revati, and by worshipping the goddess, Revati as well, one acquires
personal beauty in the next existence. (26) During the
month of Magha, by casting oblations of sesame in
the fire, and by feeding the Brahmanas with Kulmasham,
saturated with clarified butter, each day, one acquires
a good digestive capacity. (27) By bathing in a river.
on each fourteenth day of the fortnight, as well as by
worshipping the lord of virtue, one becomes absolved
of all sins. (28)

He, who wishes to enjoy creature-comforts for as long as the sun and the moon endure in heaven, shall bathe, each morning, during the two months of Magha and Phalgana. (29)

CHAPTER XCI

THE half of the sin of a person, who has caused a well to be excavated, is extinguished just as water begins to well up from its bottom. (1) He, who causes a tank to be excavated, goes to the region of Varuna, and enjoys satisfaction, each day. (2) The giver of water enjoys perpetual satisfaction. (3) Trees sown by a man become his sons in the next world. (4) The giver of a tree gladdens the gods with its flowers. (5) The Atithis, with its fruits. (6) Those with its shadow who chance to sit under it. (7) And the Pitris with the rain water which tricles down from its leaves. (8) The giver of a bridge acquires heaven. (9) He, who causes a temple to be erected to any god, goes to the

segion presided over by that particular deity. (10) By white-washing a divine temple with lime, one acquires brilliant fame. (11) By painting it with any other colour, one attains the region of the Gandharvas (12) By making offerings of flowers, one acquires personal beauty. (13) By making offerings of unguents, one acquires lasting fame. (14) By presenting lighted lamps (in the temple), one acquires a vigorous eye-sight (15) By making gifts of food, one acquires bodily strength. (16). By making offerings of burning incense-sticks, one goes to the higher regions, by removing the offerings of flowers, etc., from the temple, one acquires the merit of gifting a cow. (17) By scouringthe floor of a divine temple, by smearing it with cowdung etc., by removing the leavings of a Brahmana's meal, by washing the feet of a Brahmana with water, by attending a Brahmana during illness, one acquires the merit of making the gift of a.cow. (18)

He, who causes the dredging or re-exacavation of a well or tank, or causes the repairs of divine temples or public gardens, acquires the same merit as thein original endowers. (19)

CHAPTER XCII.

Fo give protection is the best of all gifts. (1) By giving protection one attains the region (after death) which he wishes to obain. (2) As well as by making a gift of land. (3) Even by making the gift of land to the extent of a Gocharma (three hundred cubits), the donon is absolved of all sins. (4) By making the gift of a cow one goes to heaven (5) The gifter of ten kine attains the region of Golakam (6) The gifter of a hundred kine to the

region of Brahma. (7) By making the gift of a cow with her horns encased in gold, her hoops in silver, her teats in white copper, * and her tail wound with strings of . pearls, and covered over with a piece of cloth, together with her call, one resides in heaven for as many number of years as that of hairs on her body. (8) Especially by gifting a brown cow. (9) By making the gift of a docile bull, capable of carrying weight, one acquires the merit of making the gift of ten cows. (10) He, who makes the gift of a horse, lives in the same region with the sun. (11) The giver of cloth lives in the same region with the moon. (12) The giver of gold goes to the region of the fire-god. (13) By making the gift of silver, one acquires personal beauty. (14) By making presents of vessels of metal, one becomes the receptacle of all realised desires. (15) By making gifts of honey, oil and clarified butter, one acquires good health. (16) The same is obtained by making gifts of medicines. (17) By making gifts of salt, one acquires beauty of complexion (18) By making gifts of paddy one obtains satisfaction, (19) By making gifts of cereals as well. (20) He, who makes gifts of food, obtains every thing (he wishes to obtain). (21) By making gifts of different varieties of paddy, one acquires good fortune. (22) By making gifts of articles not mentioned herein, one goes to heaven, the giver of sesame obtains a desirable progeny. (23) By making a gift of fuel one acquires an improved digestive capacity. (24) As well as victory in battle. (25) By making the gift of a cushion, status or place. (26) By making the gift of a bed, a wife. (27) By making the gift of (a pair of) shoes, a car voked with a pair of she-mules. (28) By making

The text has Upadoha which may also mean a milk-pail

Vishnu Samhith

the gif of an umbrella, one attains heaven. (29) By giving a fan of palmyrah leaf or a chowrie, he enjoys, ease in travelling. (30) By making the gift of a house, one acquires the ownership of a town. (31)

A person wishing that the things he covets in this life, or things that are extremely endearing to him in his house may be eternal shall make gifts of those articles to a qualified Brahmana. (32)

CHAPTER CXIII.

Whatever a man has given to a non-Brahmana, he shall get its equivalent in the next world. (1) Double of what he has given to a Brahmana. (2) Thousand times of what he has given to a well-read Brahmana. (3) Infinite times of what he has given to a Brahmana, well-versed in the Vedas. (4) His priest is the proper recipient of his gifts. (5) So also are his sister, daughter and son-in-law. (6)

One, conversant with the laws, shall not give even a drop of water to a Brahmana of cat-like conduct (Bidalavrati), nor to one who is a hypocrite (Baka-vrati), or ignorant of the Vedas. (7)

A covetous, hypocritical, arrogant, malicious, deceitful, slandering, Bráhmana, who brags of his pieties, or causes them to be trumpeted in the presence of men, is called a *Bidála-Vrati* (of cat-like conduct). (8)

A Bráhmana, who assumes a garb of false humility, with his eyes cast downward, tries to further his own, ends at the cost of other men's interests, and is crooked and untruthful, is called a Baka-Vrati (of crane-like conduct). 9

Those who are Bidala Vnatins, as well as those who are Baka Vratins fall in the hell of extreme darkness (Andha-Timisram) for their sins. (10)

Let not a man, after having committed a crime, do the expiatory penance in the pretext of doing a piety. Concealing his crime with penance, let him, not deceive women and S'udras in respect of his purity. (1-1)

Such a Bráhmana is censured by the Brahmavádins in the next world; the monsters take what (penance, expiation, etc.) a man does in deceit. (12)

A non-Brahmacharin, who lives by falsely adopting the apparel and tokens of a *Vratin*, robs the sin of the Brahmacharins, and takes birth in the womb of a lower animal. (13)

Let not a man make a gift for fame, or out of fear, or to a benefactor, or to one who lives by singing on dancing, this is the conclusion. (14)

CHAPTER XCIV.

A HOUSEHOLDER, who has witnessed his hair turnd grey, and the skin of his body marked by wrinkles, shall resort to the forest. (1) Or having seen the son of his son. (2) Placing his wife under the care of his son, or followed by her. (3) He must kindle this sacred) fire in the forest. (4) He shall do the five sacrifices with cereals (etc.,) growing in nature (1111. not reared on a ploughed field) (5) Let him not renounce the study of the Vedas. (6) Let him observe the vow of continence (Brahmacharyam). (7) Let him wear animal-skins or barks of trees. (8) He must grow finger nails, mustachios, beard, and glotted hair

(9) He must bathe thrice a day. (10) He must live on whatever he shall obtain without any exertion, like a pigeon (Kapota Vrāti), or shall collect enough food to last him for a month or a year. (11) If he has collected food for a year, he must give it away all on the day of the full moon in the month of A's'vina. (12)

Having collected his food from a village, he shall eat only eight morsels of that in a little basket of leaf, or on a leaf, or in a severed saucer. (13)

CHAPTER XCV.

LET a forest-dwelling hermit purify his body with austerities. (1) During summer he shall sit amidst five fires. (2) Lie in the open during the rains (3) Remain in wet clothes during winter. (4) Take his meal once in the night. (5) Or shall eat at the intervals of one, two, or three days (6) Or shall eat flowers. (7) Or fruit (8) Or S'akas (potherbs) (9) Or live on sear leaves. (10) Or on roots. (11) Or shall eat cooked barley grain at the end of each fort night. (12) Or shall do the penance of Chandrayana (13) He shall break his food with stone (Ashma-Kutta). (14) Or use his teeth as a pastle. (15)

Tapasya (contemplation) is the root of the universe, with its inmates of Gods and men. To Tapasya it ows its continuance, and in Tapasya it will merge in the end (16)

That which is difficult to practise, that which is difficult to obtain, that which is remote, that which is

^{*} Sitting amidst four blazing fires with the sun overhead.

difficult to accomplish, all these are available by dint of Tapasyā. Tapasyā is insurmountable (i.e. can not be over come). (17)

CHAPTER XCVI.

Now one, who has felt an aversion to the pleasures of the four orders of life, shall do a Prajapatyam sacrifice, make gifts of all his possessions,* and take recourse to the fourth order of ascetism (Pravrajyam) (1) Having installed the sacred fire on his own Self, he shall go into the village for alms (2 Obtain alms at seven houses. (3) He must not feel mortified if he fails to obtain any. (4) Nor beg alms of a beggar. (5) After men have taken their meals and the plates have been cleared, he shall stir abroad for alms. (6) He shall receive alms in vessels made of clay, wood, or pumpkin. (7) These vessels shall be purified by washing. (8) He shall not accept (lit. be annoyed at) alms which have been offered with marks of respect or reverence. (9) He shall lie in solitary chambers. (10) or at the root of a tree. (11) He shall not live for two nights in a village. (12) He shall wear cloth only enough to cover his pudenda. (3) He shall cast his steps purified with the sight (i.e., by carefully seeing whether he tramples upon any animal, etc.) (14) He shall drink water by straining it through a piece of cloth. (15) He shall speak only what is purified by truth. (16) He shall do only what his mind (conscience) would approve of. (17) He shall not court either death or life. (18) Bear with insult, done by, (19)

^{*} Sarva Veda.—Veda hear means possession, being derived from the Sanskrit root Vidla to gain.

Or shall not insuft, any body. (20) He shall not give his blessing to any body. (21) He shall not make obeisance to any body. (22)

Of Him that cuts his one arm, and of him that smears sandal paste on his other arm, he shall not curse the first, nor bless the second. (23)

He shall practise Pranayama, Dharana and Dhyanam (Divine comprehension and contemplation). (24) Reflect on the transitory nature of the external world (human existence). (25) Think of the unhallowed (impure) character of the human body. (26) Ponder on the annihilation of (personal) beauty by old age (Decriptude). (27) On the pangs of bodily, mental and traumatic diseases.* (28) As well as on those of congenital ones. (29) On the fact of residence in the darkness of the womb. (30) And amidst excrements. (31) And there being afflicted by heat and cold (pairs of opposite). (32) He shall think of the agony one undergoes in coming out of the narrow maternal passage at the time of birth. (33) He shall reflect on his ignorance and dependence on his parents in infancy. (34) On the arduous pain suffered for studying books, etc. (35) On the troubles of acquisition of property in youth, and on the pangs of hell to be endured for enjoying illgotten gains. (36) On the separation from the dear ones and the enforced company of those whom he detests. (37) On the pangs to be suffered in hell. (38) On the agonies to be endured in shapes of

^{*} The text has Agantuka Vyádhivis'chopatápam.—Agantuka Vyádhis, according to the Ayurveda, are diseases which owe their origin to extraneous causes as opposed to idiopathic maladies. Jolly has wrongly translated it as "due to an excess of the bile, etc."

beasts for follies committed in human existence. 39) On the fact that there is nothing but misery in mundane life, which constantly affords opportunities for the commissions of crimes. (40) On the fact that if there be any comparative happiness 2. e., happiness in comparison with misery) here, even that is but transitory. (41) On the misery which results from one's incapacity of enjoying or procuring such happiness. (42) Let him observe this body as a compound of seven organic principles. (43) [viz.,] of Adeps (Vasa), blood, flesh, bone, fat, marrow, and semen. (44) Covered with the skin. 45) Foul-smelling as well. (46) The receptacle of excrements. (47) Maintained even in hundred comforts, it becomes diseased. (48) Held even with assiduous care it is susceptible to death. (49) The abode of lust, anger, greed, ignorance, arrogance and pride. (50) Composed of the essential principles of solid, liquid, gasous, and etherial matter. (51) Consisting of bones, veins, arteries. nerves and ligaments. (52) Full of blood. (53) Sixskinned. (51) Held by three hundred and sixty bones. (55) Distributed as follows. (56) Teeth with the thin bones at their roots sixty-four. 57) Nails, twenty. (58) The tibial and the ulnar bones. (50) Phalanges of fingers, sixty. (60) Femoral bones, two. (61) Four to the insteps. (62) Four to the elbows. (63) Four to the thighs (64) Two to each of the knee joints and check. (65) Four, to the axilla (Aksha), two to the palate, and two to the hips. (66) One to the organ of generation (arch of the pubis). (67) The back bone consists of forty-five parts. (68) Fifteen bones to the neck. (60) The collar bone is one on each side (two clavicles) (70) Likewise the jaw. (71) There are two bones at its root. (72)

Two to the eyes, two to the temples, and two to the

cheeks. (73) There is one bone called ghonásthi in the nose. (74) The ribs (thirteen on each flank), with their (twenty) articulations (Arvudas) in the breast and (twenty six) in the back (sthânakas) number seventy-two boues in all 75) There are seventeen bones in the breast. (76) Two temple bones. (77) The head has four skull bones. (78 There are seven hundred S iras (tubular vessels) in the body. (79) Nine hundred ligaments. (80) I wo hundred Dhamanis (nerves) 81) Five hundred muscles. (82) Twenty-nine Lakshas, nine hundred and fifty-six small tubular vessels, with their ramfications 83 Three Laksha of roots (pores) of hair and hair in the beard, etc. (84) Hundred and seven Marmas (vital parts). (85) Two hundred joints. (86)

There are fifty-four knots and sixty-seven Lakhs of hairs. (87) The navel, the vital principle known as the ojas the rectum, the semen, blood, the temples, the head, the throat and the heart are the abodes of vitality. 88) The two arms, the two thighs, the trunk, and the head are the six limbs. (89) The lard, the flesh, the oily principle the lungs, the navel, the hairs, the liver, the spleen, the small intestine, the two kidneys, the urinary bladder, the cecum, the stomach, the heart, the large intestine, the arms, the abdomen, and the passage of the rectum. (90) The pupils, the eve-balls, the helix, the ears, the lobes of the ears, the cheeks, the eve-brows, the temples, the gums of teeth, the lips, the cavities of the loins; the groins, the testes, the two female breasts which are the conglomerationsof sohdified mucous, the breasts, the uvula, the hips, the arms, the thighs, the calves of legs, the palate, the belly, the two upper openings of the urinary bladder, the chin, the roots of jaws and the nape of the neck are the members of the body. (91) The sound,

touch, taste, and smell are the objects of perception. (92) The nose, the eyes, the skin, the tongue the ears, and the mind (intellect) are the cognitive organs. (93 The hands, the legs, the arms, the genitals, and the tongue are the operative organs. (94) The mind, the intellect, the self, and the unmanifest principle (Nature) are beyond the cognisance of the senses. (95)

This body, O Earth, is called the field (of self-consciousness), the knower of this is called Kshetrajna by the wise. (96)

In all Kshetras (self-conscious bodies) know me to be the self-conscious principle or self (Kshetrajna). He, who seeks for final 'emancipation, must rightly understand the nature of this self-conscious Ego, and of the self-conscious body as well. (97)

CHAPTER XCVII.

WITH his legs flexed up, and the soles of his feet placed on the thighs, and the right hand held in the left, he shall sit with his eyes fixed on the tip of his nos., keeping his tongue tucked up against the soft palate, and the upper row of his teeth not touching the lower one. He, not observing the quarters of the heaven, bereft of fear, and calm in spirit, pondering upon the principle which lies beyond the twenty four categories* (1) On the Reality

The Sankhya system of Hindu philosephy, so calld from the fact of its enumerating the number (Sankha) of the component principles of the universe, describes them as follows. From (1) Avyakta or unmanifest Nature proceeded Mahat (the principle of intellection), from Mahat, Ahankara (egoism), from Egoism, the

that lies beyond the cognizance of the senses, unconditioned by the sound, touch, taste, sight and smell the omniscient principle, (imaged in the) material universe. (2) The all-pervading one, the subtilest of the subtile (principles). (3) On Him whose hands and legs are everywhere, whose eyes, head and mouth are everywhere, and whose organic energies prevail everywhere. (4) He shall thus meditate upon (the eternal Reality). (5) The faculty of yoga is evoked, within a year, in him who thus practises the art of contemplation. (6) In the event of his incapacity of concentrating his mind on the disembodied (principle), let him meditate upon the principles of earth-matter, water, light, air and ether in succession, and having been able to concentrate on the one, let him leave that, and fix his mind on another next to it in the order of enumeration. (7) Thus he shall commence to meditate on the Purusha (self).*

five elementals or essential matters (Panchatanmâtras or the proper sensibles of sound touch, sight, taste and smell—S'avdatunmdtra Spars'a tanmâtra, Rupatanmâtra, Rasa-tanmâtra and Gandha tanmâtra,) which, in a manner, form the atoms of perception, if we are warranted to use such a term. Through the union of Ahankâra and the Tanmâtras, the eleven senses (the five cognitive, and the five operative senses) together with the mind were formed, and lastly of the five Tanmâtras the five gross elements of ether air, light, water and earth were evolved out, which form the objects of these Indrivas or senses. The first eight of these categories from the Avyakta to the Panchatanmâtras collectively from what is called Prakriti or Nature, the last sixteen being called modifications or Vikâras. All these twenty four categories are unconscious, it is only when the Purusha, the twenty-fifth category in the list, is associated with Prakriti that self-consciousness is emanated.

^{*}Purusha lit. 'means the seil that lies ensconced in each individual organism. He who lies (S'eta) in all the Puras (organisms) Sorveshu Puresha S'eta iti purusha.

Incapable of doing this even, let him concentrate his mind on the burning (image) of the Purusha (Self) situated within his heart, which hangs with its head downward. (9) Incapable of that, he must meditate upon the self of Vasudeva, decked with a crown necklace, and bracelets, with the ringlets of hair, known as Srivatshakum, on his breast, wielding a conch-shell, a discus, a club, and a lotus flower in his four arms wearing a garland of wild flowers round his neck, with the Earth goddess sitting at his feet. (10) What one meditatos upon in this life, one obtains after death (11) Hence avoiding all transient things, let a man meditate upon the undecaying reality (12) Nothing undecaying (eternal exists but the Purusha. (13 By obtaining that, one becomes liberated (14)

Since the Supreme Lord is ensconced in all subtile bodies (whether mobile or immobile), he is called *Purusha* by the contemplators of immutable principles. (15)

In the first watch, or in the last watch of each night, let the Yogin unremittingly meditate upon the Self of Vishnu, the subjective principle (Purusha) void of all qualities or attributes, the twenty-fifth category (of the Sankhya philosophy). (16)

Upon Him, who is unknown even to the knowers of immutable principles is devoid of all principles and attributes (yet) the enjoyer of all attributes (qualities) non-adherent to any thing, yet the supporter of all (17)

He is both in the inside and out-side of created beings. is both mabile and immobile, unknowable on account of his extreme subtility, both near and remote. (18)

Though indivisible, he lies divided by the created hings (existing in divided or individualised shapes in

all) imaged by time—past, present and future, the controller, the devourer of all. (19)

The illuminant of all issuminating bodies, he is called the darkest darkness—the knowledge, the (thing) known, (the one) accessible to knowledge, the being ensconced in the heart of all. (20)

Thus I have described in brief the self-conscious body (kshetra), the knowledge and the knowable. A votary of mine, knowing this, attains my Self. (21)

CHAPTER XCVIII

HAVING been thus addressed (by Vishnu), Earth bowed down (to him) by lying on her knees and head, and prayed. (1) O Lord, constantly do the four elements reside by thy side, viz., the ether resides in the shape of thy conch-shell, the air in the shape of thy discus, the light in the shape of thy club, the water in the shape of thy lotus flower, I wish to remain in my present form between thy feet. (2)

Having been thus addressed (by Earth), the lord replied "be it so." (3) Earth, having obtained her end, did so remain. (4) And propitiated the god of the gods (as follows). (5) Om, obeisance to thee. (6) The Lord of the deities. (7) O Vasudeva, (8) The primal god. (9) The god of desires, (10) The protector of desires (11) The protector of the world. (12) One without origin, middle and end. (13) The Lord of created beings (Prajápati). (14) The lord of good creatures. (15) The great Lord of created beings. (16) The lord of food, or wealth, or life (Urjaspati.) (17) The lord of

speech. (18) The lord of the universe. (19) The lord of heaven. (20) The lord of the forest in the shape of a tree of the Vanaspati species. (21) The lord of milk. (22) The lord of earth. (23) The lord of water. (24) The lord of the quarters of the heaven. (25) The lord of Mahat (Nature) (26) The lord of the Maruts. (27) The lord of Lakshmi (beauty or light). (28) The exponent of Brahma. (20) The beloved or lover of Bráhmanas. (30) All-coursing (31) The unthinkable (32) Accessible to knowledge. (33) Purusha. (31) The first adored. (35) The essence of Brahmanism. (36) Lover of Brahma The embodied Brahma. (37) Embodied by the universe (38) The supreme king. (30) The four-fold supreme king (Chtus Maha-Rajika) (40) The effulgent one. (41) The superlative effulgence. (42) The Sapta (the sun). (43) Of great fortune. (44). The sound. (45) The contented one. (46) The contentment. (47) Pratardana. (48) The superbly created. (49) The superbly uncreated one. (50) The obedient one. (51) Sacrifice. (52) The great sacrifice. (53) The sacrificial Yoga. (54) Obtainable by didt of Yajna. (55) The destroyer of Yaina. (56) The unconquered being. (57) One without doubt or hesitation. (58) Immeasurable. (59) The supreme. (60) The old. (61) The Lekhya (62) The supporter of created beings. (63) The wearer of variegated peacock plumes. (64) The receiver of sacrificial portions. (65) The recipient of Purodasha oblation. (66) The lord of the universe. (67) The upholder of the universe. (68) The pure-ladled one. (69) Of undecaying worship. (70) Gritaschi (fire) (71) Khando-parasho. (72) The lotus navelled one (73) The holder of lotus flower. (74) Padmadharadhara. (75) Hrishikesha. (76) One horned one (77) The great boar (78) Druhma. (79) The undecaying

one (80 The eternal one. (81) Purusha. (82) The great Purusha. (83) Kapila. (84) The framer of the Sankhya philosophy. (85) Vis'vaksen (86) Virtue. (87). The giver of virtue. (88) Virtue-limbed one. (89) The giver of the wealth of virtue. (90) The giver of sacrifice. (91) The all-pervading one. (92) The invincible one. (93) The long-suffering one. (94) Krishna. (95 The lotus-eyed one. (96) The orbit of waters. (97) The loving one. (98) Universe-loving. (99) Obeisance, obeisance. (100)

Earth, who has realised the end of her heart, having thus gladly hymnised the deity began to address it as follows:—

CHAPTER XCIX

HAVING seen the goddess Lakshmi, whose complexion was like that of molten gold and who was resplendent with the effulgent energy of Tapasya, engaged in pressing the feet of the supreme god earth gladly questioned her as follows:—(1)

"O thou adorable goddess whose hands are like a wakening red water-lilies, who art pressing the feet of the full-blown-lotus-navelled one, who dost constantly reside in full blown red lilies, and whose complexion resembleth a red water lily in colour. (2)

"O thou golden-coloured one, whose eyes are like the blue lotus flowers, who art clad in a white cloth, bedecked with ornaments. O thou moon-faced one, whose complexion glows with the effulgence of the sun. Mighty goddess, the foremost in the universe (3)

"Yhou art sleep, the Nature that has produced the universe Thou art comprehension, victory and apathy

(to worldly concerns). O Lakshmi, Thou art beauty, progeny, fame, decoration, knowledge and speech, the most sanctifying. (4)

Thou art Svadhå, forbearance, giver of opulence, moral law, preservation and status; thou art unbounded fame, as well as non-malice. Thou art intellect, memory and S'våhå. (5)

As the Supreme god exists assailing (pervading) the three regions, thou too, O thou black-eyed one, dost exist (everywhere) granting boons. Humbly do I ask thee about thy attributes. (6)

Having been thus interrogated by Earth, Lakshmi, sitting in front of the god of gods, replied, O thou golden complexioned goddess, constantly do I reside by the side of my consort, the destroyer of the demon Madhu. (7)

He of whom do I think in my mind by the order of the lord, Him the votaries call affluent. Hear me, O thou nurse of creatures, enumerate the persons who can make me recollect them in my mind. In these do I reside. (8)

I reside in the sun, in the moon, in the cloudless starry heaven, in the pendant rain-clouds spanned by rainbows and spangled by lightnings. (9)

As well do I reside in drossless (cleansed) gold and silver, in gems, in clean clothes, in land, in buff coloured mansions, in divine temples decked with banners. (10)

In fresh cowdung, in infatuated elephants, in exhilerated horses, in spirited bullocks, and in Brahmanas devoted to study. (11)

In the royal throne, in the Vilva and Amalaka fruits, in the umbrella, in the conch shell, in the lotus

flower, in the blazing fire and in a shining sword-blade and in a bright untarnished mirror. (12)

In pitchers full of water, in places decked with chowris, fans of palmyra leaves, in nice-looking ewers, and in the newly raised earth. (13)

In the milk and clarified butter, in cereal (S'advala), in honey, in milk curd, in the persons of ladies and virgins and in the bodies of gods, Tapsvins and those who perform yogas. (14)

In the arrow, in a victor just returned from the war, in a dead body killed in battle, in the soul of the latter residing in heaven, in the chanting of the Vedic mantras, in the blowing of conches, and in the sounds of the terms Sváha and Svadha and in the sound of music. (15)

In the installation ceremonies of kings, in marriage ceremonies, in sacrificial ceremonies, in bridegrooms, in persons who have washed their heads, in white flowers, in hills, in sweet fruits, and in broad streams of water. (16)

In water, in water-ful tanks, in grassy plots, in tanks full of lotus-flowers, in the wood, in calves, in happy children, and in honest and virtuous men. (17)

In persons who observe rules of conduct, and in those devoted to the cultivation of S'astras, in the humble and decently clad, in those who have cleansed their teeth or body, in those who are moderate in eating, and in the worshippers of Stithis. (18)

In those who are contented with their own wives, or devoted to virtue, or scrupulously follow the rules of virtue, averse to over-eating, constantly carry flowers on their persons, or perfume their bodies with scents or scented unguents or bedeck their person. (19)

In those who dwell in truth, are devoted to the good of creatures, for-bearing and void of anger, in those who

do well their own business or those of others; in persons of benevolent dispositions, in the always lowly. (20)

Constantly do I reside in well decked females, in faithful, sweet-tongued wives, who are frugal in their habits, have born children, keep their purse (store) in secret, and are fond of presents. (21)

In (wives) who keep their house neat and tidy, have controlled their senses, are not quarrelsome in their habit and keep to the path of virtue, or are free from low passions and kind and loving as well as in Madhusudana (Vishnu, the destroyer of Madhu)—These in whom do I perpetually reside. (22)

CHAPTER C

THIS foremost of the *Dharma S'astras* has been promulgated by the god himself. Brahmanas, who study or teach this Law Code, acquire an elevated status in the celestial region. (1)

This (Code) is holy, auspicious, life-prolonging, and heaven-awarding. It imparts fame, knowledge, opulence and good fortune. (2)

This (Code) should be studied, remembered, heard and recited to others. Persons, deserving good, shall hear it narrated during the celebrations of a Sraddha ceremony. This is the most hidden (Code of virtue) O Earth, I have promulgated to thee. (3)

For the good of the universe I, out of complacence, have promulgated this hidden, auspicious Code of eternal laws teeming with virtue, the receptacle of bliss, and remover of evil dreams. (4)

व्याससंदिवा।

पवमोध्याय:।

गाराण यां-एखासीनं वेद्यानं तपोनिधिम्। पवच्छुर्म्भुनवोऽभ्येत्य धर्मान् वर्षव्यवस्थितान् । १ च पष्टः चृतिमान सावा स्मृति वेदार्यमभिताम्। उवाचाय प्रसवाका सुनय: श्रूयतामिति । २ यव यव सभावन क्रमासारो सगः सदा। चरते तब वैदोक्षो धर्मा भवितुम हित । १ श्रुतिस्रतिपुराचानां विरोधो यन दश्वते। तब त्रीतं प्रमाणन्तु तयीईचे स्मृतिवेदा । ४ ब्राह्मण्डवियविद्यस्तयो वर्णा हिजातयः। युतिकातिपुराणोत्तभर्मवोग्यासु नेतर ॥ ५ युद्रो वर्षेश्वतुर्थेक्षिप वर्षेत्वादर्भमदित । वेदमन्त्र स्था साहावष्ट्रकाराहिभिविना । 🛦 विप्रविद्यास चलवित्रास विप्रवत । जातककारिक कुर्व्वति ततः युदास शुद्रवत् ॥ ७ वैश्वास विश्वचाभ्यां ततः श्दास श्दवत्। चावमादुत्तमायान्तु जात: शूदाधम: स्रत: ॥ ८ ताद्वाकां शुद्रजनितवाकासी धर्मवर्जित:। क्रनारीसभावस्थे कः सगोवायां दितीयकः ॥ ८

ग्राद्याः शृद्जनितया ज्यानिष्विषः स्रतः । वर्षको नापितो गोप पाशाप: कुश्वकारक: ॥१० विषक्तिरातकाय खमालाकार कृदुन्विन:। बरटो मेदचकालोदासम्बपच मोतका: ॥ ११ एनेऽम्खनाः समाल्याता ये चान्ये च गवायनाः । एवां सभाषणा १ स्नानं दर्भनाद भैवी चणम् ॥ १२ गर्भाधानं पुंसवनं सीमन्तो जातकर्मा च। नामित्रयानिष्क्रमण्डवाधनं वपनिक्रया ॥ १३ वार्विधो व्रतादेशो वेदारशक्रियाविधि:। कैशानः सान मदाहो विवाहान्त्रिपरियष्टः ॥ १४ वेताग्निसंग्रहसेति मंस्काराः षोड्य स्नताः। नवैता: कर्षवधान्ता मन्त्रवर्जं क्रिया: स्त्रिया: । १५ विवाहो मन्द्रतस्त ह्याः शुद्रस्यामन्द्रतो द्य । गर्भाघानं श्यमतस्तृतीये मासि पुंसव: । १६ सीन त्याष्टमे मासि जाते जातिकया भवेत । एकाद्भेऽक्रि नामार्कस्थेचा मासि चतुर्वते । १७ षष्ठे माध्यसमग्रीयाष्ट्राक्यं कुलोचितम्। क्रतजुड़े च बाले च क्यविधी विधीयते ॥ १० वित्रो गर्भाष्टमे वर्षे चत्र एकाद्ये तथा। दाद्ये वैश्वजातिन्तु व्रतोपनयमर्हति ॥ १८ तस्य प्राप्तवत्यार्थं कासः स्याहिनुचाधिकः । वेदवतच्तो वाबः स वायः सोममर्शत ॥ २० दे जसनी दिजातीनां मातुः स्थात् प्रथमं तयोः । दितीवं बन्दसं मात्यं इचादिधिबद्गुरी: ॥ २१

एवं दिजातिमापको विमुक्तो वान्धदोषत:। युतिस्तिपुराणाना भवेदध्ययनस्यः ॥ २२ उपनीतो गुरुकुले वमेक्तियं सम्ब्रहित:। विश्वाइण्डकीपीनोपवीताजिनमेखसा:॥ २३ पुष्पेऽक्रि गुर्वंतुज्ञातः क्तमन्वादुतिकियः। स्रतोद्वारच गायवीमारभेदेदमारितः। २४ यीचाचारिक्चारायं धर्मशास्त्रमपि हिन:। पठेत गुरूत: सम्यक् कर्मा तहिष्टमाचरेत् ॥ २५ ततोऽभिवाद्य खविरान् गुरुषेव समाययेत्। खाध्यायायं तदा यवं सर्वदा हितमाचरेत् । २६ नापचित्रोऽपि भाषेत न वजेन ताड़ितोऽपि वा। विदेषमय पैश्रन्यं हिंसनशार्ववीज्ञणम् ॥ २७ तोर्थिविकानृतोबादपरिवादाननिक्याम्। चन्नोदर्त्तनादर्शसम्बलेपनयोपितः ॥ १८ वयाटनससन्तोषं ब्रह्मचारी विवर्ज्जयेत । र्षवितमधाक्रीत्रज्ञातो गुरुषा स्वयम् । २८ चलोलुपयरेबेचं व्रतिषूत्तमहतिषु। सदीभिक्षाबमादाय वित्तवत्तदुपस्र्योत् ॥ ३० क्तमाध्याक्रिकोऽश्रीयादनुत्रातो यथाविधि। नाबादेकावसुक्छिष्टं भुक्ता चाचामितामियात् ॥ ३१ मान्यद्वचितमाद्यादापद्यो द्विणादिकम्। चित्रतामन्त्रितः याह्ये पेचेत्रध्याद्गुरुचोहितः ॥ १२ एकाव्मव्यविरोधे व्रतानां व्यमायमी। भुका गुरुमुपासीत जला सन्ध्वणादिकम् ॥ ३३

समिधोऽम्बाबादधीत ततः परिचरदगुरम्। ययीत गुर्वे नुष्रात: प्रश्वय प्रथमं गुरी: । ३४ एवमन्बद्दमभ्यासी ब्रह्मचारी वर्तं चरेत्। हितोपवाद: वियवाक् सम्यग्गुवर्धसाधकः। १५ नित्यमाराधयेदेनमा समाप्ते: युतिपशात्। भनेन विधिनाधीतवेदसम्बो दिखो नयेत् । १६ भाषानुषद्वसामर्थम् वी**वाच स**नोकतामः। पयोध्यताभ्यां मधुभि: सान्धे: प्रीयन्ति देवता: ॥ ३० तंन्रादहरहर्वेद्सनध्यायमृते पठेत । यदङ्गं तदमधाये गुरोव चनमाचरन ॥ ३८ व्यतिक्रमार्सम्पूर्णमनश्कृतिराचरेत्। परवेष्ट च तदबद्धा चनधीतमपि दिजम्। यस्त्रनयनादेतहा मुखोव तमाचरेत ॥ ३८ स नैडिको बद्याचारी बद्यसायुज्यमाप्र्यात्। उपकुर्व्याणको यस् दिजः षड्विंशवार्षिकः ॥ ४० वेद्यान्तवर्माणा तव वयोक्षचरितवतः। समाध्यवेदान् वेदी वा वेदं वा प्रसमं हिजः। स्रायीत गर्भनुषातः प्रह्मीदितद्विषः ॥ ४१ द्रांत श्रीवेदकासीय धर्मशाक्षे प्रथमोऽध्याय: ॥१॥

हितीयोऽध्यायः।

ए । कातकतां प्राप्तो दितीयात्रमकाङ्ग्या । प्रतीवित विवादार्थमनिन्द्यात्रवस्थावाम् ॥ १ चरोगादुष्टवं घोत्यामग्रस्कदानदूषिताम्। सुवर्णीससमानार्षासमाळपढगोत्रजाम् ॥ २ चन खपूर्विकां लघी ग्रभलचयसं युतान्। धृताधोवसनां गौरों विख्यातद्यपूरुषाम् ॥ १ स्थातनामः पुत्रवतः सहाचारवतः सतः। दात्रां अकोर्श्हितरं प्राप्य धर्मेण चोरहेत्॥ अ ब्रश्नोदाष्ट्रविधानेन तद्भावे परो विधि:। दातश्रेषा सहज्ञाय वयोविद्यान्वयादिभिः ॥ ५ पिढवत् पिढभावषु पिढ्य शातिमादषु । पूर्व्याभावे परो द्यात् सर्वाभावे खर्यं व्रजेत् ॥ ६ यदि सा दाढवैक खादजः पर्छत् कुमारिका। भूण हत्याच यावत्यः पतितः स्यात् तदपदः ॥ ७ तुभ्यं दात्याम्यहमिति ग्रहीषामीति वक्षयो:। त्रता समयमन्योन्यं भजतं न स दर्णभाव् ॥ ८ त्यजबदुष्टां दण्डाः स्थादूषयं बाप्यदूषिताम् ॥ ८ जदायां हि सवणीयामन्यां वा काममुद्रहेत्। त्यासुन्पादितः पुत्रो न सवर्णात् प्रश्रीयते ॥ १० **उद्देत् चित्रयां विशो वैद्याश्व चित्रयो विशाम् ।** स तु शूद्रो दिज: कविवाधम: पूर्व्ववर्षजाम् ॥ ११ नानावणीस भाष्यास सवर्णा सक्ष्यारिखी। भक्षेत्रा भक्षेत्र भक्षिष्ठा ज्येष्ठा तस्य खजातिषु ॥ १२ पाटितोर्धं दिनाः पूर्वमेकदेषः ख्रयभूवा। पतवो हो न चार्च न पत्नारेश्वराविति ख्तिः ॥ १३

बावन विन्दते जायां तावदर्धी भवेत् प्रमान्। नार प्रजायते सर्वे प्रजायतैत्यपि शुति: ॥ १४ गुर्श्वाता भूस्त्रिवर्गस्य वोद्ं मान्येम शकाते। वतस्ततोऽन्व रं भूवाः खवशो विस्याच ताम् ॥ १५ क्षतहारोऽम्मिपद्भीभ्यां क्षतविस्मा ग्टरं वसेत्। स्रक्तर्थं वित्तमासाद्य वैतानामिं न शापयेन्॥ १६ धाते वैवाहिके वक्की श्रीतं वैतानिकानिषु। क्या कुर्यात् प्रतिदिनं विधि । प्रीतिपूर्वंत: ॥ १७ सम्याधनी। वैनामेषु दम्पतिभ्याम इनियम्। एकचित्ततया भार्थं समानवतद्गित: ॥ १८ न एजग्विदाते स्त्रीयां निवर्गविधिसाधनम्। भावतो ह्यतिदेशादा दूति श्रास्त्रविधिः परः ॥ १८ पत्यु: पूर्वं समुखाय देशग्रहिं विघाय च। ड्याप्य यवनादानि छता वैस्मविशोधनम् ॥ २० मार्जनेर्नेपनै: प्राप्य साल्तियानं खमङ्गनम्। शोधयेदनिकार्थाणि द्विषान्युणेन वारिणा॥ २१ प्रोचपेरिति तान्येव यथास्थानं प्रकल्ययेत्। दन्दपाराणि सर्वाणि न कदाचिदियोजयेत्॥ २२ योधविला तु पाद्राणि पूरविला तु धारयेत्। · महानस्य पात्राणि विहः प्रचास्य सर्वथा ॥ २३ मृतिय शोधवेश्कों तशानि विन्यसेत्तत:। साला नियोगपात्राणि रसांस द्रविणानि च ॥ २४ क्रतपूर्वाञ्चकार्या च खगुरुनभिवादयेत । तान्यां अर्नुपिद्ययां वा श्राहमातुलवास्वे: ॥ २॥

वजातहार्यज्ञानि प्रदत्तान्येव भारयेत्। मनोवाक्षभीभि: प्रदा पतित्यानुवर्त्तिनी ॥ २६ कायेवानुगता खच्चा सखीव हितनधीस । दासीवादिष्टकार्येषु भार्या भर्तुः सदा भवेत् ॥११ ततोऽवसाधर्मं क्रला पतये विनिवेद्य तत्। वैखदेवज्ञते र्बे भाजनीयाय भोजयेत् ॥ २८ पतिश्वेतद्रुभातः चिष्टमन्वाद्यमासना । भुका नयेद्द्रः भेषमायश्ययविचित्तया ॥ २८ पुन: सार्व पुन: प्रातग्रं हम्महः विधाय च। क्रतावसाधना साध्वी सुस्रगं भोजवेत् प्रतिम् ॥ १० नातिवाया सर्व भुक्ता घटनीति विधाय च। चास्तीर्थं साधु घयनं ततः परिचरेत् पतिम् ॥ ११ स्ते पती तद्भ्यासे खपेत्रहतमानसा । घनमा चाप्रसत्ता च निष्कामा च जितेन्द्रिया ॥ १२ नीचैवंदेव पद्धं न वक्षन् पत्धुर्राप्रयम्। न वेनचित विवदेश अवलापविलापिनी | १३ न चातिश्ववधीला स्थात धर्मार्थविरोधिनी। प्रमादोन्नाद्रीवेषांष्यनशामिमानिताम् ॥ १४ वैश्वन्यहिंसाविदेवमशहक्रार्ध्र्तताः। नास्तिकासा इसस्तेयर्भान् साधी विवर्कं वेत् ॥ १५ एवं परिचरली सा पति परमदेवतम्। वय: धमिन्न वालेन पर्न.च सत्तोकताम् ॥ ३६ वाषितो नित्यक्यों हैं नैमित्तिक्सको चते। र जोइर्जनती दोषात सर्वमेव परित्वजेत ॥ १०

सर्वेरसचिता योघं सिकतान्तयः हे वसत्। एकाम्बराइता दीना सानालकारवर्ज्जिता ॥ १८ मीनियधोमुखी चत्तु:पाणिपद्भिरचयसा। षत्रीयात् केवलं भन्नं नतं समायभाजने ॥ ३८ स्पेर्मावप्रमा चपेरवमहत्रयम्। साबीत च विरावाको सचैसमुद्दित रवी ॥ ४० विलोक्य भर्तुवंदर्ग ग्रहा भवति धर्मातः। क्रतशीचा पुन: कमी पूर्ववच समाचरेत्॥ ४१ रजोदग्नतो या: स्यू रावय: बोड्यत्तव:। ततः प्रवीजमिक्तिष्टं ग्रही चेने प्ररोहित ॥ ४२ चतस्त्रवादिमा रात्री: पर्ववत्त विवर्कायेत्। गच्छेद्युग्मास राह्मीनु पौषापित्रचेराचसान्॥ ४१ प्रकाहितादिखपथे पुमान् गच्छेत् सुयोषित:। चौमालकुद्वाप्नोति पुद्रं पृजितलच्चणम् ॥ ४४ ऋतुकालीऽभिगम्येवं ब्रह्मचर्ये व्यवस्थित:। गच्छवपि वद्याकामं न दुष्टः स्थादनन्यक्षत्॥ ४५ भूण इत्यामनाप्रोति ऋती भार्थापरासु खः। सा खवाच्या ज्यतो गर्भे त्याच्या भवति पापिनी ॥ ४६ महापातकदृष्टा च पतिगर्भविनाधिनी। सद्दक्तचारिचीं पत्नीं त्यका पतित धर्मत: ॥ ४७ महापातक दुष्टोऽपि नाप्रतीकस्तवा पति:। षग्रहे चयमादूरं खितायामनु चिन्तया॥ ४८ व्यभिचारेष दुरानां पतीनां द्रश्नाहते । धिक्कतावासनाचावासन्यत्र वासवेत् पति: ॥ ४८

भूकसामा क्षेत्रकातां पूर्ववहावहार्यत्।
भूकां भ धर्मकामग्रीमपृतां ही ग्रे रिनिचीम् ॥ ॥ ०
सदुष्टां व्यस्नासकामहितामिषवास्येत्।
भिविक्षां दीनवद्ना देश्वं स्वारविक्रिता।
पितृता निराहारा योखते प्रोविते पती ॥ ॥ २
सतं भर्तारमाद्यं माद्याची विक्रमाविमेत्।
लीवन्ती चेस्वक्रमेया तपसा योधयेदपुः ॥ ॥ २
सवःवस्थास नारीचा न युक्तः भाद्रवच्यम्।
तदेवानुक्रमात् कार्यं पिटभक्तेस्त हिभिः ॥ ॥ ॥
यवातः सर्विता या ये प्रव्रपीव्रमपीव्रकाः।
ये यव्यन्ति पितृन् बक्तेमीच्याप्तमहोद्यैः ॥ ॥ ॥
इति श्रीदेद्यासीय धर्मायास्त्रे वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥ २ ॥

हतीयोऽध्यायः।

नित्यं वैभित्तिकं काम्यमिति कर्म विधा मतम्।
विविधं तत्र वद्यामि ग्रहस्यकावधार्यताम ॥ १
वामिन्याः पश्चिमे यामे त्यक्तनिद्रो हरिं स्वरित्।
वालोका मङ्गलद्रन्यं कर्मावस्यकमाचरेत्॥ २
क्रित्रशोचो निवे शामिं दन्तान प्रचास वारिका
कालोगाय दिवाः सभ्यां देवाहीं सेव तर्पे वेत्॥ १

वेदवेदाङ्ग्याखाणि द्रतिहासानि चाभ्यसेत्। प्रधापयेश सिक्कान सिंद्रांश दिलोत्तम: ॥ ॥ पान्यं प्रापयेत्रवा चणमावे समापयेत्। समर्थो हि समर्थेन नाविद्यात: क्षचिद्दसेत् ॥ ५ सरित्सरसि वालीषु गर्तत्रस्ववणादिषु। क्षायीत यावद्बत्य पश्च पिण्डानि वारिणा ॥ ६ तीर्याभावे प्यथक्या वा सावात तोवै: समाहरै:। ग्रहाङ्गण्यान्त्रत्व वावदम्बरपीडनम ॥ ७ स्नानमध्येव वै कुर्था । पावने सापि मार्जनम । मन्त्रे: प्राणांक्रिरायम्य सौरे धानं विनोक्तयत्॥ ८ तिहन खिला तु गायबीं ततः खाधायमार्भेत्। ऋवाश्व यज्ञुषां साम्बामयवीकिरसामपि ॥ ८ द्रतिहास।राणानां वेदोपनिषदां दिन:। श्राचा सम्य र पठेवित्यमत्यमप्या समापनात् ॥ १० स यद्भरामतपसामखिलं फलमाप्रुयात्। तसादहरहर्वें दिनोऽधीयीत वागयत: ॥ ११ धर्मायाचे तिचासादि स^{ें}षां यतितः पठेत । क्षतस्वाध्यायः प्रयमं तप् येचाय देवताः ॥ १२ जाना च दक्तिवं दर्भे: प्रागर्थे: सववेस्तिने:। एकै बाम्ब बिदानेन प्रकृति खोपवीतकः । १३ समतानुक्यो ब्रह्मस्यहार एदस्य:। तिश्वादभं व वामायेश्वे स्तिलविसित्रिः॥ १४ चश्रीभिक्तरचित्रै: कनिष्ठामुखनिर्गः। द्याच्यां द्याच्यासञ्जलिकाां सनुष्यांकापे येत्रतः ॥ १५

द्विचाभिनुषः सर्थं जाना च हिगुपै: कुपै:। तिनैव लैय देशिया मूलदर्भाहिनि:सतै: ॥ १६ द्चियांसोपनीतः स्थात् क्रमेणाञ्चलिभिधिभिः। सन्तर्पेयेहिव्यपितृं सत्परांय पिनृन् स्वकान् ॥ १७ मादमातामहांस्तहन्त्रीनेवं हि विभिन्निभि:। मातामहास येऽप्यन्ये गोनियो दाहवर्क्किता: ॥ १८ तनेकाञ्चलिद्रानेन तप्येत्र प्रथक् पृथक् । चार्स स्त्रतप्रमीता ये प्रेतमं स्तारविर्कताः ॥ १८ वसनिषीड्नाभोभिस्तेषामाप्यावनं भवेत्। चति तेषु पिढ्यु वच' निष्पीड्येच य: ॥ २० निराधा पितरस्तव भवन्ति चरमानुषै:। पयोदर्भ स्वधाकारगोत्रनामतिले भेवत् ॥ २१ सुदत्तं तत् पुनस्तेषामेकेनापि हथा विना। भग्यचितेन यहतां यहतां विधिविकितम ॥ १२ चनासनस्वितेनापि तज्जलं रुधिरायते। एवं सन्तिताः कामैसार्वकास्तर्पवन्ति च ॥ २३ बद्धविष्विवादित्यमित्रावक्षनामभि:। युज्येविचातेर्भक्षे के लमकोत्तदेवताः॥ २४ चपस्राय रवे: बाडां पूजिस्ता च देवता: । ब्रह्माम्नीन्द्रीषधीजीवविश्वनामस्तांश्याम् ॥ २५ अयां यतित सत्कार्धं नमस्तारी: अनामधि:। त्रवा सुखं समातम्य सामिवें समाचरेत् ॥ २८ रात: पविष्य भवनमावस्थे दुताश्चने । याकवर्षां चत्रो विस्थादिधिविक्तः ॥ २०

चनाहितावसव्यामिराहावाचं प्रतप्रतम्। याजलेन विधानेन सुद्याजीकिकेऽनले ॥ २८ यसाभियां इतीभिव समसाभिसतः परम्। षड्मिर्देवकतस्थेति मन्वविद्यवाक्रमम् ॥ २८ प्राजापत्वं खिएकां दुत्वे वं दादघादती:। चोहारपूर्व: स्नामानस्याग: बिष्टविधानत: ॥ ३० सुवि दर्भान् समासीये विवक्षं समाचरेत्। विक्रीस्वो देवेश्व इति सर्वेश्वो भूतेश्व एव स ॥ ३१ भूतानां पतये चेति नमस्तारेख शास्त्रवित्। द्याद्यस्तिवयश्चापे पिढभ्यय स्वधा नमः॥ ३२ पावनिर्येजनं वारि वाययां द्यि निचिपेत्। चह्य योड्यग्रासमाक्ष्ममं प्रतोचितम् ॥ ३३ पूर्मकं मनुष्येभ्यो प्रन्तेत्वज्ञा समुत्वजीत । नोवनामस्वधाकारै: पिष्टभाषापि प्रक्रित: ॥ ३४ षड्भगोऽत्रमन्बरं द्यात् पित्रवत्तविधानतः । बेदादीनां पठेत किचिद्स्यं ब्रश्चमयाप्तये॥ १५ ततोऽन्यद्वमादायः निर्गत्य भवनादिः । बाबेमाः खपचेभाव प्रश्चिपेद्वासमेव च ॥ ३६ उपविद्य ग्टइवारि तिष्ठेद्यावसूह्रभेकम्। चममुक्तोऽतिबिं शिप भीवग्रदः प्रतीचनः ॥ ३७ चागर्तं दूरतः यान्तं भोजनाममकिवनम्। हहा समुखमभात्व सन्तत्व प्रवचार्यनै: ॥ १८ पाद्घावनस्यानाभाज्यनादिभिर्धित:। ं विद्वं प्रापयेत् सभो बङ्गसाभाषिकोऽतिवि: ॥ १८

कालागतोऽतिथिद्ध धवेदपारो ग्रहागत:। द्यार्रपो पूजितौ खगं नयतोऽघस्वपृजितौ ॥ ४० विवाद्यद्वातकस्मास्ट्राचार्यसङ्ग्रहत्विजः । चर्चा भवन्ति धर्मीया प्रतिवर्षे ग्रष्टागता:॥ ४१ ग्रहागताय सत्कत्य श्रोतियाय यथाविधि। भक्तोपकत्पयेदेकं महाभागं विसञ्ज्येत् ॥ ४२ विसः वेदनुवन्य स्ट्रायोवियातियीन्। मित्रमातुलसम्बन्धिबाखवान् सम्पागतान् ॥ ४१ भोजयेद्ग्रहियो भिन्नां सत्कतः भिन्नो (ईति । स्नादवमत्रवस्नादु ददद्गच्छत्यधोगतिम् ॥ ४४ गर्भिष्यातुरसृत्येषु बालहवातुरादिषु। वुभृत्तितेषु भुष्तामो ग्रष्टकोऽत्राति किल्लियम् ॥ ४५ नाबाद्ग्रधेवपाकार्यं कदाचिद्निमस्त्रितः। निमन्तितोऽपि निन्धे व प्रशास्थानं दिनोऽर्रेति ॥ १६ श्दाभिश्वस्वार्धं खवागदुष्टक्र्रतस्कराः। कहापविद्वद्दीप्रवधवस्थनजीविन: ॥ ४७ भे ज्यभौष्डिकोबदोन्मत्तवा अवतच्युता:। नमना स्तिकनिर्ज्जिपियन यसना विता: ॥ ४८ कद्र्यस्त्रीजितानार्थपर्वादक्षता नराः। भनोधाः कीति^रमनोऽपि राजदेवस्वशरकाः॥ ४८ यवनासनसंसर्गहत्तकामीहिद्विता:। चत्रह्माताः पतिता भ्रष्टाचाराद्यव ये ॥ ५० चमोज्याबा: ख्रबादो वख व: खात् सतत्सम:॥ नावितान्ववित्रादेशीरियो हासनीयशाः॥ ५१

ग्दाचामव्यमीपान्त भुकावं नैव दुचति। धर्मीयान्योन्यभोज्यां वा दिलान्त विदितान्वयाः ॥ ५२ स्व हत्तीपाळि तं मेध्यमा कर खममाचिकम्। च बलीड्मगोघातमखर्षं शुद्रवायनै: ॥ ५३ धन् चिष्टमसन्द्रमपर्थाषतमेव च। चन्नानवाद्ममदायमार्थं निर्खं सुरंस्त्रतम् ॥ ॥॥ क्रयरापूपधंयावधायधं शक्तलीति च।' नाश्रीयाद्वाद्याचा मांसमनियृत्तः कथचन ॥ ५५ क्रती यादे नियुक्ती वा धनश्रन् पतित दिख:। सगयोपार्जितं मांसमभाषी पिटरेवता: ॥ ५६ चित्रयो दादयोनं तत् कीला वैष्योऽपि वर्मतः। दिनो जन्धा तथाम।समभाष्ट्री पिढदेवता: ॥ ५७ निर्वेषज्ञयं वासमाप्रोत्याचन्द्रतारकम्। सर्वान् कामान् समासायः फलमध्वमखस्य च ॥ ५८ स्निसाम्यमवात्रोति ग्रह्योऽपि द्विजोत्तमः। दिजभोज्यानि गत्रानि महिषाणि पर्यासि च ॥ ५८ निह शासिसस्विस वत्सर्वान्त पर्यासि च। पना प्रकेत तन्नाकर समूलक मेव च ॥ ६० यञ्चनाहरण्ड्यास्य जतुगर्भप्रलानि च। चकातक्षमांदीनि दिजो जग्धे स्वं चरेत्॥ ६१ बागदृषितमविज्ञातमन्यपीड्रिज्ञकार्थापि । दूरीभाोऽवसदत्वा च तद्धं रहियो दहेत्॥ ६२ र्धेमराजतक। श्रेषु पात्रे खदात् सदा गृही । तदभाव साधुगयालोधद्रमलतास च ॥ ५३

मज़ायपद्मपत्रेषु ग्टइस्रो भोतुमर्हति। ब्रह्मचारी वितिधैव सेटो यहोत्महित । ५४ यभु खात्रं नमकारे भुवि द्वादिलस्यम्। भूपतये सुव: यत्रये भूतानां:पतये तथा ॥ ६५ अप: प्राथ्य तत: पथात् पश्चप्राचा इतिक्रमात् । स्नाहाकारेण जुडुयाच्छेषमधादयथासुखम् ॥ ६६ चनन्यचित्ते भुज्जीत वागयतोऽवसकुत्सयम्। चात्र रवमत्रीयादत्तुसं पात्रमृतस्जीत् ॥ ५७ चिन्छ्टमनमुद्द्रस्य यासमेकं भृवि चिपेत्। याचान्तः साध्यक्षेन सदिवापठनन च ॥ ५८ हत्तव्रक्षयाभिध श्रेषान्हमतिवास्येत्। सावं सम्बानुपासीत इत्वाग्निं सत्यसंयंतः ॥ ६८ चापोधानित्रयापूर्वमश्रीयादन्वर्धं दिन:। सायमप्यतिथि:पूज्यो होम्फालागतोऽनियम्॥ ७० त्रदया प्रक्रितो नित्यं त्रुतं हत्यादपूजित:। नातिष्टम उपस्थाय प्रजास चरणी ग्रन्तः॥ ०१ अप्रत्यगुत्तरियराः ययीत ययने समे। द्रतिमानुदिते काले खानं सन्धां न हाप्येत्॥ ७२ बाह्ये मुद्धत्ते चोलाय चिलाये दितमात्मन:। यितिमान् मितमान् निर्खं इत्तमेतत् समाचरेत्॥ ७३ इति त्रीवेदश्यासीये धर्मायाचे हतीयोऽधायः॥ ३

चतुर्थोऽधरायः ।

इति व्यासकतं शाकं धर्मसार समुख्यम्। षात्रमं यानि पुष्णानि मौचधर्मात्रितानि च ॥ १ यज्ञात्रमात् परो धर्मा नास्ति नास्ति पुन: पुन: । सर्वतीर्थ फर्लतस्य यथोक्तं यस्तु पालयेत्॥ २ गुरुभक्तो सत्यपोषी दयावाननस्रवकः। नित्यजापी च होभी च सत्यवादी जितेन्द्रिय: ॥ १ स्तदारं यस्य सन्तोष: परदारनिवर्त्तनम्। अप्रवादोर्धि मो यस्र तस्य तीर्ध फलं रुहे॥ ४ परदारान् परद्रश्यं इरते यो दिने दिने। सर्वतीर्थीभिषेकेण पार्व तत्त्र न नम्यति॥ ५ ग्टहेषु सवनी वेषु सर्वतीर्थफल तत:। अवर्क वयो भागा: कर्त्ता भागन लियते ॥ ६ प्रतित्रयं पादघीचं बाद्यंगानाश्व तर्पेग्रम्। न पार्प संस्पृथे तस्य वितिभन्नां ददाति य: ॥ ७ यादोदकं पादधतं दीपमनं प्रतिश्रवम्। वो दहाति ब्राह्मणेभाो नोपसप^रति तं यस: ॥ द विप्रपादोदकक्तिया यावित्रष्ठति मेदिनी। तावत् पृष्करपावेषु पिवन्ति पितरोऽस्तम्॥ ८ वत् फलं कपिलादाने कार्त्तिकां च्येष्ठपष्करे। तत् फलं ऋषय: श्रेष्ठा विप्राणां पादधीचने ॥ १० सागतेनाम्नय: प्रीता सासनेन शतकतु:। पितर: बादशौचेन सवाधेन प्रजापित: ॥ ११

सातापि हो: परं तीर्थं गङा गावी विशेषत:। बाह्मणात् परमं तीर्थं न भूतं न अविष्यति ॥ १२ इन्द्रियाणि वधीकत्य ग्रह एव वसंतर:। तव तथ कुरुवेदं नैमिषं पुष्कराणि च ॥ १३ गङ्गाद्वार व केदारं सिवहता तथैव च। एतानि संदेतीर्थानि कत्वा पार्वै: प्रमुखत ॥ १४ वर्णानामायमाणाच चात्रवर्णस्य भो दिनाः। दानधमां प्रविद्यामि यथा व्यासेन भाषितम् ॥ १५ यहदाति विधिष्टेभ्यो यज्ञात्राति दिने दिने । तच वित्तमर्छं मन्ये येषं कह्याभिरचति॥१६ यइदाति यदशाति तदेव धनिनो धनम्। भन्ये मृतस्य क्रीड़न्ति दारैर्पि धनर्पि ॥ १० किं धनन करिष्यन्ति देखिनोऽपि गतायुष:। यहर्षियुमि ऋमासा ऋरीरमणा खतम ॥ १८ स्रशासतानि गात्राणि विभवो नैव शास्तरः। नित्यं सिविहितो: मृत्यु: कर्वियो धर्मासंग्रह: ॥ १८ यदि नाम न धमीय न कामाय न की रेथे। यत परित्य ज्य गलाव्यं तदनं किंन दीयते॥ २० जीवन्ति जीवितं यस विम मित्राणि बान्धवाः। जीवितं सफलं त य सालार्थे को न जीवित ॥ ३१ पश्चवोऽपि हि जीवन्ति नेवलासोहरकाराः। किं कायेन सुगुप्तेन बलिना चिरजीवन: ॥ २२ यासाद्देमपि यासमिथिभ्यः निं न दीयते। इकानुरुपो विभव: बादा कास्य भविष्यति ॥ २३

चहाता पुरुषस्थागी धर्म सम्यन्य गच्छति। दातारं क्रमणं मन्ये सतोध्ययं न मुश्रति॥ २४ प्राणनाथन्त कर्त्रेक्यो वः क्षतार्थी न सो सतः। च जतार्थे तु यो मृत्युं भाषः खरसमो हि सः ॥ २५ चनाइतेषु यहत्तं यश्च दत्तमयाचितम्। भविषाति युगस्यान्तस्तस्यान्तो न भविषाति । २६ सतवत्सा यथा गीय कच्चा सोकेन दुश्रत । परत्पर्व दानानि लोकवावा न धर्मत: ॥ २७ षाः ष्टे चायभे दानं भोता चैव न दृश्यते। पुनरागमनं नास्ति तव दानमनसकम् ॥ २८ मातापित्रषु यहवादभाव्य ख्रारेषु च। जायापत्ये षु यहचात् सो जन्तः स्वर्गसंक्रमः ॥ २८ पितुः यतगुर्वा दानं समझं मातुरू भते। भगिन्यां यतसाच्मं सोदरे दत्तमस्यम् ॥ ३० चहन्यद्रनि दातव्यं बाह्यनेषु मुनीखराः। चागिमधित वत् पावं तत् पावं तार्विधित ॥ ६१ किश्विद्देशयं पानं किश्वित् पानं तपोमयम्। पावासामृत्रसं पावं शूद्राकं वस्य नोदरे ॥ ३२ य य चैव गर्ह मूर्जी दूरे चापि गुणान्वित:। गुणान्विताव दातव्यं नास्ति मुखें व्यतिक्रमः । ३३ देवद्रव्यविनायेन ब्रह्मस्वरुर्णेन च। कुला युकुलतां वास्ति बाह्मणातिक्रमेख च ॥ ३४ बाह्मणातिक्रमो नास्ति विष्ठे वेदविवक्तिते। ज्वलत्तमानमुत्रक्व न हि अस्ति इयते ३५

सविकष्टमधीयानं बाह्यणं यो व्यतिक्रमत्। भोजने चैव दाने च इन्यादि । कर्ष कुलम् ॥ ३६ यथा काष्ठमयो इस्ती यथा चर्ममयो मगः। यव विप्रोऽनधीयानस्त्रयस्ते नामधारका: ॥ ३७ यामखानं यथा भून्यं यथा कुपश्व निर्क्कतः। यव विप्रोतनधीयानस्त्रयस्ते नामधारकाः ॥ ३८ बाह्मणेषु च यहर्तं यच वैम्बानरे हुतम्। तदनं धनमात्यातं धनं शेषं निर्धेकम ॥ ३८ सममबाह्मणे दानं दिग्णं बाह्मणत्रवे। सहस्रग्णमाचार्ये द्वानम् वेदपार्गे ॥ ४० बह्म बीजसमृत्पची मन्त्रसंस्कारविज्ञतः। जातिमाबोपजीवी च स भवेदब्रह्मणः समः॥ ४१ गर्भाधानादिभिर्मान्त्र विदोपनयनेन च। नाव्यापयति नाधीते स भवेदबाह्मग्राज्ञव: ॥ ४२ चानिकोती तपस्ती च वेटमधापयेच यः। सक्तम् सर्इस्थ्यं तमाचाय्य प्रचचते ॥ ४३ दृष्टिभि: पगुबस्य य चात्रकास्थेस्तर्थेय च। चिनिष्टोमादिभिर्वजैर्येन चेष्टं स दृश्वान ॥ ४४ मीमांसते च यो वेदान् पडुभिरङ्गै: सविस्तरै:। प्रतिहासप्राणानि स अवेह देपार्गः ॥ ४५ बाह्यसा यन जीवन्ति नान्धो वर्षः क्षष्टन । र्द्रदक्षयम्पस्थाय कोऽन्यस्त लक्ष्मत्सर्रत्॥ ४६ बाह्मणः स भवेश्वेष देवानामपि देवतम्। प्रत्यचाचीय लोकस्य बद्धातेजो हि कारणम्॥ ४०

बाह्यस्य मुखं चेवं निष्कर्भरमकार्यकम्। वापयेत् तव वीजानि सा कवि: सार्वकामिकी ॥ ४ª सुची वी:वापयेषीलं सुपात्री दापयेष्टनम्। सुची ने च सुपाबे च चिप्तं मैव विदुष्यति ॥ ४८ विद्याविनयसम्पर्वे आहार्ये ग्रहमागते। क्रीड्न्योषधयः सर्वाः यास्यामः परमां गतिम् ॥ ५० नष्ट्यीचे व्रतस्त्रष्टे विष्रे वेदविविक्तिते। दीयमानं कदत्यवं भयाद्वौ दुष्कृतं क्रतम्॥ ५१ प्रोतिपूर्णमुखं विप्रं सुभुक्तमपि भोजयेत्। न च सूख निराक्षारं षड्राव्यसुपवासिनम् ॥ ५२ यानि यथः पविवाणि कुची तिष्ठन्ति भी दिजाः। तानि तस्य प्रयोज्यानि न ग्ररीराणि देहिनाम ॥ ५३ यस देहे'सदात्रन्ति इत्यानि विदिवीक्स:। कव्यानि चैव पितर: किश्रूतमधिक तत: ॥ ५४ यद्भुङ्क 'वेदविद्विप्र' स्वक्तंमिरवः ग्रुचिः। दातु: फलमसङ्घातं प्रतिजया तद्वयम् ॥ ५५ इत्यक्षर्ययानानि केचिदिक्किना पिकता:! च इं ने च्हामि मुनयः क स्रोताः यस्यसम्पदः ॥ ५६ वेदलाङ्गलक्षष्टेषु दिजश्रेष्ठेषु सत्सु च। यत् पुरा पातितं बीञं तस्यैताः श्रक्षमपदः ॥ ५७ धतेषु जायते श्र: सङ्खेषु च पण्डित:। वज्ञा यतसहस्रेष्ठ, हाता भवति वा न वा ॥ ५८ न र से विजया च्छुरोऽध्ययनात च पण्डित:। 'न वता वाक्प रुत्वेन न दाता चार्यदानतः ॥ ५८

द्रित्यायां जये शूरो धर्मी चरति पविडत:। चित्रियोक्तिभिषेक्ता दाता समानदानत:॥६०

यद्येकपङ्खां विषमं ददातिः स्रे का इयादा यदि वार्थ हेतो:। वेदेष दृष्टं ऋपिभिय गीनं तद्बद्धाइत्यां'मुनयो 'वदन्तिः॥ ६१ उसरे वापितं बीजं भिवभाषडेषु गोदु इम्। इतं भक्षनि इयश्व मूर्वे दानमशाखतम ॥ ६२ सृतस्तकपुष्टाङ्गो हिज: शुद्रावभोजने। घडमें न जनामि को योनि संगमिषति॥ ६३ श्रुद्राचेनोदरखेन यदि कियन्स्यित य:। स भवेत् शूकरो नूनं तस्य वा जायते कुलम् ॥ ६४ ग्रभो द्वाद्य जन्मानि सप्त जन्मानि शुकर:। खानय सप्त जन्मानि दुत्ये वं मनुर्ववीत् ॥ ६५ श्वमृतं ब्राह्मणावेन दारिद्रं खनियस्य च। वैश्वावे**न तुःश्ट्रावः श्**ट्रावावरकं व्रजेत् ॥ ६६ यव भुक्त तथ शुद्रानं भासमेकं निरन्तरम्। दृष्ट जन्मिन शृद्रतं सतः मा चैव जायते ॥ ६७ यस शूदा पचेतिस्यं शूदा वा रहमेधिनी। वर्जित: पिढ़देैन, रौरवं याति स दिज: ॥ ६८ भाषडसङ्गरसङ्घीर्णाःनानासङ्गरसङ्गाः। योनि सङ्गरसङ्घीणां निरयं यान्ति मानवा: ॥ ६० पक्तिभेदी दृथापाकी नित्धं बाह्यणनिन्दकः। चादेशी वेदविक्रीता पश्चैते ब्रह्मघातकाः ॥ ७०

द्दं व्यास इतं नित्यमध्येतव्यं प्रयक्षतः । एतदुकाचारवतः पतमं नैव विद्यते ॥ ७१ द्रित श्रीवेदव्यासीये धर्मश्रास्त्रे चतुर्घोऽध्यायः ॥ ॥ ॥

पराग्रसंहिता

प्रथमोऽध्याय:।

अथातो हिमग्रैलाथे देवदारूवनालये। व्यासम्काशमासीनमप्टच्छक्षयः पृरा ॥ (मानुषाणां हितं धमां वर्त्तमाने कली युंग। धीचाचारं यथावच वद सत्यवतीसत ॥ २ तच्छुता ऋषिवाकान्तु समिद्यान्यके सविभः। प्रत्युवाच महातेजा: श्रुतिस्नृतिविधारद:॥ ३ न चार्च स्रेतल्जः क्यं धर्मे बदास्यहम्। चासात्पितैव प्रथ्य दति व्यासः सतोऽवदत्॥ ४ ततस्ते ऋषयः सर्वे धर्मतत्त्वार्थकाङ्गिणः। ऋषिं व्यासं प्रस्कत्य गता बदरिका यम ॥ ५ नानावृत्त्वसभाक्षीण फलपुष्पोपशोभितम्। नदीप्रवयाकीर्णं पुर्खतीर्थरलकृतम्॥ ६ भगपित्तगणाच्यश्च देवतायतनाइतम्। यचगन्धर्भिड य नृत्यगीतसमा अलग् । 💀 ति सिन्दिषसभामध्ये चित्तपुर्वं पराधरम्। सुखासीनं महात्मानं मनिमुख्यगणावतम् ॥ ८ क्षता ज्ञानपुरो भृत्वा व्यासन्त ऋषिभि: सह । प्रदक्तिणाभिवादेय स्तुर्तिभः समपूजयत्॥ ८

चय सन्त्रेंटमनसा पराधरमं हासुनि:। चार सुखागतं ब्रूहोत्यासीनो मुनिपुङ्गवः ॥ १० व्यास: सुखागतं ये च ऋषयय समन्तत:। कुथलं कुथले खुक्का व्यास: एच्छत्यत: परम् ॥ ११ यदि जानासि में मित्रं से हाद्वा भन्नवत्सन । भमां कथय में तात चतुपाद्यो हाई तव ॥ १२ श्वता मे मानवा धर्मा वासिष्ठाः काध्यपास्तथा। गार्गेया गौतमासैव तथा चौधनसाः स्राताः ॥ १३ अवे विष्णोष सांवर्ता दाचा आङ्गिरसाख्या। यानातपाय चारीता या जवल्या कताय ये॥ १४ कात्यायनकतासैव प्राचेतसकतास वे। भागस्तम्बक्तता धर्मा: यङ्गस्य निवितस्य च ॥ १५ युता भ्रेते भवत्योता यौतार्याक्षेन विद्याता:। चिम्नन् मन्वन्तरे धर्माः कतवे तादिकं युगे॥ १६ सर्वे धर्मा: कृते जाता: सर्वे नथा: कसौ युगे। चातुर्वेर्ष्यमाचारं किञ्चित् साधारणं वद ॥ १७ व्यासवाकावसाने तु सुनिसुख्यः परायरः। भर्मस्य निर्णयं पा**रु सूक्षां स्यूलश्च विस्तरात्॥**१८ मृण् पुत्र प्रवच्चे उद्यं मृखन्तु ऋषयस्तथा । कस्पे कस्पे चयोत्पत्ती बद्धविष्णुमद्देखराः॥ १८ श्रुति: खृति: सदाचारा निर्णेतव्याय सर्दरा। न किंब देकत्ती च वेदसात्ती चतुर्माखः। तथैव धर्मा सारति मनु: जल्पन्तराल्तरे ॥ २०

🐃 चे जुतयुगे धर्मास्त्रेतायां द्वापरे परे। षा वो किल्युने नृषां युगकपानुसारत: ॥ २१ तपः परं क्रतवृगे ह्रोतायां ज्ञानमुच्यते। द्वापरे वर्ज्ञासल्यच्हीनमकं कलौ य्गे॥ २२ कते तु मानवो धर्मस्त्रेतायां गीतमः स्रतः। डां थरे ब इलिखितो कली पाराधर: मृत: ॥ २३ त्यजे हेथं कत्रव्ये वे तायां पामसुत्स् जेत्। द्वापरे जुलमक्तु कर्तारच कली युगे॥ १४ कते सभाषणात् पापं वेतायाधैव दर्शनात् । हापरे चाबमादाय कली पतित कामणा॥ रद कते तु तत्वया च्छापक्रेतायां दशभिहिने: : द्वापरे मासमावे य कली संवत्सरेय तु ॥ २६ चिभगम्य करे दानं वे तास्वाइय दीयते। द्वापरे याचमानाय भेवया दीयते कली॥ २७ चिभगस्योत्तमं दानमाइतचीव मध्यमम्। ध्यधमं वाचमानं भातृ संवादानच निष्फलम् ॥ २८ क्रते चाखियताः प्राचाख्रेतायां मांससंस्थिताः । द्वापरे दिवरं यावत् कलाववादिषु स्थिता: ॥ २८ धर्मी जितो श्रधमीय जितः सत्योऽनृतेन च। जिता सत्ये तु रानान: स्त्रीभय पुरुषा जिता: ॥ ३० सोदन्ति चाम्बिशाणि गुरूपूजा प्रणायति। कुमार्थेष प्रव्यन्ते तिस्मिन् कलि युगेसदा ॥ ३१ युगे युगे च ये धर्मास्तव तव च ये दिजा:। रेपां निन्दा न वर्त्तेया युगरुपा हि ते दिजा: ॥ ३२

युगे युगे च सामर्थे येषं मुनिविभाषितम्। पराधरेण चाप्युत्तं प्रायितं प्रधीयते ॥ ३३ चहमधेव तहमांमन्यसात्व बवीमि व:। चातुर्वेष्यसमाचारं युष्धं मुनिपुङ्गवा: ॥ ३४ पराधरमतं पुष्यं पविवं पापनाधनम्। चित्तितं ब्राह्मणार्थीय धर्मसंस्थापनाय च ॥ ३५ चतुर्णाभिप वर्णानामाचारो धर्मपालकः। चाचारअष्टदेशनां भवेदर्भाः पराख्नुखः ॥ ३६ पट्कान्माभिरतो नित्यं देवतातिथिपृजकः। इतर्घपन्तु भुद्धानो बाह्यणो नावसीदांत ॥ ०० सम्या सानं जपो होम: खाष्यायो देवताई नम । बैश्यदेवातियेयश्व षट्कक्षानि दिने दिने ॥ ३८ प्रियो वा यदि वा हेथो सूर्द: पण्डित एव वा। वैद्यदे तु सन्यातः सोऽतिथः स्वर्गसंक्रमः ॥ ३८ दूराध्वानं पथियान्तं वैखदेव उपस्थितम्। चतियं तं विजानीयादातियि: पूर्वमागत: ॥ ४० न पृच्चे हो त्रचरणं न स्वाध्यायवतानि च। इद्यं कल्पयेत् तस्मिन् सर्देश्वमयो हि सः ॥ ४१ नैक्यामीणअतिथिं विषं साङ्गतिकं तथा। चनित्यं द्यागती यसात् तकादतिथिकचते ॥ ४२ चत्रुर: इवती विप्रो चत्र्यं वातिथिस्तथा। वेदाभ्यासरता निर्स्थ वयोऽपूर्वा दिने दिने ॥ ४१ वैश्वदेव तु सम्बार्भ भिच्चके ग्टहमागते। चहत्त्व वैद्ध देवाय भिनां दत्ता विसर्क्क येत्॥ ४४

यती च ब्रह्मचारी च पकावस्वामिनाव्भी। तयोरसभद्त्वा च भुक्का चान्द्रायगं चरेत् ॥ ४५ यति इस्ते जलं ददा है चं द्यात पुनर्जनम्। तहैचं मेरुणा तुलां तज्जलं सागरोपमम् ॥ ४६ वै खदेवज्ञतान् दोषाञ्चको भिज्ञव्य पोन्हित्तः। न हि भिचुत्रतान् दोषान् वैश्वदेवो व्यपोहित ॥ ४७ अजला वैध्वदेवन्तु भुच्चते ये हिजातय:। सर्वे ते निकाता ज्ञेया: पतन्ति नरकेऽग्रची ॥ ४५ धिरोवेष्टन्तु यो भुङ्को यो भुङ्को दिखाणाम् खः। षामपादे करं न्यस्य तदै र वांसि भुष्त्रते ॥ ४८ यतये काश्चनं दस्वा ताम्ब्लं ब्रह्मचारिण। चोरेभ्योऽप्यभियं दत्वा दातापि नर्भं विषेत्॥ ४० पापो वा यदि चान्छालो विप्रघः पिल्घातकः। बैबदेवे तु सामाप्तः सोऽतिषः स्वर्भसंकमः । ५१ चितिथर्य य भनाशो रहात् प्रतिनिवर्धिते । वितरस्त य ना ग्रन्ति दश्यवर्षभातानि च ॥ ५२ न प्रसच्चातिनी विप्रो श्वितिथिं वेटपार्गम्। चारददवमावन्तु भृजा भुङ्जे तु जिल्विषम् । ५३ त्रा द्या य मखं ने वं निषदक्रमक ग्टकम्। व्यापगेत सर्वीजानि सा क्षिः सर्वेकामिका॥ ५४ सुची वे वापये ही जंसपुत्रे दापये हनम्। मुची त्रे च सुपुत्रे च यत् चिप्तं नैव नम्बति ॥ ५५ भन्ता श्वनधीयाना यव भै सचरा दिजा:। तं ग्रामं दण डयेट्राजा चीरभक्तपदो हि सः ॥ ५६

चितियो हि प्रजा रचन यसपाणि: प्रचण्डवत ह विजिल्छ परसैन्यानि चिति धर्मीण पालयेत ॥ ५७ न त्री: जनकमायाता'खकपान्निवितापि या। खड्गेनाक्रम्य सुन्नीत वीरभोग्या वसम्बरा॥ ५८ पुर्य पुर्य विचित्रयाम्लक्के दंन कारयेत्। मालाकार प्रवोद्याने'न तथाकारकारकः ॥ ५८ लो हक्की तथा रवं गवाच प्रतिपालनम्। वाणिज्यं कपिक्रमीाणि वैश्ववित्रदाहता ॥ 4.0 शुद्राणां दिनश्रम्षा परो धर्मः प्रकीतितः। ष्ययथा कुरुते किषित् तद्भवेत् तस्य निष्फलम् ॥ ६१ सर्वं मध् तैलच द्धि तक छतं पयः। न दुखे च्छ्द्रजातीनां कुर्यात् सर्वे व्य विक्रयम् ॥ ६२ चवित्रेवं महामांसमभक्षस्य च भक्तवाम । चनस्यानमनश्रीव श्दोशि नरकं वर्जत्॥ ५३ कपिलाक्तीरपानेन ब्राह्मणीगमनेन च। बेहाचारविवारेण ग्रूट्य नरकं भ्वम्॥ ६४ द्रति पाराधरे: घर्षधास्त्रे:प्रवमोध्याव: ॥ १ ॥

बितीयोऽध्यायः।

सतः परं ग्रहस्य श्रः चिताचारं कही वर्षे । धन्म साधारणं प्रकां चातुर्वे स्वायमानतम् ॥ १ सप्परकाष्यकं भृषः पाराप्रार्थप्रचोदितः । सर्वर्भनिर्यो विषः क्रविक्यांणि कारपेत् ॥ २

हलमष्ट्रमञ्जं धर्मा वह गर्व सध्यमं स्तम्। चतुर्व वे तृशंशानां दिगवं दृषचातिमान्॥ १ च्चितं त्रितं यान्तं बलीवहं न योजयत्। हीनाइं व्याधितं क्षीवं वृषं विप्रो न वाह्येत्॥ अ ख्लाङ्गं नीक्नं हप्तं रुषमं घण्डविकतम्। वाहयेदिवस खार्षं पथात् स्नानं समाचरेत्॥ ५ जवां देवाईनं होमं खाध्याय वैवमध्यसेत्। एअडि विचत्रियान भोजयेत् भातकान दिल: ॥ ६ ख्यं त्रष्टे तथा चे के भान्ये य ख्यमिकती:। नि॰ पेत् पष्टबत्तानि कृतुदीचाष कारयेत्॥ ७ तिला रसा न विक्रेया विक्रेया घान्यत: समा:। विम स्रे व विधा हित्तस्त्याकाशदिविक्रयः॥ = संवत्सरेण यत् पा मत् अघाती समाप्रुवाद्। चयोम्खेन काष्ठेन तरैकाईन खाङ्गखी ॥ ८ पायको मत् खघाती च व्याधः शाकुनिकस्तथा। चराता कर्षकरीव पश्चीत समभागिन: ॥ १० क जनो पेवची चुनी चहक्योख मार्जनी। पश्च सुना राष्ट्रसास्य चल्याष्ट्रनि वत्तेते ॥ ११ वृद्धांत्र्वता महीं भित्त्वा कता तु सगकीरकान्। कर्षेत्र: खतु बज्जेम सर्रिपापात् प्रमुखते ॥ १२ यो न द्यादिजातिभ्यो राश्विमूलप्रगानतः। स चीर: स च पापिष्ठो बहाइं तं विनिहि भेत्॥ १३ राग्रे दला त घड भागं देवाना शैकविं यनम्। विप्राचां विष्यां भागं अधिकत्तीन विष्यते॥ १४ • खिवोऽपि किषं कता हिजान देवांस पुजयेत्।
वैद्य: गूद्र: सदा कुर्यात् किषवाणिज्यशित्यकान् ॥ १६
विक्रमी कुर्वते गूद्रा द्विजसेवाविवर्ज्जिता:।
भवस्यसायुषक्ते वै पतन्ति नर्रकेषु च।
चतुर्णामपि वर्णानामेष धर्म: सनातन:॥ १६
दृति पाराथरे धर्माथास्ते हितीयोऽध्याय:॥ २॥

त्वतीयोऽध्यायः।

चतः ग्रंडि प्रवद्यामि जनने मर्षे तथा। दिन वयेषा गुर्च्यान्त बाह्मणाः प्रेतस्तते ॥ १ चित्रियो हाद्याहिन वैग्य: महद्याहकै:। ग्रद: ग्रथात माप्तन पराधरवची यथा ॥ २ छपासने तु विप्राणामङ्गग्रहिन्तु जायते। बाह्मणानां प्रस्ती तु देख्यार्थी विधीयते ॥ १ जाते विप्रो द्याहेन हाद्याहेन भूमिप:। वैश्व: पंचद्याहेन घट्टो मासेन ग्रध्यति॥ ४ एका डा ऋध्यते विप्रो योशनिवेदसमन्वित:। बाहात् केवलवेदन्त हिहीनो द्रश्रभिहि नै: ॥ ५ जन्मक्रीपरिश्वश्व: सम्योपासनवर्ज्जित:। नामधारकविप्र य द्याइं चृतकं भवेत्। ६ एकपिणडान्त दायादा: प्रयग्दार्निकेतना:। जनान्यपि विपत्ती च भवेत् तेषांच सतकम् ॥ ६ ७भयत द्याचानि क्लखानं म भुद्धते। टानं प्रतिवही सः मः खाष्ट्रायव निवर्त्तते ॥ ८

माप्रीति स्तकं गोचे चतुर्घपुरुषेण तु । दायादि केदमाप्रोति पश्चमो वात्मवं प्रज: । ८ चतुर्थे दयरावं स्थात् षिषया पुंसि पश्चमे । षष्ठे चतुर्हा ऋि: सप्तमे तु दिनव्यम् ॥ १० पर्वाभ: पुरुषेयुक्ता समाहेया: सगोविषा: । तत: षटपुरूषावाय याषे भोच्या: सगोतिया: ॥ ११ भवामिमर्गे चैव देशालर्घते तथा। बाले प्रेते च स्थारे सद्यः शीचं विधीयते ॥ १२ दशरावे चतीतेषु विरावाच्च, विरिचते। ततः संवत्तरादृद्धं सचेलं बानमाचरेत् ॥ ११ देशान्तरस्रतः कश्चित् सृगोवः सूयते यदि । न विरावमहोरावं सदा: स्नाता विश्रध्यति ॥ १४ चा जिपचात् विरावं स्थादा षष्मासाध्र पश्चिषी। भह: अंवत्सरादवीक सद्य:शीचं विधीयते ॥ १॥ मजातदन्ता ये बाला ये च गर्भादिनि: सता:। न तेषामिनसंस्तारो नाघीचं नोदक्तिवा ॥ १६ यदि गर्भा विपद्येत स्ववते वापि योषिताम्। यावन्यासं श्यितो गर्भा दिनं तावत् स स्तवः । १० चा च ुर्थोद्ववेत् स्नावः पातः पश्चमषष्ठवोः । चत अही प्रस्ति: स्थाइयाचं सतक भवेत्॥ (८ प्रसृतिकाले समाप्ते प्रस्वे यदि योषिताम्। जीवापत्ये तु गोत्रस्य स्ते मातुष स्तकः ॥ १८ राबावेव समुत्पत्रे ध्ते रक्षसि सतके। दुर्भव दिमं याद्यं यावचोदयते रवि: ॥ २०

दन्तजाते त्रुजाते च कृतचूड़े च संस्थिते। **चिन्छंकारणं तेषां विरावः सतकः भवेत्॥ २१** षा इन्तजननात् सद्य षा चुड़ावैधिकी स्नुता। **बिराबमा बतात् तेषां दश्चराबमत:परम ॥ २२** गर्भे यदि विपत्तिः स्वादशारं इतवं भवेत्। जीवन् जातो यदि प्रेत: सदा एव विश्वधात ॥ २१ स्त्रीयां चूड़ाव चादानात् संकमात् तर्धः कमात्। स्य:शौचमयैकारं ह्रिएस: पिख्रवस्य ॥ २४ मद्यचारी गरहे येवां इयते च इताशने। सम्पक्त न च कुर्वित न तेषां स्तवं भवेत ॥ २५ सम्पर्कादुर्थते विप्रो नान्यो दोघोऽस्ति माध्यथे। सम्पर्नेषु निष्टत्तस्य न प्रेतं नैव स्तक्षम् ॥ २६ **प्रिस्थिन: कारूका** वैद्या दासीदासाय नापिता:। त्रोतियासेव राजान: सद्य:भीचा: प्रकीत्तिता ॥ २७ सवती मस्तपृतय चाहितानिय यो दिल:। राष्ट्रब स्तर्भ नास्ति यस चे च्हित पार्थिव: ॥ २८ उद्यतो निधने दाने चार्त्तो विप्रो निमन्त्रित:। तदेव ऋषिभिईष्टं यथाकालेन ग्रध्यति । १८ प्रस्वे रहणमधी तु न कुर्थात् सङ्गरं यदि । द्याहा व्यूष्यते माता व्यवगाञ्च पिता र्याच: ॥ ३० सर्वा यावमाधीचं मातापिन्नोह याचिकम्। स्तकं मात्ररेव धारुपसम्य पिता श्रीच: । ३१ वहि पद्मां प्रस्तायां सम्पन क्रते हिन:। · च्तत्रन्तु भवेत् तस्य वदि विप्रः षड्क्रवित् ॥ ३२

सम्पक्तायते दोषो मान्यो दोषोऽस्ति बाह्यणे। तमात सर्वप्रयत्ने न सम्पनं पर्जियहिन: ॥११ विवाचोत्सवयञ्चेषु त्वन्तरा सतस्तके। पूर्वे 🗣 इ िल्पतं द्रव्यं दीयमानं न दुर्घात ॥ ३४ धनारा तु द्याहस्य पुनर्भरण्जनानि। तावत् स्याद्यचि भो यावत् तत् आदिन देशम् ॥ १॥ बाह्यणार्थं विपन्नानां वन्दिगोपच्छो तथा। चाइवेषु विपवानामकरावन्तु सतकम् ॥ ३६ द्वाविमी पुरुषी लीकं सूर्ध्यसण्डलभट्की। परिवाड्योगयुक्तव रखे चाभिम्छे इत:॥ ३७ यत यत इत: शूर: श्रत भ परिवेधित:। षाचयान् लभते लोकान् यदि ली ं न भाषते॥ १८ जितेन लभते लच्ची खतेनापि सराङ्नाः। चाणविधंसिकेऽस्थिन् का चिन्ता मरणे रणे॥ १८ यस्तु भन्नेषु:सैन्धेषु विद्रवत्तु समन्तत:। परिवाता यदा गच्छेत् स च क्रतुफलं लभेत्॥ ४० यस च्छेदचतं गानं यरयत्व्यष्टिस्हरैं:। देवकन्यास्तु तं वीरं गायम्ति रमयन्ति च ॥ ४१ वराङ्गनासहसाणि शूरमायोधने इतम्। नागकचाब धार्वान्त सम भन्ती भवेदिति ॥ ४२

> ललाटदेशाद्रुधिरं हि यस्य तप्तस्य जन्तोः प्रविशेष वक्के। तं सोमपाने न हि तस्य तुष्यं संग्रामयन्ने विधिवच्च हष्टम्॥ ४३

यं यज्ञसङ्घेस्तपसा च विद्यया खर्नेषिणो वात यथैव विप्रा:। तथैव यान्येव हि तब वीरा: प्राणान् स्युद्धेन परित्यजन्त: ॥ ४४ चनायं ब्राह्मणं प्रेतं ये वहन्ति दिजातयः। पदे पदे यज्ञफलमानुपूर्वीक्षभन्ति ते ॥ ४५ चसगोत्रमबन्ध्य प्रेतीभृतच बाह्यणम्। नीता च दार्चायता च प्राण्यामेन ग्रध्यति॥ ४६ न तेषामग्रभं किंचिहिजानां ग्रभकमीिषा। जनावगाइनात् तेषां ग्रंडि स्मृतिरितीरिता ॥ ४७ चतुगस्ये च्छवा प्रेतं ज्ञातिमज्ञातिमेव वा। स्रात्वा चैव तु सुद्वानिं घृतं प्राय्य विश्वध्यति ॥ ४८ च्रत्रियं चतमज्ञानदृत्राष्ट्रःणो योऽनुगच्छति । एकाइमग्रचिम् ता पंचगर्येन ग्रथति ॥ ४८ श्वरंच वैश्वमज्ञानादृबाद्याणो योऽनुगच्छति। क्रताशीचं दिरावंच प्राणायामान् षडाचरेत्॥ ५० प्रतीमतन्तु यः गुद्रं बाह्मणो ज्ञानदुर्वेतः । नयन्तमनुग च्छेत सिरासमग्रचिभेवत्॥ ५१ बिराबे त तत: पूर्ने नहीं गला समद्रगाम। प्राचायामधातं कत्वा घृतं प्राध्य विशुध्यति ॥ ५२ विनिवेस्य यदा शुद्रा चदकान्तम्पिस्ताः। दिजैस्तदानुगन्तव्या द्ति धर्माविदो विदु: ॥ ५३

तमाहिजो सर्तं श्रूदं न स्पर्धेत च दाइयेत्।
इष्टे सुर्व्वावकोकेन ग्रहिरेणा पुरातनी ॥ ५४
इति पाराधरे धर्माश्राक्षे स्तीयोऽध्याय: ॥ ३॥

चतुर्धीऽध्यायः ।

चितमानाइतिक्रीधात् चे हाद्वा वदि वा भवात्। चहन्नीयात् स्त्री पुमान् वा गतिरेवा विधीयते ॥ १ पूर्वशीनतसम्पूर्णे सन्धे तमसि मर्जात । षष्टिं वर्षसङ्खानि न्रकं प्रतिपद्यते ॥ २ नाथौचं नोदकं नाम्नि नाखपातंच कारयेत्। वीढ़ारोऽन्निप्रदातार: पात्र ऋदेकरास्तथा ॥ श त्राक्षके पा प्रध्यन्तीत्येवमा इ प्रजापति:। गोभिईतं तथोदयं बाद्यं गेन तु घातितम्॥ ४ संसम्यन्ति च वे विप्रा वोढ़ारखान्निदाख वे। षागेऽपि वानुगन्तार: पात्रक्टेदकराच ये ॥ ४ तप्रसन्देश ग्रथन्त कुर्यमी द्वाराभीजनम्। चनडुत्सिहतां गांच द्द्युविपाय दिखणाम् ॥ ५ त्यचमुर्णं पिवेदापस्य इसुर्णं पयः पिवेत्। त्यहम् गां प्रतं पीत्वा वाय्भची दिनत्वयम् ॥ ७ यो नै समाचरेहिप्रः पतितादिचनामतः ॥ ८ मासार्शं मासमेकं वा मासदयमयापि वा। चान्द्री कं वा तद्र चैव तत्रमः ॥ ८

विरावं प्रथमे पचे दितीये क्रक्समाचरेत्। हतीये चदापतें:तुःं क क्र सालपनं चरेत् ॥ १० चतुर्वे दशरातं स्थात् पराकः पंचमे सतः। क्र्याबान्द्रायणं षष्ठे सप्तमे त्वेन्द्रवहयम् ॥ ११ ग्रनार्थमहमे चैव घण्माशात् संस्कृमाचरेत्। पचसहगप्रमाचेन सुवर्णान्यप दिवणा ॥ १२ ऋतुस्नाता तु या नारी भर्त्तारं नोपसर्वति । सा खता नर र्व वाति विधवा च पुन: पुन: ॥ १३ ऋतौ स्नातान्तु यो भार्थां सिवधौ नोपगऋति। घोरावां भूणाच्यावां युव्यते नात संघव: ॥ १४ चदु शपतितां भार्थां यौवने यः परित्यजेत् । सप्तजना भवेत् स्त्रीतां वैधव्यंच पुन:पुन: ॥ १५ इरिद्रं व्याधितं मूर्लं मत्तीरं या न मन्यते। सा चता जायते व्यानी वैषयंच पुन:पुन: ॥ १६ चावशताइबं बीजं यथा चेत्रे प्ररोहति। चेत्री तक्षभते बीजं न बीजी भागमर्हति॥ १७ तहत् परिलयाः पुत्री ही सती कुषडगोनकी। पत्या जीवति कुणडः खात्वते अर्राद गोलकः । १८ चौरसः चोत्रजयैव दत्तः स्रतिमनः स्तः। इद्यान्याता पिता वापि स पुत्रो दत्रको भवेत्। १८ परिवित्ति: परिवेत्ता यया च परिविद्यते। सर्वे ते नरकं यान्ति दालयाजकपंचमाः॥ २० दारानिकोवसंयोगं यः कुर्यादयजे सति। परिवेत्ता स परिन्नेयः परिवित्तिस्तु पूर्वेत्रः ॥ २१

ही क्षको परिविक्ते स्तु कन्यायाः क्षक्र एव च। छच्छातिलच्छी दातुच कोता चान्द्रायणं चरेत् ॥ २२ कुछवामनपत्हे यु गग्ददे ५ जड़े यु च । **जातासे बधिरे सूके न दोष: परिवे**रने ॥ २३ पित्रव्यपुतः सापत्रः परनारी धतस्त्रथा। दाराम्निहोत्रसंयोगे न दोष: परिवेदने ॥ २४ च्छे हो भाता ब्रद्धि ति हे दाधानं नैव चिल्तयेत्। चनुत्रातस्तु कुर्वीत शङ्ख वचनं यथा ॥ २५ मष्टे स्ते प्रविज्ति कीवे च प्रतिते पती। पंचाखापत्म नारीणां पतिरम्यो विधीयते ॥ २६ चते भर्त्तरि या नारी ब्रह्मचर्ये व्यवस्थिता। सा सता लभते खगं यथा ते ब्रह्मचारिणः ॥ २७ तिस्र: कोन्धर्वकोटी च यानि रोमाणि मानवे। तावत्कालं वसेत् खगं भक्तीरं यातुग च्छति ॥ २८ व्यालग्राची यथा व्यालं विलादुदरते बलात्। एवमुड्त्य भक्तीरं तेनैव सच मोदते॥ २८

द्ति पाराघरे धर्माघास्त्रे चतुर्घीध्याय: ॥ ४ ॥

पश्चमोऽध्यायः ।

खर माध्यां यगाला हो येदि हष्टस्त बाह्मणः । सात्वा जपेत गायत्वो पवित्वां वेदमातरम् ॥ १ गवां यङ्गोदके सातो महानदास्त सङ्गी । सतुद्रहर्षे नाहापि यना हष्टः यचिभवेत् ॥ २

वेदविद्यावतस्रातः भुना दष्टस्तु बाह्यणः। सहिर्योदने साला छुतं प्राय विश्वधित ॥ १ सवतस्तु यना दष्टिस्तरावं समुपोधितः। ष्टतं कुषोदकं पीत्वा व्रतमेषं समापयेत्॥ ध ष्प्रवतः स्वतो वापि श्रुना दशो भवेदिनः । प्रिक्ति भवेत् पुतो विप्रे वातुनिरीचितः ॥ ५ यनामातावनीटचा नखें विनिधितचा च । षातः प्रचालना ऋ दिरम्निना चोपचूलनम् । 4 ग्रना च बाह्यणी दश जम्ब केन हकेण या। छिदतं सोमनचत्रं हृद्दा सदाः ग्रुचिभवेत ॥ ७ क्ष शापची यदा सोमो न दृश्येत कदाचन। यां दिशं वजते सोमस्तां दिशं चावलोक्येत ॥ ८ चसर्बाद्यायेक ग्रामे भुना दृष्टस्तु ब्राह्मणः। वषं प्रदिचाणीकत्व सदाः स्नानाहिशध्यति ॥ ८ चण्डालेन खपाकेन गोभिवि में हतो यदि। पाहितानिव तो विभो विषेणासहतो यहि । १० इहित्तं ब्राह्मणं विप्रो लोकाम्नी मन्त्रवितिम्। साद्वा चोद्वा च दावा च सिपक व च संभ्या ॥ ११ प्राजापत्यं चरेत् पत्राहिप्राणामनुशासनात्। दम्बास्थीन पुनर्य श्च चीरै: प्रचालयेहिन: ॥ १२ पुनद्दित् खकाम्नी तयान्त्रेण च प्रयक् प्रथक्। षाहिताम्बिहिजः किखत् प्रवसन् कालचोहितः ॥ १२ देहनायमनुप्राप्तस्तवामिवनिते यह । " त्रीतानिश्रोत्रसंस्कार्: त्रूवतास्विसत्तमा: ॥ १४

स्रचानिनं समासीयं कुयैच पुरुषाङ्गतिम्। षद्यतानि यतंचैव पत्ताचानांच वन्तकम् ॥ १५ चलारिंग्राच्छिरे दद्यात् षष्ठिं कर्छे विनिद्धिगत्। वाहुग्यांच यतं ददाङ्गुलीषु दग्रैव तु ॥ १६ यतं चोरसि सन्दद्यात् विं यत्ते वोदरे न्यसेत्। **चरौ रुषणयोर्** द्यात् षंच मेद्रे च विन्यसेत्॥ १७ एकविं शतिसूरुश्यां जातुजङ्के च विंशतिम्। पादाक्ष् स्थो: धतार्षं च पत्नाणि च तथा न्यसेत् ॥ १८ श्रम्यां शिश्वे विनिश्चिष्य अर्गी दृष्णे तथा। जुइं दिखणहस्तेन वामहस्ते तथोपसत्॥ १८ कर्षी चोदूखलं दद्यात् प्रष्ठे च सूषलं तत:। निचिष्योरिस दृषदं तप्डुलाव्यतिनान् मुखे॥ २० त्रोते च प्रोचणीं दद्यादाव्यस्थातींच चच्चो:। कर्णे नेत्रे सुखे घ्राणे हिरण्ययक्तं चिपेत्॥ २१ चम्निहोबोपकरणं गार्वे शेषं प्रविन्धसेत्। षसी खर्गाय लोकाय खाईति च छताइती: ॥ २२ दद्यात् पुत्रोऽयवा भाता श्वन्ये वापि स्वधर्माणः। यथा दहनसंस्कारस्वया कार्व्यं विचच्चणै: ॥ २३ देहयन्तु विधिं कुर्यादुबद्धालोके गतिधु वम्। वे दहन्ति द्विजासन्तु ते वान्ति परमां गतिम् ॥ २४ षन्यया कुर्वते किंचिदाब्रब्दिप्रवोधिता:। भवन्थस्यायुषस्ते वै पतन्ति नरके भुवम् । २५

इति पाराधरे धर्मधाके पंचमोऽध्याय: ॥ ५

षष्ठीऽध्यायः।

धातपरं प्रवच्यामि प्राणिहत्यासु निष्कृतिम्। पराधरेण पूर्वीक्तं मन्वर्थेऽपि च विद्युताम् ॥ १ चंससारसकौंचांच चक्रवाकं सनुकुटम्। जालपादांच ग्रारभमहोराचेग ग्रथ्यति । २ बला काटि हिभानां च ग्रुकपारावतादिनाम्। षाटिनांच बकानांच ग्रध्यते नक्तभोजनात् ॥ ३ भासकाककपोतानां सारीतिन्ति रिघातकः। स्मलर्जले उमे सन्ध्ये प्राचायामेन ग्रध्यति ॥ ४ ग्ध्रभयोनधिविग्राहचाषोल्कनिपातने । ष्यपकाची दिनं तिष्ठेत् विकासं मारूतायन: ॥ ५ वसा पीचटकानांच कोकिलाखन्त्ररीटकान्। खावकान् रक्तपादांच ग्रध्यन्ते नक्तभोजनात्॥ 4 कार्यडवनकोरायां पिङ्गलाकुररस्य च। भरद्वाजनिहन्ता च ग्रथ्यते शिवपूजनात्॥ ७ मेक्ण्डक्येनभासंच पारायतकपिञ्चलान्। पश्चिमामेव सर्वेषामहोरात्रे ग ग्रध्यति ॥ ८ प्रता नमुखमार्जारसपीजगरङ्ग्षुभान्। क्रयरं भोजयेदिपान् लौहद्यडंच दिच्चाम् ॥ ८ यत्नकीययकागोधामत्स्यकूर्माभिपातने। हम्ताकफलभोका च छहोरात्रे य ग्रध्यति ॥ १० ष्टकाम्बुकऋचाणां तरच्यांच घातने। प्तिसप्रस्थं दिने ददादाय्भन्तो दिनत्वयम ॥ ११

अर्जंगवयतुरङ्गानां महिषोष्ट्रनिपातने । ग्रव्यते उत्रात्वेण विप्राणां तर्पोन च ॥ १२ सर्ग रुद्धं वराइंच सज्ञानाद्यस्तु घातयेत्। चकालकश्मश्रीयादहोरात्रे ग ग्रध्यति ॥ १३ एवं चतुष्यदानांच सर्वेषां वनचारिणाम। महोरात्रोषितस्तिक ज्ञपन् वै जातवेदसम्॥ १४ ग्रिल्पिनं कारूकं गुद्रं न्वियं वा यस्तु घातयत्। माजापत्यहयं क्यांद् रुषैकादग्र दिचगा ॥ १५ वैश्यं वा चित्रयं वापि निर्धोषमभिघातयेत्। सोऽतिकक्टहयं क्याहोिं ग्रदिचगां द्वेत्॥१६ बैध्यं शुद्रं क्रियासकं विक्रमास्यं दिजोत्तमम्। हता चान्द्रायणं क्याह्याद्वीतं प्रदक्तिणाम् ॥ १७ चित्रियेणापि वैश्वेन शुद्रेणैवतरेण वा। चण्डालवधसम्प्राप्तः ऋच्छार्वेन विशुध्यति ॥ १८ चौर: खपाकचाणडाला विभ गापि हता यदि। चाडोराह्योपवासेन प्राचायामेन ग्रध्यति ॥ १८ म्बपानं वापि चाण्डालं विप्र: सभाषते यदि । दिजसभाषणं क्ष्याद्वायतीं वा सञ्ज्येत्॥ २० चाण्डालै: सह सुप्तन्तु विरावभुपवासयेत्। चाण्डालैकपयं गला गायतीम्ररणाच्छुचि:॥२१ चणडालदर्भनेनैय चादित्यमवलोक्येत। चग्डालमधने चैव सचेलं स्नानमाचरेत्॥ २२ चण्डालवातवापीय पीत्वा सल्लिसग्रजः। भ जानाधैव नक्तेन लहीराविष ग्रथ्यति ॥ २३

चगडालभागडसंस्रुधं पोत्वा कूपगतं जलम्। गोमृत्रयावजाचारिस्त्ररात्त च्छ् विमाप्रुवात् ॥ २४ चणडालोदकभागाडे तु चादानात् पिवते जलम्। तत्त्वणात् चिपते यस्तु प्राजापलं समाचरेत्॥ २५ यदि न चिपते तोयं शरीरे यद्य जीर्थित । प्रजापत्यं न दातव्यं सः इं सान्तपनं चरेत् ॥ २६ चरेत् सान्तपनं विष्ठः प्राजापत्यन्तु च्वियः। तदर्धमु चरेरेश्यः पादं श्रूदस्य दापयेत्॥ २० भागडस्थमस्यजनान्तु इत्लं दिध पर्यः पिवेत्। बाह्मण: चित्रियो वैश्व: शृद्येव प्रमादत: ॥ २८ मद्मक्षापवासेन दिजातीनान्तु निष्कृति:। श्रुख चोपवासन तथा दानेन प्रक्रित: ॥ २८ अञ्चर्णा ज्ञानतो भूङ्को चयडाबाचं कदाचन। गोमत्रयावकाचाराइप्रराते या गुध्यति ॥ ३० ए भैकं ग्रासमश्रीयाहोसूत्रयावकस्य च। द्या हं नियमस्यस्य वतं तत्र विनिधि गत्॥ ३२ अविज्ञातत्र चकाल: सन्तिहेत् तस्य वेसानि। विज्ञाने तूपसथस्य दिजा: कु^{र्}न्यतुग्रहम् ॥ ३२ ऋषिवक्षाञ्च ता धर्माखायको वेदपावनाः। पतल्तमुदरेयुक्ते धर्मा जं पांपसङ्ग्रात्॥ ३३ दभ्रा च सर्विषां चैद चीरगोसूतवावकम्। भृज्ञीत सह सर्वेश विसम्बमवगाहनम् ॥ ३४ र प्रं भुतीत दक्षा चलाई भुजीत सर्विषा ! ं ः इ बोरेग अज्ञीत एक् केन दिनत्रयम् ॥ ३५

भावदुरं न भु जीयावीच्छिरं स्माम्प्रितम्। विपलं दिधदु बद्धा पलमेकन्तु सपि ष: ॥ ३६ भक्षना तु भवेक्हिंबिक्भयोस्तामकांख्यो:। जलघौचेन बस्नाणां परित्यागेन स्द्भयम् ॥ ३७ क्ष भगुड्जापीस लक्षां तैलस्विषी। हारे सता तु धान्यानि गरहे द्वाह्तायनम् ॥ ३८ ए । ग्रहस्ततः पश्चात् कुर्व्याद्वाद्वात्राणभोजनत्। तिं शतं गा रुषश्चे कं दद्यादिप्रेषु दक्षिणाम ॥ ३८ पुनर्लेपनया तेन होमजप्येन ग्रुध्यति। चाधारेण च विप्राणां भूमिदोषो न विद्यते " ४० रजकी चर्मकारी च लुअक्स च पुकसी। चातुर्वेष्येग्रहे यस द्वाजानाद्धितिष्ठति ॥ ४१ त्रात्वा तु निष्कृतिं कुर्यात् पृवः तस्त्राईमेव च । स्टइदाइं न वुर्वीतायन्यत् सर्चेच का∙येत्॥ ४२ ग्रह्माभ्यन्तरं गक्केचाण्डालो यस्य कस्यचित्। तम्रादृग्रहादिनि:सृत्य ग्रहभा र्ङान वर्जे रेत्॥ ४३ रसपूर्णेन्तु यहार्ष्डं न त्यनेच ऋदाचन। गोरमंज तु सन्तिय केंसी: प्रोहत् समन्तत:॥ ४४ बाह्मणस्य वर्णदारे वृष्यभीनितसम्भवे। क्रमिक्त्पराते यद्य प्रायित्तं कथं भवेत्॥ ४५ गवां मूत्रपुरीषेण दभा चीरेण सिंप या। तरं साता च पीता च क्रिसिद्ह: श्राचिभवेत्॥ । ६ चितिथोऽपि सुवर्णेख पश्चमापान् प्रदापयेत । गोइजिनान्तु वैभ्यस्याप्यपवासं विनिहिशेत्॥ ४७

शूद्राणां नोधवास: शाक्त्रो दानेन ग्रध्यति । बाह्यणांस्तु नमध्क्त्य पश्चगद्येन ग्रध्यति ॥ ४८ ष किट्रमिति यहा हा यजन्ति चितिदेवता:। प्रयास्य चिरसा धार्थमनिष्टोमफलं हि तत ॥ ४८ थाधियसनिनित्रान्ते दुर्भित्र डामरे तथा। उग्वासो वतो होमो दिजसम्पादितानि वा ॥ ५० स्थवा बाद्यास्तुषा: स्वयं कृवे स्थतुग्रहम्। सर्घमामवाप्रोति दिलै: संविधितापि वा ॥ ५१ दुवेले जुग्रहः कार्यस्वया वै वालरहयोः। अतोऽन्यथा भवेहोषस्तकात्रानुग्रहः स्रतः ॥ ५२ स्र हादा यदि वा लोभाइयाद ज्ञानतोऽपि वा। क्वन्यनुग्रहं ये वै तत्पावं तेषु गच्छति । ५३ धारीर शास्त्रये प्राप्ते वदन्ति नियमन्तु ये। महत्कार्यापरोधेन न खस्यस्य कदाचन ॥ ५४ ख्ख्य मूढ़ा क्वेलि नियमन्त वहन्ति ये। ते तत्य विञ्चकर्तार: पतिन नरके । ५५ स एव नियमस्याज्यो बाह्यगं यो व्यस्ति । रथा त खोपवास: स्थाब स पुर्खेन युन्यते ॥ ५६ स ए। नियमो याद्यो यं यं कोऽपि वदेहिज:। कुर्यादास्यं दिजालाञ्च सम्बेन् ब्रह्महा भवेत्॥ ५० उरवासा वतश्चेय सानं तीय जपस्तप:। विष्रै: सन्धादिनं यस्य सम्पनं तस्य तद्ववेत् ॥ ५८ वति खड्डं तपश्किद्रं यक्किट्रं यज्ञकर्माण । सर अर्थत (निञ्च्ड बाह्यचौद्रपपादितम ॥ ५८

बाद्यणा जङ्गमं तीयं निर्ज्ञनं सर्वेकामदम्। तेपां वःक्वोदक्तेनेव ग्रथान्ति मलिना जनाः॥ ६० ब्राह्मणा यानि भाषको भाषको तानि देवता:। सर्वदेवसया विप्रा न तहचनमन्छश ॥ ६१ चनाद्ये जीटसंयुक्ते माचनानीटदूषिते। चन्तरा रुष्युधेचापस्तदवं भक्तना स्टबेत्॥ ∢२ भुक्तानो हि 'यदा विष्र: पादं इस्तेन संस्कृति। चिच्छ्छं हि स वै भुक्के योभुड् हे. एवक्षा**रुने ॥ ६३** पादुकास्त्रो न भुन्नीत पर्याङ्के संस्थिती अप वा। शना चाग्डालहष्टो वा भोजनं परिवर्की येत्॥ ६४ पक्षात्रश्च निषिष्ठं यदन्त्रप्रिं तथैन च। यथा पराधरेगोर्ता तथैवाई वदासि व: ॥ ६० सितं द्रोणाद्वस्थात्रं काक्ष्वानोपघा ित्रभ। केनैतच्छ्ध्यते चात्रं बाह्यसभयो निवेदयेत्॥ ६६ काककानावजीदन्तु द्रोणावं न परित्यजेत्। वेदवेदाङ्गविद्विप्रै भेर्मायास्त्रानुपालकै: ॥ ६० प्रस्थो दाचि शतिद्रोग: स्मृतो दिप्रस्थ चाढ्क:। ततो द्रोणादकस्थानं ऋतिसृतिविदो विदु: ॥ ५० काकषानावली दन्तु गया घातं खरेण या। खल्यसर्वं त्यजेदिप: १५ डिट्रीचाढ़के भवत् ॥ ६८ चावस्थोतृत्य तन्त्रावं यच नोपस्तं भवेत्। सुक्षादिकमभ्य च्या इताशेनैव तापयेत्॥ ७०

इतायनेन संस्रष्टं स्वर्णसिंखलेन च। विप्रायां ब्रह्मचोषेया भौज्यं भवति तत्चायात् ॥ ७१ द्वित पारायरे धर्मशास्त्रे बन्नोऽध्याय: ॥ ६॥

सप्तमोऽध्यायः।

भवातो द्रव्यसंपिहः पराग्ररवचो यथा। दारवाणान्तु पाताणां तचणा च्कृ विरिचते ॥ १ मार्ज्जनादृयत्तपावाणां पाणिना यत्तकमीणि। चामसानां ग्रहाणाच ग्रांच: प्रचालनेन तु ॥ २ चरणाञ्च स्वाणाञ्च ग्रहिरुणीन वारिणा। भद्मना ग्रध्यते कांस्यं ताम्बान्द्रोन ग्रध्यति ॥ ३ रजसा मुध्यते नारी विकलं या न गच्छति। नदी वंगेन मुध्येत लेपो यदि न हम्हते॥ उ वापीक्पतड़ागेषु दूषितेषु कथंचन। च इत्य वै घटमतं पंचगक्येन मुध्यति॥ ५ श्रष्टवर्षा भवेदृगौरी नववर्षा तु रोहिशी। इशवर्षा भवत् कत्या सत अहं रजखला॥ ६ प्राप्ते सुद्वादये वर्षे यः कन्यां न प्रयच्छति। मासि मासि रजस्तस्याः पिवन्ति पितरः ख्यम्॥ ७ माता चै . पिता चैव ज्येष्ठो भाता तथैव च। वयस्ते नरकं यान्ति दृष्टा जन्यां रजखलाम्॥ ८ यस्तां समुद्रहेत् कन्या ग्रह्मणोऽज्ञानमोष्टितः। ससभाषोद्यपाङ्कोय: स विप्रो व्यसीपति ॥ ८

यः करोत्येकरावे ग रुषली हेवनं दिनः। स भै नसुग्जपतिलं विभिर्विधिष्टाति ॥ १० च प्रं गते यहा सुर्खे चाण्डालं पतितं स्तियम्। स्तिकां स्प्रातसेव कथं गुडिविधीयते ॥ ११ जातवेरं सुवर्णेश्व सोममागं विलोका च। बाद्मणानुगतस्रैव स्नानं कत्वा विश्वध्यति ॥ १२ स्पृष्टा रजस्तुलान्योन्धं बाह्मणी बाह्मणी तथा। तावत् तिष्ठेविराचारा विरावेणैव गुध्यति ॥ १३ साष्ट्रा रजस्त्रलान्धोन्धं ब्राह्मणी स्विया तथा। **यां क्र ऋं चरेत्** पूर्वा पादमेकमनन्तरा ॥ १४ साद्वा रजस्वलान्योन्यं आह्यणी वैश्वजातया। पादोनंचैव पूर्वाया: पराया: क्रक्क्रपादकस् ॥ १५ स्पृष्टा रजस्वलान्योन्धं बाह्यणी भूद्रजा तथा। क्षच्छे या शुध्यते पूर्वा श्रुश दानेन शुध्यति ॥ १६ स्राता रजस्वला या तु चतुर्थेऽहनि गुर्थात । कुर्खादनोनिरुत्ती तु दैविपत्रादिकमी च ॥ १० रोगेण यद्ञ: खीणामन्वज्ञन्त प्रवर्त्तते। नाग्रचि: सा ततस्त्रोन तत् स्वादे कारिकं मतम् ॥ १८ प्रथमे उद्देश चायडाली दितीय बद्धघातिनी। हतीये रजिश्री प्रोक्ता चतुर्थे इनि ग्रध्यति ॥ १८ चातरे सान ७त्पने दशकत्वो श्वनातुर:। स्नाता सातासमिदेनं ततः मध्येत्स सातूरः ॥ २० उक्तिशोक्तिश्संस्पृष्टः ग्रना शूद्रेन वा दिजः। उपाय रजनीमेकं धंचगर्येन ग्रुध्यति॥ २१

चतु छिटेन शुरेन सर्घी सानं विधियते। र्जिक्छेन च संस्रष्टः प्राजापत्यं समाचरेत् । २२ भक्ता ग्रथ्यते कांद्यं सरवा वन लिप्यते। सरामावीण संस्रष्टं ग्रध्यतेत्रम्य पर्लेपनै: ॥ २३ गवाष्टातानि कांद्यानि खकाकोपहतानि च। ग्रुथन्ति दग्रभि: चार्रै: ग्रुहोक्किशानि वानि च । २४ गयडूषं पादशीचंच कता वै कांखभाजने। यक्मासान् स्रवि निचिष्य उड्डाय पुनराष्ट्ररेत् ॥ २५ भावसेषपमारेन सीसत्यामो विशोधनम्। दन्तमस्य तथा युङ्गं रीप्यं सोवर्णभाजनम् ॥ २६ मिवापाषानधङ्खाय एतान् प्रदालवेळाले:। पाषाचे तु पुनर्वृष्टिरेवा श्रविकदास्ता २७ धद्वापडदण्डनाच्छुहिधीन्यानां मर्ज्जनादपि ॥ २८ चित्रतु प्रोच्चणं घौचं वहनां धान्यवाससाम्। प्रजालनेन ललानामितः भीचं विधीयते ॥ ४८ वेणुवल्कलचीराणां चीमकार्पासवाससाम्। भौगाना नेप्रपद्दाना जला चीचं विधीयते ॥ ३० तु लिकाद्युपधानानि पीतरक्ताम्थराणि च। श्रोषयित्वार्कतापेन प्रोचयित्वा श्रचिर्भवेत् ॥ ३१ मुद्धीपस्तरसूपीया याग्य फलचर्मागाम्। ष्टणकाष्ठादिरज्ञनामुदकप्रोच्चणं मतम् ॥ १२ मार्जारमिक्काकीट-पतङ्कसमदर्द्राः। 'मेध्यामेध्यं साधानवेय नोष्किष्टान् सतुर्ववीत ॥ ३३

भूमि स्पष्टागतं तोयं वसायम्योग्यविम् षः। भूक्कोच्छिष्टं बया से इं गोच्छिष्टं मतुरव्रवीत् ॥ ३४ ताम्बुलेचुक्ले चैव भुक्तस्र हानुलेपने । मध्यर्के च सोमे च नोच्छिष्टं मनुरवदीत्॥ १५ रव्याकद्दमतोवानि नावः प्रत्यास्तृषानि च। मरतार्केण ग्रध्यन्ति पक्षेष्टकचितानिच ॥ ३६ चरुष्टा: सन्तता धारा वातोब ताच रेणवः। खियो रहाच बालाय न दुर्थान्त कराचन ॥ ६७ स्ते निष्टीवने सेव दन्तो चिष्टे तयारते। पतितानाच सभावे दिशाणं त्रवणं स्पृत्रीत् ॥ ३८ चिनरापच वेदाच सोमस्यानिलास्तया। एते सर्वेऽपि विप्राणां त्रोत्ने तिष्ठन्ति दक्षिणे॥ १८. मभासादीनि तौर्यानि गङ्गाद्याः सरितस्तया। विप्रस द्विशे कर्षे साविध्यं मनुरववीत्॥ ४० **देशभक्ते प्रवासे वा व्याधिषु व्यसने**व्वपि । रवेदेव खदेहादि पचारमां समाचरेत्॥ ४१ येन केन च धर्मीण चरुना दारुणेन च। उदरेदीनमालानं समर्थी धर्ममाचरेत् ॥ ४२ चापत्काले तु समाप्ते घौचाचारं न चिक्तयेत्। ख्यं समुद्देत् पचात् ख्या धर्मा समाचरेत्॥ ४३ द्रति पाराधरे धर्मधास्त्रे सप्तमोऽध्याय: ॥१॥

अष्टमोऽध्यायः।

गवां बन्धनयोक्ते तु भवेन्यृत्युरकामतः। चकामात् कतपापक्य प्रायस्त्रित्तं कथं भवेत्॥ १ वेदवेदाङ्गविदुषां धर्माशास्त्रं विजानताम् । स्वक्तमीरतविप्राणां स्वकं पार्वं निवेदयेत्॥ २ चत अड्डं प्रवच्छामि चपछानछा बच्चणम् । उपस्थितो हि न्यायेन वतादेशनमहितं॥ ३ सद्यो नि:संधये पापे न भुज्जीतानुपस्थित:। भुञ्जानी वर्डयेत् पार्षं पर्षे द्यत न विदाते ॥ ४ संगये तुन भोक्तव्यं यावत् कार्य्यविनिश्चय:। प्रमाद्य न कर्त्त व्यो यथै वासं प्रयस्तथा ॥ ॥ कला पारं न गृहेत गृह्यमानं विवर्धते। स्तल्यं वाय प्रभृतं वा धर्माविद्वारो निवेदयेत्॥ ६ ते हि पापे कते वैद्या हन्तारश्चैव पाणनाम । व्याधितस्य यथा वैद्या वृद्धिमन्तो रूजापद्या: ॥ ० प्रायित्र समृत्पन्ने क्लीमान् सत्यपरायणः। मुइरार्ज्ञवसम्यतः ग्रहिंग चित मानवः॥ ८ सचेलं वाग्यत: स्नात्वा क्रिवजासा: समाहित:। चितियो वाथ वैग्यो वा ततः पर्पद्भावजेत्॥ ८ उपस्थाय तत: शीव्रमार्त्तिमान् धरणीं व्रजेत्। गात्रै व शिरसा चैव न च किंचिदुदाह्रेत् ॥१० सावित्रायापि गायत्राः सन्योपास्यग्निकार्थयोः। , अज्ञानात् क्रविकत्तीरो बाद्मणा नामधारकाः । ११

चवतानाममन्वागां जातिमावोपजीवनाम। सच्छ्य: समेतानां परिषक्तं न विद्यते ॥ १२ यद्वदन्ति तमोमूढ़ा मुर्का धर्मामतहिद:। तत् पावं यतथा भृत्वा तदत्त्र्धिगच्छति ॥ १३ यज्ञात्वा धर्माशास्त्राणि प्राथितनं ददाति यः। प्रायित्ता भवेत् पृत: किल्विषं परिषद्वजेत् ॥ १४ चलारो वा त्रयो वापि यदूत्रव्देदपार्गाः। स धर्मा द्रति विजेयो नेतरैस्तु सहस्रशः॥ १४ प्रमाणमार्गं मार्गन्तो ये धमां प्रवदन्ति वै। तेषामुहिजते पापं सभूतगुग्वादिनाम् ॥ १६ यथा सनि स्थितं तोयं महता वीं स श्रध्यति। एवं परिषदादेशाचाग्रयेदेव दुष्कृतम्॥ १० नैव गच्छति कर्त्तारं नैव गच्छति पर्ध इम्। मारुतार्कादिसंयोगात् पापं नम्यति तोयवत् ॥ १८ अनाहिताम्बयो येऽन्धे वेदवेदाङ्गपार्गाः। पञ्च तयो वा धर्माजाः परिषत् सा प्रकीर्त्तिता ॥ १८ मुनीनामास्विद्यानां दिजानां यस्याजिनाम्। वेदव्रतेषु स्नातानामकोऽपि परिषद्भवेत् । २० पच पूर्वं मया प्रोक्तास्तेषाः श्रेव त्वस्थावे। खर्रात्तपरितृष्टा ये परिषत् सा प्रकीत्तिता॥ २१ चत ऊर्द्ध न्तु ये विप्राः केवलं नामधारकाः। परिषक्तं न तेषां वै सहस्रगुणितेष्वपि ॥ २२ यथा काष्ट्रमयो इस्ती यथा चर्ममयो स्ग:। बाह्यगास्त्रमधीयानास्त्रयस्ते नामधारकाः ॥ २३

यामस्यानं यथा शून्यं यथा कूपस्तु निर्क्ततः। यबा इतमनमी च चमस्ती बाह्यणस्तयः॥ २४ वया वव्होऽफलं चीषु वया गौरवराफना। यथा चार्चे अपलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽ रची अपल: ॥ २५ चित्रं कर्मा यथाने भेर के क्ली खते यनै:। बाह्यसमित तहत् स्यात् संस्कारै विधिपूर्व के: ॥ २६ प्रायित्तं प्रयच्छन्ति वे दिजा नामधारका:। ते दिजा: पापककीाण: समेता नरकं ययु:। २७ ये पठिला दिना वेदं पश्चयत्ररताच ये। भे लोकां धारयन्येते पश्चेन्द्रियरतात्रयाः ॥ २८ समाणीतः समानेष दीप्तोऽन्निः सर्भज्ञकः। तर्थेव ज्ञानवान् विप्र: सर्वभक्षच दैवतम् ॥ २८ चमेथ्यानि च सर्वोणि प्रज्ञिपन्तुगद्वे यथा। तथैन किल्विषं सत्रं प्रवेषस्यं दिजेश्मले ॥ ३० गायतीरहितो विप्रः श्दारप्यश्चिमवित्। गायबीब्रह्मतत्त्वज्ञाः सम्पूज्यन्ते दिजोत्तमाः॥ ३१ द्र:शीलोऽपि द्विज: पुज्यो न शुद्रो विजितेन्द्रिय:। क: परित्यच्य दुशं गां दुहेच्छी खवतीं खरीम् ॥ ३२ धर्माश्वास्त्ररयावदा वेदखड्मधरा दिजा:। की डार्थमपि यद्ब्र्यः स धर्मा परमः स्नतः ॥ ३१ चातुर्वेद्योऽविकल्पी च सङ्गविदम्प्रेपाठकः। प्रपद्मात्रमिको सुख्याः परिषत् स्प्रदेशावराः ॥ ३४ राजाश्वासमते चैत्र प्रायश्चितं दिजो बहेट्। स्वयमेव न वक्तव्या प्रायत्वित्तस्य निष्कृति: ॥ ३५

बाद्यणांच व्यातकम्य राजा यत् कर्न्म ऋति। तत् पार्वं श्रतथा भूत्वा राजानसूपगच्छति ॥ ३६ प्रायिक्तं सदा द्याहेवतायतनाग्रत:। चाळानं पावयेत् पत्राज्जपन् वै वेदमातरम् ॥ ३० सिंघ वं वपनं कत्वा तिस्रस्यमवगाइनम्। गवां गोष्ठे वसेद्रावो दिवा ता: समतुब्रजेत् । ३८ उर्थे विषिति भीते वा जारते वाति वा स्थम्। न क्वीताबनस्ताणं गोरकता द प्रक्तित: ॥ ३८ चासनो यदि बान्येषां गरहे जेत्रायवा खले। भज्ञयन्तों न कथयेत् पिवन्तं चैव वत्सकम् ॥ ४० पिवन्तीषु पिवेत् तोयं संविधन्तीषु संविधत्। पतितां पद्ममनां वा सर्वप्राचीः समृहरेत्॥ ४१ बाह्मणार्थे गवार्थे वा यस्तु प्राणान् परित्यजेत्। मुचते बह्महत्यादौगोशा गीबाह्मणस्य च ॥ ४२ गोबधसानुरूपेण प्राजापत्यं विनिद्धित्। प्राजापत्यन्तु यत् क्षच्छं विभजेत् तचतुर्विधम् ॥ ४३ एकाइमेवसकाशी एकाई नक्षसोजन:। चयाचिताध्येकमहरेकाई साहतायन: ॥ ४४ दिनहर्यंचैकभक्तो दिदिनं नक्तभोजनः। दिनद्वयमयाची स्थात् विदिनं मादताशनः॥ ४५ बिदिनं चैक्भकाशी विदिनं नक्तओजनः। दिनत्रयमयाची स्थात् बिदिनं मारुताधनः ॥ ४६ चत्रहन्तेकभक्ताशी चतुरहं नक्तभोजन:। चति हैन मयाची स्ताचतुर हं मारतायन: ॥ ४०

प्रायिक्त तत्त्वीर्थे वृथ्यादृत्राह्मग्रभोजनम् । विप्राय दिख्यां दद्यात् पवित्राणि जपेद्विजः । बाह्मग्रान् भीजयित्वा तु गोन्नः यदो न संययः ॥ ४८ द्रति पारायरे धर्मयाक्षे चष्टमोऽध्यायः ॥ ८॥

नवमोऽध्यायः।

गवां संरचणार्थीय न दुश्रेट्रोधबस्थयो:। तहभन्तु न तत् विद्यात् कामाकामकतं तथा ॥ १ पंगुष्ठमातः खलो वा बाहुमीतः प्रमाणतः। बार्द्रस्त सपनाभाश्व दण्ड द्रत्यभिधीयते ॥ २ दण्हादृषे यदन्येन प्रहरेहा निपातयत्। प्रायिश्वनं चरेत् प्रोक्तं दिगुणं गोवतं चरेत् ॥ ३ रोधवस्वनवोक्ताणि घातनंच चतुर्विधम्। एकपाइं चरेट्रोधे हिपाइं बसने चरेत्॥ ४ वोक्तेषु पादहौनं स्थाचरेत् सवं निपातने। गोचरे च ग्रहे वापि दुर्गेष्वपि समेष्वपि ॥ ५ नदीष्विप सम्द्रेषु खातेऽ पथ दरीमुखे । दम्बदेशे स्थिता: गावस्तभनाद्रोध उच्चते ॥ ६ योक्तडामकडोरै च वग्ढाभरगाभुषगो:। ग्रहे वापि वने वापि वडा स्थाद्गीर्मता यदि ॥ ७ तदेव बन्धनं विद्यात् कामाकामक्रतंच यत्। मृत्ते खे शकटे पक्ती भारे वा पोडितो नरै: ॥ ८

गोपतिच त्वमाप्रोति योक्तो भवति तह्य:। मत्तः प्रमत्त उत्पत्तश्चेतनो वाष्यचेतनः ॥ ८ कामाकामसतकोधो दण्डे ईन्धादयोपलै:। महता वा हता वापि तहि हेतुनिपातने ॥ १० मुर्चित: पतितो वापि दण्डेनाभिहत: स स । चित्रितस्तु यदा गच्छेत् पच सप्त दशीव वा ॥ ११ ग्रासं वा यदि, ग्रह्मीयास्तोयं वापि पिवेद्वदि । पूर्वव्याष्यसृष्टस्योत् प्रावित्तः न विद्यते ॥ १२ पिण्डस्थे पादमेकस्तु ही पादी गर्भसन्ति। पादोनं वतमृहिष्टं कता गर्भमचेतनम्॥ १३ पादेऽङ्गरोमपवनं हिपहरे समञ्जूणोऽपि च। विपादे तु घिवावर्जे समिवन्तु निपातने ॥१४ पादे वस्तवुगंचैव हिपादे कांस्थभाजनम्। पादोने नोरुषं दद्याचतुर्थे नोहयं स्नुतम् ॥ १५ निव्यत्रसर्वगातम् हश्यते वा सचेतनम्। चङ्गपत्यङ्गसम्पचे दिगुणं गोवतं चरेत्॥ १३ पाषागिनैव दक् न गावो येना भिर्घातित:। खड़ अङ्के चरेत्र पादं ही पाही तेन चातने ॥ १७ लाङ्गुले क्रक्कपादन्तु दी पादाविकाभञ्चने। विपादंचैव कर्ण तु चरेत् सर्व निपातने ॥ १८ मुङ्गभङ्गी (स्थिभङ्गी च काटिभङ्गी तथीव च। यदि जीवति षरमासान् प्रायश्चित्तं न विद्यते ॥ १८ वणभङ्गे च कर्त्तव्यः सं हाभ्यक्रस्तु पाणिमा। यासवाप इत्तर खो वावदुइदवलो भवेत्॥ २०

यावत् सम्पूर्णसर्वीङ्गस्तावत् तं पोषयेवरः । गोर्वं बाह्यणद्याप्रे नमस्तत्य विवर्ज्य येत् ॥ २; यश्यम्पूर्णसर्वाङ्गो चीनदेची भवेत् तदा । गोघातक्य तत्याह प्रायचित्तं विनिद्धियेत्॥ २२ काष्ठली द्रकपाणां । यस्त्रेणीवोद्यतो बलात्। स्थापादयति यो गान्तु तस्य ग्रुडिं विनिर्हिं ग्रेत्॥ २३ चरेत् सान्तपनं काहे प्राजापत्यन्तु लोष्टके। तप्रसङ्ख्ना पाषाची यस्ते चैवातिक क्क्रकम् ॥ २४ पश्च सान्तपने गाव: प्राजापत्ये तथा तय:। तप्तक्षक्रे भवन्यशावतिक्षक्रे वयोद्य ॥ २५ प्रमापणे प्राण्यस्तां दद्यात् तत्प्रतिकपक्षम् । तस्यानुहपं मूर्खं वा दद्यादित्यववीनानु:॥ २६ प्रश्वाङ्गनलस्मभ्यां वहने दोहने तथा। सायं मंयमनार्थन्तु न दुखेद्रोधवस्वयो: ॥ २० भतिदाहेऽतिवाहे च नासिकाभेदने तथा। नहीपर्वतसञ्चारे प्रायश्चित्तं विनिहि शेत् ॥ २८ पतिदाहे चरेत् पादं ही पादी वाहने चरेत्। नासिके पादहीनन्तु चरेत् सर्वे निपातने ॥ २८ दहना विषयोत अवडो वापि यन्त्रित:। उत्तं बराशरेगीव श्वेनपादं यथाविधि ॥ ३० रोधबस्वनश्रोक्षञ्च भारप्रहरणं तथा। दुर्गप्रेरणयोक्तच निसित्तानि वधस्य घट्॥ ३१ बस्यपाश्च सुगुप्ताङ्गो स्त्रियते यदि गोपमः । भवने तथा नाभ्य पाप कच्छा देस हीत ॥ ३२

न नारिकेलैन च घालवालै र्न चापि मौद्धेन च बस्वनमृह्यै:। एतेस्तु गावो न निवसनीया बदास्तु तिष्ठैत् परग्रं ग्रहीत्वा ॥ ३३ क्षी: कार्येच बन्नीयाद्गोपग्रं दिखणामुखम्। पाधनमामिद्धेषु प्रावित्तं न विद्यते ॥ ३४ यहि तत्र भवेत् का एडं प्रायश्चित्तं क्यं भवेत्। जिपत्वा पावनीं देवीं मुच्चते तत्र किस्विषात् । ३५ प्रेरयन् कूपवापीषु हक्तके देषु पातयन्। गवाधनेषु विकीणं स्ततः प्राप्नोति गोवधम् ॥ ३६ षाराधितस्त यः कविद्विवकत्तो यदा भवेत्। अवर्थ इद्वं भित्रं सम्बो वा कूपसङ्गटे ॥ ३० कुपाद्यत्क्रमणे चैव भन्तो वा ग्रीवपाद्योः। भं एवं स्त्रिवते तत्र सीन् पादांस्तु समाचरेत्॥ ३८ जूपखाते तटीवन्धे नदीवन्धे प्रपास च । मानीयेषु विषयानां प्रायदिलं न विहाते ॥ ३८ भूपखाने तटीलाते दीर्घखाते तथैव ज । न्त्रक्षेत्र भक्षेत्वातेषु प्रायस्तित्तं न विदाने ॥ ४० रेशनदारे निवासेसु यो नगः खातकि ऋति। स्वकार्थेग्टच्छातेषु प्रायंत्रिक्त**ं विनि**हिशत् ॥ ४१ निधि वस्वनिरुद्धे पु सर्वयाष्ट्रकतेषु च। चानिविद्दिपवानां प्रायिच तं न विद्यते ॥ ४२ यामधाते धरोधेण वैश्मवन्धनिपातने । चतिर्देश्हितानाञ्च प्रायिच्यः न विद्यते ॥ ४३

संग्रामे प्रहतानाश्व ये दन्धा वेश्मकेषु च।

दावाम्निग्रामघाते वा प्रायित्तः न विद्यते ॥ ४४

यान्त्रिता गौचिकित्सार्थं मूट्रगभे विमोचने।

यत्ने स्रते विपद्यते प्रायित्तः न विद्यते ॥ ४५

व्यापनानां वह्नाश्व वन्धने रोधनंऽपि वा।

भिषित्त्रव्यापचारे च प्रायित्तः विनिद्धित्॥ ४६

गोष्टषाणां विपत्तौ च यावन्तः प्रे चाका जनाः।

न वार्यन्ति तां तिषां सर्वेषां पात्रकं भवेत्॥ ४०

एको इतो ये देहिभ: समते र्न जायते यस्य हतीऽभिधानात्। दिब्धेन तेषामुपलभ्य हन्ता निवर्त्तनीयो रूपसिवयुत्ती:॥ ४८ एका चेह्रड्भि: कापि दैवाद्वापादिता भवेत्। पादं पादच इत्याया चरेयु स्ते प्रथक् प्रथक् । ४८ इतेषु क्षिरं दृश्यं व्याधिग्रस्थं द्वायो अवत्। नाना भवति हरेषु एषमन्धेषणं भवेत॥ ५० मतुना चैवमेक्षेन सर्वधाखाणि जानता। प्राविश्वत्तन्तु तेनोक्षं गोषु चान्द्रायसं चरेत्॥ ५१ केशानां रच्चणार्थीय दिगुणं गोवतं चरेत्। हिगुणे वत चादिष्ठे दिखणा हिगुणा भवेत्॥ ५२ राजा वा राजपुत्रो वा बालगो वा बहु खुत:। अकल्य वपनं तस्र प्रायश्चित्तं विनिहि श्रोत्॥ ५३ यस न दिगुणं दानं कंशव परिरक्षित:। • तत् पापं तथा तिष्ठेत बक्ता च नरकं वजेत्॥ ५४

यत् किञ्चित् कियते पार्वं सर्वं केशेषु तिष्ठति । सर्वान् क्षेत्रान् समुब्रुत्व च्छे दयेदंगुलिहयम् ॥ ५५ ए । नारीकुमारीयां चिरसोमुगडनं स्मृतम्। न खिया: केयवपनं न दुरे ययनायनम्॥ ४६ न च गोष्ठे वसेद्राली न दिवा गा चनुवजेत्। नदीषु सङ्गम चैव अरख्येषु विश्रोपतः॥ ५० न स्तीणामाजनं व्यासो वतमेवं समाचरेत। तिसम्यं सानमित्वक्तं खराणामर्चनं तथा॥ ५८ बस्यमध्ये वतं तासां क्षच्छचान्द्रायणादिकम्। ग्रहेषु नियतं तिष्ठे च्छ्चिनियममाचरेत् ॥ ४८ द्र यो गोवधं कला प्रकार्ययतुमिक्ता। स याति नरकं घोरं कालमृत्रमसंध्रयम ॥ ६० विमुक्तो नरकात् तम्रासार्चकोके प्रजायत । क्रीवो दु:खी च कुष्ठी च सप्तजन्मानि वे नर्: ॥ ६१ तभात् प्रकाशयेत पार्वं स्वधर्मा सततं चरेत्। स्रोबालभ्रत्यगोविष्रे स्वतिकोर्वं विवर्ज्ज रेत् ॥ ६२ द्रति पाराधरे धर्मधासे नवसोऽध्याय: ॥ ८ ॥

दशमोऽध्यायः।

चातुर्गंद्य सर्वत्र कीयं प्रोक्ता तु निष्कृति:। साम्यागमारे चैव ग्रही चान्द्रायणं चरेत्॥१ एकैकं क्रास्यत् पिणडं क्षणे ग्रक्ते च वर्षयेत्। समाबद्याः न सन्तीत एव चन्द्रायणो विधि:॥ २

कुबुठाषडप्रमानन्तु ग्रास्थ परिकल्पवेत्। ष्मनाया भावदुश्या न धर्मा नैव प्रथ्वति ॥ १ प्रायिक्त तत्रवीर्णे कुर्याद् बाह्यणभोजनम्। गोद्वय वस्त्रयुग्मच दद्याहिमे षु दिचाणाम्॥ ४ चाण्डालींच खपाकींचन्नभिगच्छति यो दिजः। विरावमुपवासी खाडिप्राचामनुशासनात्॥ ५ सिंचा वपनं कुर्काद् प्राजापत्यवयं च्रेत्। बद्धकुचं तत: स्रत्वा कुर्खीदुबाद्धणतपं सम्॥ । गायकोच जपेबित्यं दद्याहोमिथ्नहयम्। विप्राय दिख्यां दद्या क्रिमाप्रोत्यसं गयम् ॥ ७ चिवियोश्वापि वैग्यो वा चंडासीं गच्छते यदि। प्राजापत्यद्वयं कुर्व्याद्दवाद्गोमियुनं तथा ॥ ८ म्बपानमयचंडालीं शुद्रो वे यदि गच्छति । प्राजापत्यं चरेत् अच्छं दद्याद्रोमिशुनं तथा ॥ ८ मातरं यदि गच्छेत भगिनीं पूत्रिकां तथा। एतास्तु मोहतो गला बीन् क्रच्छांस्तु समाचरेत्॥ १० चान्रायणत्रयं जुर्याक्तियक्ते देन ग्रधात। मात्रवस्ममे चैव चासमद्गिदर्शनम् ॥ ११ अज्ञानात् तान्तु यो गच्छेत् कुर्व्याचान्द्रायगृहयम्। दगगोमिथ्नं दचा चृतिः पराधरोऽववीत् ॥ १३ पिलदारान् समारु मातुराप्तांच भालजाम । गुरूपतीं खुषांचैव भात्रभार्थां तथैव च ॥ १४ मातुनानीं सगोवांच प्राजापत्थनयं चरेत्। भोड्यं दिचाणां दत्त्वा ग्रध्यते नात्र सेवय: ॥ १५

मग्रवे छादि-गमने महिष् दोकपीस्तथा। खरीचं ग्रकरीं गला प्राजापत्वं समाचरेत्॥१५ गोगामी च ब्रिराचेण गामेकं ब्राह्मणे ददत्। मिष्युष्टीखरीगामी खहोराते व ग्रध्यति ॥ १६ डामरे समरे वापि दुर्भिन्ने वा जनचये। विन्द्रपाई भवार्सी वा सदा खबीं निरीश्वयेत्॥ १७ चाषडालै: सह सम्पर्क या नारी कुरुत तत:। विप्रान् इय वरान् गत्वा स्वकं दोषं प्रकाशयेत्॥ १६ भानगढ्समिते कूपे गोमयोदनाकह में। तत्र स्थिता निराहारा त्येकरात्रे या निष्कुमेत्॥ १८ सिंध खं वपनं कता अञ्जीवाद्यावकौदनम्। विरावमुपवासित्वं छे करात्रं जले वसत्॥ २० यङ्गपुष्पीलतामूलं पत्रच नुसमं फलम्। सुवर्णे पंचगव्यश्व कार्यायता पिवेज्जलम् ॥ २१ एकभन्नं चरेत् पचाद्यावत् पुष्पवती भवेत्। व्रतं चरति यद्यावत् तावत् संवसते विहः ॥ २२ प्रायिक्ति ततवीर्णे कुथारू बाह्मसभोजनम्। गोद्दयं दिच्चां दद्याच्कुर्दि: पराधरोऽववीत्॥ २३ चातुर्वेष्यं नारीणां स्रक्ष्यान्द्रायणवतम्। यथा भूमिस्तथा नारी तस्नात् तां न तू दूषयेत् । २४ बन्दिग्राहेण या भुक्ता इत्वा वल्रा वलाइयात्। कृत्वा सान्तपनं क्रच्छं ग्रध्येत् पराशरोऽववीत् ॥ २५ सक्तक्षका तुया नारी ने ऋन्ती पापकमी भि:। प्राजापत्येन ग्रुध्वेत ऋतुप्रस्रवगोन तु ॥ २६

पतत्वर्धं शरीरका यस्य भार्था सुरां पिवत्। पतितार्धयरीरका निष्कृतिने विभीयते ॥ २७ गायतीं जपमानस्तु कुक्कं सान्तपनं चरेत्॥ २८ गोमूवं गोमयं चौरं दिध सिंद: सुधोदकम्। एकरावोपवासच खच्छं सान्तपनं स्नृतम्॥ २८ जारेण जनवेदमं गर्भे त्यके स्ते पती। तां त्य जेदपरे राष्ट्रे पतितां पापकारियाीम् ॥ ३० बाह्यकी तु यदा गच्छेत् परपुंसा समन्विता। सा तु नष्टा बनिहिष्टा न तस्त्रागमनं पुन: ॥ ३१ कामानो हाद्यदा गच्छेत् त्यक्का वन्धुन् सतान् पतिम् सा तु नष्टा परे लोके मानुषेषु विशेषत: ॥ ३२ दशमं तु दिने प्राप्ते प्रायिश्वनं न विद्यते। द्याइं न त्वजेदारी त्यजेत्रध्यता तथा ॥ ३३ भर्ता चैव चरेत् क्रक्कं क्रक्काईस्वेव बावधवा । तेषां भुक्ता च पीत्वा च चहोरावे गा ग्रध्यति ॥ ३ × बाह्मणीतु यदा गच्छे त् परपुंसा विवर्क्तिता। गता पुंसां प्रतं वाति त्यने युक्तान्तु गोदिषा: ॥ ३५ पुंसी यदि ग्टइं गक्छे त् तदशुषं ग्टइं भवेत्। पित्रमात्रग्रहं यच जारस्येव तु तद्ग्रहम्॥ ३६ उक्तित्व तद्ग्रहं पञ्चात् पंचगक्येन ग्रध्यति । त्यजेन्स्ययपाताणि वस्तं कारंच घोषयेत्॥ ३० सभारान् गोधवेत् सर्वात् गोकेशै स फलोइवान्। तास्त्राणि पंचगळीन कांक्यानि दश भस्र(भ: ॥३८

प्रायिक्तं चरेहिप्रौ बाह्यणैरूपपरितम्।
गोहयं दृष्टिणां दद्यात् प्राकापत्यं समाचरेत्। ३८
इतरेवामकोरावं पंचगय्येन गोधनम्।
सपुत्रः सक्थत्यय कृर्याद् ब्राह्मण्योजनम्॥ ४०
स्माकायं वायुर्णनय सेध्यं भूमिगतं जलम्।
न दुष्यतीष्ठ दर्भाय यश्चेषु चमसास्त्रया॥ ४१
चपवासैतेतैः पृष्यैः स्नानस्त्र्यार्थनादिभिः।
जपैकी स्वाया दानै: ग्रध्यक्ते बाह्यणाः सदा॥ ४२
इति पाराथरे धर्माशास्त्रे दग्रमोऽध्यायः ॥ १०।

एकादशोऽध्यायः।

यमध्यन्तो गोमांसं चाणडालावमधापि वा।
यदि भुक्तन्तु विदेश सच्छं चान्द्रायणं चरेत्। १
तथैव चित्रयो वैध्यस्तद्धन्तु समाचरेत्।
यदोऽप्येवं यदा सुक्ति प्राजापत्यं समाचरेत्।
पंचगव्यं पिवेच्कुद्रो बद्धाकुर्षे पिवेद्दिजः।
एकदिविचतुर्गाच द्यादिपादनुकमात्॥ ३
यद्रायं स्तक्त्यावमभोव्यत्यावस्य च।
यद्वितं प्रतिपिदावं पृवीच्छिष्टं तथैव च॥ ४
यदि भुक्तन्तु विष्रे स चान्नादापदापि वा।
यात्वा समाचरेत् सच्छं बद्धाकुर्धन्तु पावनम् ।

श्द्रोऽष्यभोकं भुकावं पंचनखेन ग्रुथित । चित्रयो वापि वैश्वच प्राजापत्वेन गुध्यति॥ ७ एकपङ्क्युपविष्टानां विप्राणां सह भोजने। यदोकोऽपि त्यजेत् पात्रं भ्रोषमवं न भोजयेत्॥ व मोहाद्वा लोभतस्तव पङ्कावुष्टिश्भोजने। प्रावित्तं चरेडिप्र: क्षक् सामापनमाथा ॥ ८ पौयूषक्षेतलश्रनरुक्ताकफलग्रस्त्रनम्। पलागाडुं रुचानियोसं देवस्वं कवकानि च ॥१० उष्टीचीरमविचीरमज्ञानाइऋते दिज:। विरावमुपवासी स्थान् पंचनस्थेन ग्रथ्यति ॥ ११ मण्डूनं भर्चायता च मूर्विकसांसमेव च। त्रात्वा विप्रस्वहोरात्रं यावकाचेन ग्रध्यति ॥ १२ चितियो वापि वैश्यो वा क्रियावन्ती ग्रांचवती। तद्ग्रहेषु दिजैभें ज्यं चयक्योषु नित्यधः ॥ १३ ष्टतं तेलं तथा चीर गुड़ं तेलेन पाचितम्। गला नदतटे विष्रो भुद्धीया च्हुद्रभोजनम् ॥ १४ यज्ञानाङ्गञ्जते विप्रा: स्तर्के स्तर्केऽपि वा। पायित्रतं कथं तेषां वर्षे वर्षे विनिहि शेत्॥ १५ गायत्राष्ट सहस्रोण ग्रहः स्माच्छूद्रस्तके। वैश्व: पंचसइस्रोण तिसइस्रोण ज्ञातिय: ॥ १६ बाद्धणश्च यदा भुङ्क्ते प्राणायामेन ग्रध्यति । चथवा वामद्धीन सामा चैनेन ग्रध्यति॥ १७ गुष्काचं गीर्हं ह्रोहं शूद्रवेशन चागतम्। पक्क विभग्रहे पूर्व भोज्यं तन्त्र नुरवदीत् ॥ १८

कापनकाते द्व विष्रे य अक्तं गुद्रग्रहे वदि । सनदारिन प्रधीत हुपदां वा शतं जपेत्। १८ दासनापितगोपालकुसमित्राईसीरिया:। एते शूद्रेषु भोज्याचा यशामानं निवेदयेत्॥ २० श्दकन्यासमृत्पत्रो बाह्ययोन तु संस्कृत:। संस्कृतस्त भवेदासो इसंस्कारेस्त नापित: ॥ २१ चित्रवाच्छूद्रकचायां समुत्पनस्तु यः मृतः। स गोपाख इति जेयो भोज्या विप्रै ने संघय: ॥ २२ वैद्यकन्यासमुत्पको बाह्ययोन तु संस्कृत:। भाईक: स तु विक्तेयो भोज्यो विमेन संग्रय: ॥ २३ भाष्डस्थितमभोन्धेषु.जलं दिध पृतं पय:। सकामतन्तु यो अङ्क्षे प्रायित्रनं कथं भवेत ॥ २४ **बाह्यण: च**ित्रयो वैश्व: शूद्रो वाप्युपसर्पति । बद्धकूर्श्वीपवासेन यथा वर्णस्य निष्कृति: ॥ २५ श्रद्राणां नरेपवासं का क्कूदो दानेन श्रध्यति । मद्यकृर्द्धमहोरातं खपाकमपि घोधयेत्॥ २६ गोमूतं गोमयं चीरं दिध सर्पि कुश्रोदकम्। निहिष्टं पञ्चगव्यन्तु पवित्रं पापनाश्चनम् ॥ २७ गोमूतं क्रणवणीयाः खेताया गोमयं हरेत्। पवच तास्त्रवर्णीया रक्ताया दिंध घो खते ॥ २८ कपिलाया छतं श्राद्यं सर्वे कापिलमेव वा। योस्तव्य पसं दद्यादभ्रास्त्रपत्रम्चते॥ २८ चान्य खैकपलं द्यादङ्ग हाई। मु गोमयम्। चीरं सप्तपनां दद्यात् पनमेनं कुषोङ्कम् ॥ ३०

गायत्या राष्ट्र गोसूतं गसदारीत गोसयम्। भाषायस्त्रीत च चीरं दिधकावृति है दिध ॥ ३६ तेजोसि ग्रम्भित्याज्यं देवस्यत्वा नुशोदकम्। पत्रगव्यक्त्या पृतं स्थापयेदन्निस्तिभी ॥ ३२ चापीहिश्वेति चालोध मानस्तोक्षति मन्त्रयेत्। सनावराज् ये दर्भा चिक्तिताताः यकात्वयः॥ १३ एभिक्त त्व होत यं पञ्चगर्य यथाविभि। इरावती इटं विश्वभीनस्तोक्ते च ग्रंवती। एतै कब्रुत्य कोतव्यं इतर्गणं स्वयं पिवेत्॥ ३४ चालोध प्रण्येतेव निश्रेण प्रण्येन तु। चढ त्य प्रचावेनेव पिवेच प्रचायेन तु ॥ ३५ यक्तगिस्थानतं पापं देहे तिष्ठति देहिनाम्। ब्रह्मकूची दहेत् सर्वे यथैवान्निरिवेश्वनम् ॥ ३६ पिवतः पतितं तीयं भाज्ने मुखनिः स्तम्। चपेयं तिह्वानीयाहुक्का चान्द्रायणं चरेत्॥ ३७ कूपे च पतितं हद्दा खरुगाली च मर्कटम्। चित्रचर्मादि पतितं पीलामध्या चपो दिन: ॥ ३८ नारन्तु कूपे काकश्च विड्वराइखरोष्ट्रकम्। गावयं सौप्रतोकश्व मयूरं खड़्गकं तथा ॥ ३८ वैयान्नमानं में इंवा कुर्यापं यदि मज्जित ॥ ४० तड़ाग आय दुष्टं पीतं चादुदः यदि। प्रायचित्तं भवेत् पुंसः कर्मग्रैतेन सर्वेषः॥ ३१ वित्र: गुध्ये स्त्रिराते गा चित्रयस्तु दिनद्वयात्। एकाइन तु वैश्वस्तु गुद्रो नक्षेन ग्रध्यति । ४२

परपाकनिष्टक्त स्य परपाकरतस्य च। मगच्या च मुकात्रं दिलयान्द्रायमं चरेत् ॥ ४३ अपचस्य च यहान दातुश्वा ख न्तः फलम्। हाता प्रतिग्रहीता च ही ती निर्यगामिणी ॥ ४४ ग्रहीतानि समारोध पचवन्नात वर्त्तयेत्। परपाकनिष्टक्तोऽसौ सुनिभि: परिकीर्क्तित: । ४५ पश्यत्रं ख्यं क्रता परावेनोपजीवति। सततं प्रातक्ष्याय परपाकरतो हि सः ॥ ४६ ग्टइख्यधर्मायो विष्रो ददाति परिवर्ज्जित:। ऋषिभिर्धमातत्त्व हैरपच: परिकीत्तित:॥४७ युगे युगे च ये धर्मा स्तेषु धर्मीषु ये दिजा:। तेषां निन्दान कर्त्रेव्या यगश्पाहि बाह्यणाः ॥ ४८ इङ्गारं बाचाणकाः हा लड्डारच गरीयतः। स्नाता तिष्ठवरु:शेषमभिवाद्य प्रसाद्येत्॥ ४८ ताड्यित्वा त्रयोनापि कर्छे वावडा वाससा। विवादेनापि निज्जित्य प्रशिपत्य प्रशादयेत्॥ ५० चवगूर्थ त्वरोरावं विरावं । चतिपातने । चतिल्लाका किथिर लक्क्मन्तर्योगिते ॥ ५१ नवाइमतिस्रक्ः स्थात् पाणिपूरातभोजनम्। तिरात्रमुपवास: स्थादितिक्टच्छ: स उचते ॥ ५२ सर्वेषामेव पापानां सङ्गरे समपश्चिते। श्वतसहस्रमभ्यस्ता गायतीशोधनं परम् ॥ ५३ द्रति पाराधरे धर्मधास्ते एकादघोऽध्याय: ॥ ११ %

दादघीऽध्यायः।

दु:स्वप्न यदि पद्येत् त वान्ते वा चुरकर्मणिः मैयने प्रतिषूमे च स्नानमेव विधीयते॥ १ समानात् प्राध्य विष्मृतः चरां वा पिवते वहि ै पुन:संस्कारमर्हन्ति वयी वर्णा दिजातय: ॥ २ चिन मेखला दण्डो भैचर्या वतानि च। निवर्त्त दिजातीमां पुन:संस्कारकर्माणा ॥ ३ कीग्द्रस्य तु ग्रहाक प्राकापत्यं विधीयते । पंचगयां ततः सत्या सात्वा पीत्वा विश्वधाति ॥ ६ जलाम्मिपतने चैव प्रव्रव्यानाचके व । प्रत्यवसितमेतेषां कथं ग्रसिविधीयते ॥ ४ प्राजापत्वहयेनापि तीर्श्वाभगमनेन च। हमैकादघदानेन नर्या ग्रध्यांना ते स्वा: ॥ ६ बाह्यस्य प्रवद्यामि वनं गला चतुव्ययम्। सिंघलं वपनं सता प्राजापत्यतयं चरेत्॥ ७ गोद्वयं दिच्चणां दशाच्युषिः स्वायभावोऽववीत्। मुखते तेन पापेन बाह्यणतंच गच्छति॥ ८ सानानि पंच पुर्वानि की कितानि मनी विभि:। चाम्नेयं वादणं बाद्धं दाययं दिव्यमव च ॥ ८ षाक्वेयं भवाना बानसवगाञ्च तु बारुणम्। भागोस्टिति तद् बाह्यं वायव्यं रचसा सृतम ॥ १ वतु शातपवर्षेण सानं तहिस्समुचते । तत्र बाने भु गङ्गायां बातो भवति मानवः ॥ ११

कानावे विष्रमायान्तं देवाः पित्रगर्वेः सर । गड्भृता हि गच्छन्ति हवार्त्ताः सविवार्धिनः । १२ निराधास्ते निवर्त्तन्ते बस्ननिषीड्ने सते। तसाब पौड्येडसम्हाता पितत्वे प्रम ॥ १३ विधूनोति दि यः केथान् स्नातः प्रस्तरतो दिनः। चाचामेदा जलखापि स वाद्य: पित्रहै बतै: ॥ १४ घिर; प्रावक्त कं वड्डा सुक्तकच्छियबोऽपि वा। विना यन्नोपवीतेन बाचान्तोऽप्यग्रचिभवेत् ॥ १५ जले खलको नाचामेळालस्य गरि:सले। उमे खादा समाचाना चभवत याचिभेवेत् ॥ १६ साला पौला चुते सहि भुक्के रच्चोपसर्वे से। षाचाना: पुनराचामेदासो विपरिधाव ष ॥ १७ श्रुते निष्ठीवने सैव दन्तोच्छिष्टे तथाइते । पतितानांच सभावे दिच्यों त्रवर्थ सृगेत्॥ १८ बद्धा विण्य रुट्रच सोम: नृर्वाऽनिवस्तथा। ते सर्वे श्रापि तिष्ठन्ति कर्षे विप्रका दक्षिणे ॥ १८ दिवाकरकरे पूर्व दिवासानं प्रशस्ति। चप्रयक्तं निधि सानं राष्ट्रोरम्बत दर्धनात् ॥ २० मकतो वसवो कट्टा चादित्याचादिदेवता:। सर्वे सोमे विलीयन्ते तसात् सानन्तु तर्ग्रहं ॥ २(खनयत्ते विवाहे च संक्रान्ती ग्रहणेषु च। सर्वर्थां दानमेतेषु नान्यस् ति विनिचयः ॥ १२ प्रवानगिन यद्भे च तथा चात्ववनगीचि । राष्ट्रीय दर्धने दानं प्रवदां नात्वया निवि । २३

महानिया तु विज्ञेया मध्यस्यप्रहरद्वयन । प्रदोषपिवमौ वामौ दिनवत् स्नानमा चरेत्॥ २४ चैत्यटच्च वितिस्यच चणडाल: सोमिषकयी। एतांस्त्र बाह्मण: स्पृष्टा सवासा जलमाविशत्॥ २५ यश्चिसचयनात् पूर्वं रुदिला स्नानमाचरेत्। चल्तरेशाई विप्रद्य पूर्वमाचमनं भवेत्॥ २६ सर्वं नङ्गासमं तोयं राहुग्रस्ते दिवाकरे। सोमग्रहे तथैवोक्तं स्नानदानादिकमासु ॥ २७ कु भपूतन्तु यत् स्थानं कु भो नोपस्पभो द्विज:। कुर्यनोद्दततोयं यत् सीमपानसमं सृतम् । २० चिनकार्थात् परिश्वधाः सन्धोपासनविज्ञिताः । **वेदंचैवामधीयाना: स**र्वे ते रुषला: स्रता: ॥ २८ चासादृष्टवलभीतेन ब्राह्मण्येन विशेषत:। षध्येतच्योऽप्येकदेशो यदि सवं न शकाते ॥ ३० श्दावरसपुष्टचाष्यधीयानच्य नित्यशः। जपतो जुड़तो वापि गतिक क्वा न विदाते ॥ ३१ श्टावं श्ट्सम्पक श्ट्रेण तु सशसनम्। शूद्राज्जानागमचापि ज्वलन्तमपि पातयेत् ॥ ३२ स्तम्तकपुराङ्गो दिज: सूदावभोजने। श्चर्षं तां न विजानासि कां कां योनिं गसिष्यति ॥ ३३ रुधो द्वादय जक्मानि दय जक्मानि शूकरः। खयोनौ सप्त जना चादित्ये न सुरववीत्॥ ३४ दिचार्यार्थम्तु यो विप्रः भूद्रस्य नुइयाद्वविः । · ब्राह्मणस्तु भवेच्ह्द्: गृद्रस्तु ब्राह्मणो भवेत् ॥ १५

भौनवर्त समाश्रित्य चासीनो न वदेहिन:। भुस्नानो कि वदेद्यस्तु तदवं परिवर्क्त येत् ॥ १६ चार भिक्ते तु यो विप्रस्तिमन् पार्वे जलं पिवेत्। इतं देवच पित्राच चात्मानं चोपघातयेत् ॥ ३७ भाजनेषु च तिष्ठत्सु खाँख कुर्वन्ति ये दिना:। न देवास्त्रिमायान्ति: निराया: पिबरस्तथा ॥ ३६ गर खन्त यदा युक्ती धमीमेवानुचिन्तयेत्। पोषधमार्थसिदार्थं न्यायवन्तीं सुवुद्धिमान् ॥ ३८ न्यायोपाजितिवत्तेन कर्ने व्यं ज्ञानरच्याम्। मन्यायेन तु यो जीवेत् सर्वकर्वावक्तिकृत: ॥४० यानिचित् कपिना सकी राजा भिन्नुमे होदधि:। दृष्टमातं पुनन्येते तसात् पश्येतु नित्यय: ॥ ४१ तिलान् सप्टाजिनं कागं गृष्ठे चैतानि रचयेत्॥ ४२ गवां धतं सैकरुषं यत्र तिश्रस्यवन्त्रितम्। तत् चे बं दश्रगुणितं गोचमं परिकीर्त्तितम् ॥ ४३ बह्महत्यादिभिर्मार्खी मनोवाकायकर्माजै:। एतद्रोचर्मदानेन मुच्यते सर्विक्लिषे: ॥ ४४ कुट्म्बिने दरिद्राय श्रीतियाय विशेषत:। यहानं दीयते तस्त्रे तदायुर्दे दिकारकम् ॥ ४५ मा षोड्यदिनादवीक् स्नानमेव रजखला। भ्रत कहीं विरानं स्थादुश्वना मुनिरव्रवीत्॥ ४६ युगं यगद्वयं चैव वियुगंच चतुर्युगम्। चागहाल मृतिकोदक्यापिततानामधः क्रमात् ॥ ४७

तत: सविधिमात्रेण सचेतं सानमाचरेत्। कात्वावनोक्येत् मूर्यमज्ञानात् सृघते यदि ॥ ४८ बापीक्पतड़ागेषु बाह्मचो ज्ञानदुर्श्वः। तोयं पिवति वक्को या म्बयोनी जायते भ्रवम् 🕕 ८ यस्तु क्षुष: पुमान् आर्थाः प्रतिज्ञाबाष्यगस्यताम । पुनिर ऋति तां गन्तुं विप्रमध्ये तु त्रावयेत्॥ ५० त्रानः क्रस्तमोधान्या जुत्पियासाभवाहितः। हानं पुष्यमकता च प्रायचित्तं दिनवयम् ॥ ५१ चपस्पृथेत् विषयणं महानद्युपसङ्गमे । चीर्यान्ते चैव गां दबाद् बाह्ययान् भोजयेह्य ॥ ४२ दुराचारका विप्रश्न निविधान्रणका च। षवं भुक्ता दिज: कुर्यादिनभेक्सभोजनम्। ५३ सदाचार्छा विप्रका तथा वेदान्तवादिन:। भुजावं मुचते पापाइहोरात्नन्तु वै नर: ॥ ५४ कर्रीकिएनधोकिएमनरीवस्तौ तथा। क्रक्टबर्य प्रकुर्वीत स्वयोचमरणे तथा॥ ५५ कक्ट्रे देखयुतश्वेव प्राचायामधतत्वयम्। पुष्यतीर्थेनादेशिर: सानं हादशसङ्ख्या। दियोजनं तीर्थयामा सम्क्रमेवं प्रकस्पितम् ॥ ५६ ग्रंड्यः कामतः कुर्यादेतसः सेचनं भुवि। यडस्रम् जपेशेयाः प्राचावामै स्त्रिभः सङ् ॥ ५७ चातुर्वेद्योपपवस्तु विधिवद्ब्रह्मघातके । .समुद्रमेतुगमने प्रायखित्तं विनिहि शैत् ॥ ५८

सित्रव्यपथे भिचां चातुर्वेच्यात् समाचरेत्। बर्ज्ज वित्वाः विवाभीस्थां न्छत्रोपानदिवर्ज्जितः ॥ ५८ चारं दुष्कृतकमा वै महापातककारक:। ग्रह्हारेषु तिष्ठामि भिचार्थो बह्यघातक: ॥ ६० गो कुलेषु वसेचैव ग्रामेषु नगरेषु च। तथा बनेषु तीर्थेषु नदीप्रस्ववणेषु च ॥ ५१ एतेषु ख्वापयक्षेत्रः पुर्व्यं गत्वा तु सागरम्। दश्यवोजनविस्तीण श्रातयोजनमायतः ॥ ६२ रामचन्द्रसमादिष्टं नसस्ययनिवतम्। सेतुं हद्दा समुद्रस्य ब्रह्महत्यां व्यपोहति ॥ ६३ यजेत वाखमेधेन राजा तु प्रधिवौपति:। पुन: प्रत्यागतो देश वासार्थमुपसर्वति ॥ ६४ सपुव: सह सत्येच कुर्यादृताद्वाचाणभोजनम्। गाचैवैक्यतं दद्याचीतुवंदीषु दिख्याम् ॥ ६५ बाद्यणानां प्रसादेन बद्धाहा तु विस्चते। सवनस्यां स्त्रियं इत्वा ब्रह्मस्यावतं चरेत्॥ ६६ मदापच हिज: कुथांबदीं गला समुद्रगाम्। चान्द्रायचे ततचीर्चे कुट्याद् ब्राह्मचभोजनम् ॥ ४० चनुडुत्सहितां गास ददाहिप्रेषु दिश्वणाम् ॥ ६८ चपद्रत्य सवर्षन्तु ब्राह्मचक् ततः ख्वम्। गच्छेन्युषसमादाय राजाभ्यासं बधाय तु॥ ५८ ततः ग्रहिमवाप्रोति राजासौ मुक्त एव च। कामकारकतं यत् छात्रान्यया वधमर्हति॥ ७०

सामनाद्यनाद्यानात् सभाषात् सङ्गोजनात्। संक्रामन्ति हि पापानि तैलिबन्दुरिवाश्वसि ॥ ०१ चान्द्रायाणं यावकश्व तुलापुरुष एव च । गवास्वैवातुगमनं सर्वपापप्रणायनम् ॥ ०२ एतत् पारायरं यास्तं स्नोकानां यतपश्वकम् । हिनवत्या समायुक्तं धर्मायास्त्रस्य संग्रहः ॥ ०३ यथाध्ययनकर्माणि धर्मायास्त्रस्य संग्रहः ॥ ०३ प्रथेतव्यं प्रयत्ने निवतं स्वर्गगामिणा ॥ ०४ दृति पारायरे धर्मायास्त्रे हार्योऽध्यायः ॥ १२ ॥

विषाुसंहिता।

प्रथमोऽध्याय:।

बहारात्रां व्यतीतायां प्रवृद्धे पद्मसभवे। विणु: सिष्टचुर् तानि जात्वा भूमिं जलानुगाम् ॥ १ जलकीड़ारुचि ग्रभं कल्पादिषु यथा पुरा। वराचमास्थितो क्षमुज्जचार वसुखराम् ॥ २ वेदपादो यूपदंष्टः क्रतुष्टन्तिवतीमुखः। पिनिजिही दर्भरोमा बद्याशीर्षा महातपा॥ ३ सहोराव चाणो दिव्यो वेदाङ्ग श्रुतिभूषण:। **याज्यनास:** श्रुवातुण्ड: सामघोषमहास्वन: ॥ ४ धर्मासत्यमयः यौमान् क्रमविक्रमसत्कृतः। प्रायिक्तमयो वीर: पश्रजानुंर्मे हारुष: ॥ ५ चग्दातन्त्रो होमलिङ्गो वीजीषधिमहाफल:। वेदान्तरात्मा मन्वस्फिग्विष्टतः सोमघोणितः ॥ ६ वेदिस्तान्यो इविगन्धो इव्यवव्यादिवेगवान्। प्राप्त शकामो द्यातमान् नानादीचाभिरन्तितः॥ । दिचाणाद्भदयो योगमहामन्त्रमयो महान्। उपाक्तमाष्ट्रिक्चरः प्रवर्ग्यावक्तेभृषणः ॥ ८ नाताक्रन्दोगतिपथो गञ्चोपनिषदासनः। कायापत्नीसहायोऽसी मणियक द्वोदित:॥८

महीं सागरपर्कतां सधैकवनकाननाम्। एकार्णवनलभ्रशमेकार्णवगतः प्रभु ॥ १० दंशाये ग समुद त्व लोकानां हितकाम्यया। चादिदेवो महायोगी चकार जगतों पुन: ॥ ११ एवं यज्ञवराहेण भूता भूतहिताथिना। चहता प्रथिवी सर्वी रसातलगता पुरा । १२ चा स्व निवले स्थाने स्थापिता च तथा स्वते। यवास्थानं विभव्यापस्तद्वता सध्मूद्रमः ॥ १३ सामुद्राव समुद्रेषु नादेवाच नदीषु च। पत्वलेषु च पात्वत्यः सरःसु च सरोवराः ॥ १४ पातालसमनं चने लोकानां समनं तथा। होपानामुद्धीनांच स्थानानि विविधानि च ॥ १५ स्यानपालाक्षोकपालाबदीधैलवमस्यतीन्। ऋषींच सप्तथर्भज्ञान् वेदान् साङ्गान् सरासरान्॥१६ पियाचोरगगसर्वयचराचसमानुषान्। पग्रपिचयगाद्यांत्र भृतग्रामं चतुर्विधम्। मेन्द्रेन्द्रवापयम्पाद्यान् यज्ञांच विविधास्त्रया ॥१७ एवं बराची भगवान् क्रत्येदं सचराचरम्। जगजगाम लोकानामविज्ञातां तदा गतिम् ॥ १५ यवि जातां गतिं याते देवदेवे जना ६ने। वस्था विन्तयामास का धतिमी भविषति ॥ १८ ए च्छामि कथ्यवं गता स मे वक्यतासंश्वम । ं मटीयां वचते चिन्तां नित्वनेव महाप्रुनि: ॥ २०

ए ं सा निययं कता देवी ची तपथारिणी। जगाम काय्य दृष्ट्ं दृष्ट्वांस्ताच कथ्यप: ॥ २१ नीलपङ्गजपताची धारदेन्द्रनिभाननाम्। चलिसङ्गालकां ग्रभां बन्धजीवाभरां ग्रभा ॥ २२ सुभू सम्बादधनां चायनासां नतसुवस। कम्बजारहों संहतो कं पीनो कल बनस्व शिव् व २३ विरेजतुस्तनी यद्या: सभी पोनी निरसरी। यक्रेभकुभसङ्गायौ यातकुभसमगुती॥ २४ च्यालकोमली वाइ करी कियलवीपभी। क्अन्त्रश्वनिभावूक गृढ़े ग्रिष्टे च जातुनो ॥ २५ जह विरोम सुषमे पदावितमनोरसौ। जवनम् वनं मध्यं यथा केयरिया: शियो: ॥ २६ प्रभायुता नखास्तामा वर्षं सर्वमनी हरम्। कुर्वाणां वीचितिनित्यं नीलोत्पलयुता दिश:॥ २७ कुर्वीषां प्रभवा देवीं तथा वितिमिरा दिश:। सुनुसागुक्तवसनां र्वोत्तमविभूषिताम् ॥ २८ पदन्यासैवेसुमतीं सपद्मामिव कुर्दतीम्। वपयौवनसम्पद्मां विनीतवदुपश्चिताम् । स्कीयमागतां हष्टा पृजयामास कथ्यप: ॥ 🤫 चवाच तां वरारोहे विज्ञातं इद्यतं समा। धरे तव विश्वालाचि गच्छ देवि चनाह स्था स ते वच्चस्वयेषेण भाविनी ते यथा स्थिति: 🖟 💱 चौरोहे वसतिस्तक् मया ज्ञातः ग्रभानने । ध्यानयोगेन चार्वेष्ट्रि तज्ज्ञानं तत्प्रसाहतः ॥ ३१

द्रत्यवसुक्ता सम्पूज्य कम्यपं वसुधा ततः। प्रययो केशवं द्रष्टुं चीरोदमथ सागरम्॥ १२ सा ददर्शाच्तिनिधं चन्द्ररियमनोहरम्। पवनचोभसञ्जातवीचीयतसमाकुलम् ॥ ३३ चिमव ऋतसङ्घार्यं भूमण्डलियापरम्। वोचोच्छी धेवलितैराह्यानमिव चितिम्॥ ३४ तैरेव ग्रभ्रतां चन्द्रे विद्धानमिवानिग्रम् । चन्तरस्थेन इरिणा विगताश्रीषकसायम्। यस्नात् तस्नात् तु विभन्तं सुगुभां तनुमूर्ज्जिताम् ॥ ३५ पाषाडरं खगमागम्यमधोभुवनवर्त्तिनम्। दुन्द्रनीलकड़ाराक्यं विपरीतमिवास्वरम्॥ ३६ फणावलीसमुद्भूतवनसङ्घरमाचितम्। निर्माकमिव घेषाईविस्तीणं तमतीव हि॥ ३७ तं हन्ना तत मध्यस्यं दहमे नेमवालयम्। **चनिर्दे**श्चपरीमाणमनिर्देश्चित्तंयुतम्॥ ३८ शेषपर्थाङ्गगं तिसान् ददर्श मधुस्दनम्। योषाचिष्मण्यतांग्रदुविभाव्यमुखाम्य जम् ॥ ३८ भाषाक्वातसङ्घार्यं स्थाय्तसमप्रभम्। पीतवाससमचोभं सर्दरव्यविभूषितम् ॥ ४० सुकुटेनाक्षेवर्णेन कुण्डलाभ्यां विराजितम्। संवाद्यमानाहि युगं सच्चा करतसे: ग्रभै:। यरीरधारिभिः यस्तै: सेव्यमानं समन्तृत: ॥ ४१ तं हट्टा पुणडर्वाचं ववन्दे मधुसूदनम्। जातुभ्यासवनीं शत्वा विज्ञापयित चाष्यय ॥ ४२

उदृताचं लया देव रसातलतलं गता। स्त्रे स्थाने स्थापिता विश्वो लोकानां हितकाम्यया ॥ ४३ तत्राधुना में देवेश का ध्रति में भविष्यति। एवमुक्तस्तदा देखा देवो वचनमववीत्॥ ४४ वर्णात्रमाचाररताः यास्त्रैकतत्परायणाः। त्वां धरे धार्यिष्यन्ति तेषां त्वद्वार चाहित: । ४५ एवसुक्ता वस्रमती देवदेवसभाषत । वर्णीनामात्रमाणांच धर्मान् वद सनातनान्। त्वत्तोऽचं त्रोतुम्च्छामि त्वं चि मे परमा गति: ॥ ४६ नमस्ते देवदेवेग देवारिवलसूदन। नारायण जगनाय महत्त्रक्रमहाधर ॥ ४० पद्मनाभ इवीकेश महावलपराक्रम। **चतीन्द्रिय सदुष्पार देव ग्राङ्ग धनुर्दर ॥ ४८** वराइ भीम गोविन्द पुराण मुह्योत्तमः। **हिर्**ण्यकेश विश्वाचः यज्ञमूर्त्ते निरञ्जन ॥ ४८ चित्र चेत्रज्ञ लोकेय सलिलान्तर्थायक। मन्त्र मन्त्रवद्याचिन्त्य वेदवेदाङ्गियदः । जगतोत्व समग्रस सृष्टिसंहारकारक। सर्वे धर्माज धर्माङ धर्मायोने बरप्रद ॥ ५१ विषक्षेनास्त योग मधुकैटभध्दन। व्हतां वं हणान्नेय सर्वे सर्वाभयप्रद ॥ ५२ वरेक्यानध जीसताव्यय निर्भाणकारक। चाष्यायन चपांस्थान चैनाधार निष्टिय ॥ ५३

समधीर्वाध्वरगुरो पुराण पुरुषोक्तम । ध्वाचर छ १का य भक्तवत्सल पावन ॥ ५४ त्वं गति: सर्वदेवानां त्वं गतिव द्वावादिनाम्। तथा विदितवेद्यानां गतिस्वं पुरुषोत्तम ॥ ५५ प्रपवास्त्रि जनवाय भुवं वाचस्रतिं प्रस्त्। स्त्रक्षाव्यमनाध्ष्टं वस्रवेतं वस्त्रदम् ॥ ५६ महायोगवनोपेतं प्रत्रिगमं धृताचि पृम्। वासुदेवं महाबानं पुष्डरीकाचमच्तम्॥ ५० सुरासुरगुर्कं देवं विशुं भूतमहेखरम्। एकव्यु इं चतुर्वी इं जगत्कार खकार खम् ॥ ५० ब्रृहि मे भगवन् धर्मांचातुर्वे स्थेस्य कावतान्। भावमाचारसंयुक्तान् सरहस्थान् ससंग्रहान् ॥ १८ एवमुक्तस्तु देवेघ: पुन: चौणीमभाषत । मुग् देवि धरे धर्माचातु व्यस खाखतान्। चात्रमाचारसंयुक्तान् सरहस्थान् ससंग्रहान् ॥ ४० ये तु तां धारविधन्ति सन्तस्ते षां परावधान्। निषया भव वामोक काश्वनेऽसिन् वरासने॥ सुखासीना निवीध ले धर्मात्रिगहती मम। ग्र-श्रवे वेषायान् धर्मान् सखासीना धरा तहा ॥ ६२ द्ति वै ख्वे धर्मा शास्त्रे प्रथमोऽध्याय: ॥ १ ॥

बितीयोऽध्यायः ।

बाह्यणः चितियो वैद्यः गूट्चेति वर्णाचलारः ॥ १ ॥
तेषामाद्या दिगातयस्त्रयः ॥ २ ॥ तेषां निषेकाद्यः सम्प्राजान्तो मन्त्रवत्तियासमूहः ॥ ३ ॥ तेषांच धन्नीः—ब्राह्मणः
च्यान्यापनमः चित्रवद्य बस्त्रनित्यताः वैद्यस्य पग्रपालनम् ; भूद्रस्य दिजातिग्रन्यूषाः दिजानां चजनाध्ययने ॥ ४ ॥

सथैतेवां वस्तय:—बाह्यस्य वाजनप्रतिग्रही; चिति-यय चितित्वासम्; छिषिगोर चवासिन्यकुसीदयोनिः पोषसानि वैश्वद्य; सूद्द्य सर्वित्यानि ॥ ५॥ चापद्य जत्तरा वस्ति: । ६

चाना सत्वं हम: श्रीचं हान्मिन्द्रियसंयम: । चित्रं सा गृदश्रमूषा तीर्थानुसरणं ह्या ॥ ७ धार्ज्ञवं खोभग्रन्थत्वं देवबाह्मणपूजनम् । धनस्यम्या च तथा धर्म: सामान्य उच्चते ॥ ८ इति वैणाव धर्माशास्त्रे दितीयोऽध्याय: ॥ २ ॥

हतीयोऽध्यायः।

भाष राजधनीः ॥ १ ॥ प्रजापितपालनम्, वर्णात्रमाणां स्वे स्वे धर्मी व्यवस्थापनम् ॥ २ ॥ राजा च जाङ्गलं प्राय्यं मह्योपेतं देशमात्रयेत् वैश्वसूद्रप्रायस्य ॥ ३ ॥ तत्र धन्वर्षः महीवारिट्यमिरिदुर्गाणामन्यतमं दुर्गमाययेत्॥४॥ तस खखग्रामाधिपान् कुर्यात्। द्याध्यज्ञान्॥ धताध्यज्ञान्। देगाध्यचांच ॥ ५ ॥ ग्रामदोषाणां ग्रामाध्यचः परिहारं कुर्यात्॥ ६॥ चामतो द्यग्रामाध्यत्ताय निवेदयत्॥ ७॥ सोऽप्ययतः यताध्यचाय। सोऽप्ययत्रो देशाध्यचाय:। देगाध्यदोऽपि सर्वात्मना दोपमुच्छिन्यात्॥८॥ चाकर-ग्रस्कतरनागवनेष्वाभान् नियुष्त्रीत । धर्मिष्ठान् धर्मकार्व्येषु । निपुणानर्थकार्व्येषु। शूरान् संग्रामकर्मासु। उत्रानुग्रेषु। षण्डान् स्त्रीषु ॥ ८ ॥ प्रजाभ्यो वस्त्रधं संवत्सरेण धान्यतः षष्ठमं यमादद्यात्। सर्वे यस्येभ्यत्र ॥ १० ॥ दिकं चतं पग्र-हिर्ण्येभ्यो वस्त्रेभ्यत्र ॥ ११ ॥ न्यांसमधुष्टतीषधिगन्य पुष्प-मू तपल-रसदारूपत्राजिनच्द्रागडाक्रभाग्डेट्टेभ्य: घष्ट भागम् ॥ १२ ॥ ब्राह्मणेभ्य करादानं न कुर्यात्, ते हि राज्ञो भर्भकरदा: ॥ १३ । राजा च प्रजाभ्य: सुक्षतदुष्कृतषष्ठाश्च-भाक्॥१४॥ खदेशपण्याच श्रस्कार्थं दशस्काददात्, परदेशपण्याचिवं शतितमम् ॥ १५ ॥ श्रुल्कस्थानमपक्रामन् सर्वोपहारमाप्रुयात् ॥१६ । शिल्पिनः कर्माजीवनय शूट्राय मासेनै अं रात: कर्मा कुर्य्यु:॥१७॥ स्वाम्यमात्यदु गेंकी घा-दण्डराष्ट्रमित्राणि प्रकृतयः ॥१८॥ तहूष शांख हत्यात्॥ १८ ॥ खराइपरराइयोच चारचत्त: स्नात् ॥ २० ॥ साध्नां पृजनं क्रियात् । २१॥ दुः स्व हन्धात्॥ २२॥ श्रत्मिलो दासीनमध्यमषु सामभेददानद्रकान् यथाच यथाकालं प्रयुच्चीत । २३॥ । सन्धिविग्रह्म्यानासनसंभायदे धीभावांच यथाकालमाययेत्॥२४॥ चैत्रे मार्भ्भार्षे वा यातां

यायात्। परस्य व्यसने वा ॥ २५ ॥ परदेशावासी तहे श्र-धन्नी चिन्दात् ॥ २६॥ परेनाभियक्तत्र सर्वात्रना स्वं राष्ट्रं गोपायेत्॥ २०॥ नास्ति राज्ञां समरे तनुत्याग-सङ्घो धर्मः ॥ २८ ॥ गोत्राह्मण्डपतिमित्रधनदारजीवित-रचणाद्वे हतास्ते खर्गभाजः । वर्षमहररचणार्थे च ॥ २८॥ राजा परपुरावाधी त तस्र तत्कुलीनमभिषिधेत्॥ ३०॥ न राजकलमृच्छिन्यात् यन्यतानुषीनराजनुषात्॥ ३१॥ धगयाच स्तीमानेष्वभिरतिं न कुर्य्यात्। ३२। बाद्यदाराणि नोक्किन्द्यात्। ३३। नापाववर्षी द्यात्। ३४। पाकरेभ्यः सर्वमादद्यात्। ३५। निधिं लब्धा तदर्वं ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दद्यात्. हितीयमर् को ग्रे प्रवेशयेत्। ३६। निर्धं बाह्यणी लव्या संमादद्यात्। ३०। चित्रवत्यवतुर्थमं गं गक्रे दद्यात् चतुर्ध-मं यं बाग्रापेभ्योऽर्डमादद्यात्। ३८। वैश्वश्वतर्थमं यं राज्ञे दद्यात् बाह्यणेभ्योऽर्वभं धमाद्द्यात्। ३८। प्रूदशवातं दादगधा विभन्य पंचांशान् राजे दशात् पंचांशान् बाह्य-योभ्योऽ ग्रहयमादद्यात् । ४० । चनिवेदितविकातस्य सर्व-मपचरेत्॥ ४१। खनिचिताद्राज्ञे बाह्यणवर्क्यं द्वाद्यभंधं दय्:। ४२। परनिहितं खनिहितमिति ब्रवं स्तत्स ं दण्ड-मावहेत्। ४३। वालानायस्तीधनानि च राजा परि पालयेत्। ४४। चौरहर् धनमवाष्य सर्वमव सर्ववर्णस्थो दद्यात्। ४५ । स्थनवाष्य च स्वकोशादेव दद्यात्। ४६ । ग्रान्तिस्वस्वयनैदॅवोपघातान् प्रथमयेत्। ४०। परचक्रोप घातां अ गस्त्र नित्यतया। १८। वेदेति हासधर्मा शास्त्रार्धः क्यालं क्लीनमव्यक्षं तपस्विनं पुरोहितंच वर्यत्। यूचीनः

नुव्यानवहिताव्यक्तिसम्पन्नान् सर्वायेषु च सहायान्। ४८ 🏿 स्वयमव व्यवकारान् पश्चेदिद्वक्रिजीह्मणै: सर्विम्। ४० 🖟 व्यवद्वारदर्भने ब्राह्मणं नियुद्धात्। ५१। जन्मकर्मावतीः पेताच राजा सभासदः कार्था रिपौ मित्रे च ये समा: कामकोधभयलोभादिभि: कार्यार्थिभिरना हार्या:। ५२। राजा च सर्वेकार्व्येषु सांवत्सराधीनः छात्। ४३। देव-बाह्यणान् सततमेव पूज्येत्। ५४। ष्टबसेवी भवेत्। यश्च-याजी च । १५ । न चाक्य विषये ब्राह्मणः चुधात्तीं स्व सीदेत्। न चान्योऽपि सत्कर्मानिरत:। ५६। ब्राह्मणेभ्यश्च भुवं प्रतिपादयेत्। ५७। नेषां येषांच प्रतिपाइयेत् स्वरंश्यान् चन्तरप्रमाणं दान ऋदोपवर्णनं च पटे ताम्त्रपटे वा बिखितं खमुद्राक्वितंचागामिनृपविज्ञापनायं दद्यात्। ५८ । पर-इसांच भुवं नापहरेत्। पटा बाद्यांभ्य: सर्वदायान्। प्रवच्छेत्। ६०। सर्वतस्वात्मानं गोपायेत्। ६१। सुद्र्यानस् कात्। विषभागदमन्त्रधारी च । नापरीचितसुपयुच्चात्। ।६२। स्नितपूर्वीभभाषी स्नात्।६३। वध्येत्रपि भक्तीमाचरेत् ६६४। अपराधातुरुपंच दण्डं दण्डोषु दापयेत्। ६४। सम्यग् दण्डप्रणयनं कुर्यात्। १६। दितीयमपराधं नः कराचित् चनत खधमीमपालयन् नारण्डी नामास्ति राजः।

यत ग्यामो लोडिताचो दण्डश्वरित निर्भय:। प्रजास्तत विवर्धन्ते नेता चेत् साधु पण्यति॥ ४० स्वराष्ट्रे न्यायदण्डः स्वाद स्थादण्डश्व शतुषु। ,सुद्भृ स्वजिद्यः सिन्धेषु बाद्यणेषु चमान्वित:॥ ४८ एवं एक्स रूपते: शिलोक्त नोनाषि जीदत:।
विस्तीर्थ्यने यथो लोके तैलिकन्द्रिवार्थास् ॥ ६८
प्रजास्त्वे स्वी राजा तहु:खे यच दु:खित:।
स की नियुक्तो लोके असिन् प्रत्य स्वर्गे महीयते ॥ ७०
द्रित वैष्यवे धर्मा थास्त्रे स्तीवो अथाय:॥ ३॥

. चतुर्थोऽधरायः।

जातस्था तेमरी चिगतं रजक्षसं पुसंक्षतम्। १। तदः स्वं निद्धाः। २॥ तत्रदं राजस्वेषः। ३। तत्रयं गीर-सर्वपः। ४। तत्रयं स्वालम्। ६। तत्पद्वं यवः। ५। तत्रयं स्वालम्। ६। तत्पद्वं यवः। ५। तत्रयं स्वालम्। ६। तत्पद्वं मादः। ७। तदाद्यस्वादंम्॥ १। पद्धात्रमेव सचतुर्वाषकं स्वर्णः। ८। चत्रस्वर्णको निष्यः। १०। दे स्वर्णले समधते स्यमावकः। ११। तत्यो इयकं धरणम्। १२। तास्रवार्षिकः कार्षापणः। १३।

पणानां हो गते सार्वे प्रथम: साहस: मृत:। मध्यम: पत्र विज्ञेय: सहस्रक्वेय चोत्तम:॥१४ इति ने णावे धर्माश्वास्त्री चतुर्थीऽध्याय:॥४॥

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः।

श्रय महापातिकनो ब्राह्मणवर्क सर्वे वध्याः । १। म गारीतो ब्राह्मण्य दण्डः । २। खदेशादुबाह्मणं कताक विवासयेत् १ ३। तस्य च ब्रह्महत्यायामश्रिरस्कं पुरुषं सनाटे कुर्यात् । ४। सुराध्वनं सुरापनि । ५। ख़र्पदं

स्तेये। ६। भगं गुरुतत्वनमने। ७। अन्यवापि वध्यकर्माणा तिष्ठन्तं समग्रधनमत्ततं विवासयेत्। ८। कूटग्रासनकर्त्तं स राजा सन्यात्। ८। कूटलेख्यकारांश्व। १०। गरदामिद-प्रसन्धतस्तरान् स्तीवालपुरुषघातिनस् । ११। ये च धान्यं दयभ्य: कुका भ्योऽधिकमपहरेयु:। १२। धरिमानेयानां **ध**तादस्यधिकम् । १३ । ये चाकुलीना राज्यमभिकामयेयु: । १४। सेतुभेदकांश्व।१५। प्रसन्धतस्त्रराणाञ्चावकाणाभुक्त-प्रदांच। १६। चन्यच राजायको:। १७। स्त्रियमयक-भन्तृकां तदतिक्रमणींच। १८। श्रीनवर्णीऽधिकवर्णस्य येनाक्केनापराधं कुर्यात् तदेवास्य धातयेत्। १८। एकाः सनोपवेशी कचां कताङ्गी निर्काद्य: । २०। निष्ठीव्योष्ठ-ह्रयविचीन: कार्य:। २१। सवधर्दयिता च गुद्दीन:। २२। पाक्रीयायिता च विजिष्ठ: । २१ । दर्षेण धर्मापदेयकारिणो राजा तप्तमासेचयेत् तैलमारे। २४। द्रोईण च नाम-जातिग्रहणे दशाङ्गुलोऽत्य शङ्गुनिक्वेय: । श्रुतदेश-जातिकमीणामन्यथावादी कार्षापणभतदयं दण्डाः । २६ । काणखन्द्वादीनां तथावाद्यपि कार्षापखद्यम्। २०। गुरु नाचिपत् कार्पापणायतम्। २८। परका पतनीयाचे पे कते तत्तमसाइसम्। २८। चपपातकयुक्ते मध्यमम्। १०। ने विद्यष्टदानां चेपे जातिपूगानांच । ३१ । ग्रामदेशयोः प्रथमसाइसम् । ३२ । न्यङ्गतायुक्ताचिपे कार्यप्रथमसम् ।३१। मालयुक्ते तून्तमम्। ३४। सवर्णाक्रोधने दादधपणान् दयबा: । १५ । शीनवर्णाक्रीमने पड्दण्डा: । २६ । यथा-कांसमुत्रमसवर्षाचिपे तत्प्रमाणी दणड:। ३०। वयो वा

कार्षापणा:।३८। ग्रष्कवाक्याभिधाने त्वेवमव।३८। पार्जयी सवृर्णागमने तूत्तमसाइसं दण्डा: । ४० । क्रीन-वर्णागमने मध्यमम्। ४१। गोगमने च। ४२। चन्यागमने वध्य: । ४३ । पश्रगमने कार्घापण्यतं दण्ड: ॥ ४४ ॥ दोषमनाख्वाय कन्यां प्रयच्छं च । ४५ । तांच विभयात् ।४६। चदुशं दुशमिति ब्रवबूत्तमसाहसम्। ४०। गजाकोष्ट-गोधाती लेककर्पाद: कार्य: । ४८ । विमांसिकची च। ४८। ग्राम्यपग्रवातौ कार्षापग्रातं दण्डाः। ४०। पग्र-स्वामिने तन्त्रून्धं दद्यात्। ५१। सारस्यपग्रघाती पंचाग्रतं कार्षापणान्। ५२। पचिघाती मत्क्षघाती च दश कार्षा-पणान्। ५३। कीटोपघाली च कार्षापणम्। ५४। फलोप-गमहमच्छेदी तृत्तमसाहसम्। ५४। पुष्पोपगमहमच्छेदी मध्यमम्। ४६। वजीगुलालताच्छेदी कर्षापण्यतम्। ५०। त्व वा के बेकम्। ५८। सर्वे च तत्स्वामिनां तदुत्पत्तिम्। ५८। इस्तेनावगोर्यिता दश कार्षापणाम्।६०। पादेन विंग्रतिम्।६१। कालेन प्रथमसाहसम्। ६२। पाषाग्रीन अध्यमम्। ६३। यन्त्रेणोतमम्। ६४। पादकेशांग्रककर-लुखने दश पणान् दण्डा: । ६५ । शोणितेन विना दु:ख-सृत्पादियता दातिं शत्पणान्। ६६। सण शोणितेन चतु:ष्टिम्। ४०। करपाद्दलभङ्गे कर्णनासाविकर्त्तने मध्यप्रम्। ६८। चेशभोजनवाग्रोमे प्रहारदाने च। ६८। नेत्रकसरावादुसक्ष्यंभगङ्गे चोक्तमम्। ७०। उभयनेत्र-भेदित राजा याव जीरं वन्धनात विस्टेत्। १। ताद्य-भव या कुर्ध्यात्। ७२। एशंबद्धनां विन्नतां प्रत्येकर्मुक्ता-

दख्डाहिगुष:। ७३। उत्कोशन्तमनशिधावनां तत्समीष-वर्त्तिनां संसरताच । ०४ । सर्वे च पुरुषगीडाकरास्त-दुशानव्ययं दद्य:। ७५। याग्यपग्रपीड़ाकराच । ७६। गोऽम्बोद्रगजापहार्व्यकपादकप: कार्य: १७७। चजावाप-ष्टार्विककर्य । ७८ । धान्यापष्टार्विकादशगुर्णं दण्दाः । **०८। यद्यापहारी च। ८०। सुवर्णरजतवस्त्राणां पश्चायत-एकस्यधिकमपहरन् निकर:।८१। त्दूनमेकाद्यगुर्याः** रण्यः । ८२ । सत्र कार्याणगोमयगुड्दिधचीरतक्रत्रणः लवणः सहस्रपित्रमत् छ- इतते ल-मांस-मध्ये दल-वेगुचनायली ह-दखानामपहर्त्ता मूत्र्यात् तिगुणं दण्डा:। ८३। पक्षाना-नास । ८४ । पुथर रितगुलावज्ञीलतापणीनामपरुरणे पंच क्रशासान्। ८५। शाकमूलफलानांच। ८६। रवापहार्युः त्रमसाहसम्। ८७। चनुत्रद्रव्याणामपहत्ती मूल्यसमम्। द्र । स्त्रेना: सर्वेमपद्दतं धनिकस्य दाप्या: । ८८ । तत-स्तेषामभिक्तिद्रण्डप्रयोग:।८०। येषां देय: प्रयास्तेषाम-पयदायी कार्षापणानां पंचविंग्रतिं दण्डा:। ८१। आस-नार्चस्थासनमदद्य । ८२ । पूजार्र्डमपूजयंच । ८३ । प्रातिः वेखबाद्याचे निमम्बचातिक्रमे च।८४। निमन्त्रयिता भोजनादायिनय । ८५ । निमन्त्रितस्त्रस्यस्य क्रवानभुद्धानः जुवर्णेमावकं निमन्त्रयिश्व दिगुण्मवस् । ८६ । यभन्नेण बाग्नचदूर्विता घोड्म खनर्णान्। ८७। जात्वपद्मारिणा भातम् । ८८ । सुर्या वध्यः । ८८ । चित्रयं दृषयितुस्तदर्वम् । ् १००। वैद्धं दूर्षायत्स्तद्रमपि। १०१। ग्रूरं दृषायतुः प्रयमसाइसम्। १०२। कामकारैगास्यस्त्रैवर्णिकं सृधन्

कै.चै:। १∙३। रजस्वनां धिफाभिस्ताड़येत्।१०४। पय्युद्यानौदत्रसमीपेऽशुचिकारी पर्यायतम्। १०५। तद्या पात्यात्। १०६। यहभूनुद्याद्यपश्चिता मध्यमसाहसं दण्डा: । १०७ । तंच योजयेत् । १०८ । रहहे पीड़ाकरं द्रयं प्रचिपन् पणायतम्। १०८। साधारण्यापनापी च। ११ । योधित अप्रदाता च । १११ । पित्रपुताचार्थ-याज्यि जामन्धोन्धापतितत्यागी चा ११२। न चतान् जञ्चात्। ११३। स्पूद्रप्रविज्ञतां देवे पिक्षेत्र भोजकश्च ।११४। चयोग्यक्रमंचारी च। ११५। सप्द्रग्रहभेदकः। ११६। चानिय्तः: भ्रापयकारी । ११०। पर्यूनां पुंस्वोपघातकारी । ११८। पितापुत्रविरोधे तु सान्तिगां दथपगो दग्डः। ११८। यस्तवोत्रान्तरः स्थात् तक्षोत्तमसाहसम्। १२०। तुनामानकुटकमीकर्त्त्व। १२१। तदकुटे कूटवादिन्य। १२२। द्यागां प्रतिक्पविक्रियक्या च : १२३। सन्त्य विचाजां पण्यमनर्थेणावहन्धताम्। १२४। प्रत्येकं विक्रीणः ताच । १२५ । ग्टरीतस्र्त्यं पर्यं यः क्रेतुर्वेव दद्यात् तस्यासी सोदयं दाप्य: । १२६। राजा च पगाधतं दग् छ: । १२७। क्रीतमक्रीणतो या "हार्नि: सा क्रेतुरेव स्थात्। १२८। राजविनिषिदं विक्रीणतस्त्दपद्वार:। १२८। तारिक: स्थलजं ग्रल्कं ग्रह्णन् दश पणान् दश्दा:। १३०। ब्रह्म-चारिवानप्रस्थभिच् पुर्दियोतीर्थानुसारियां नाविकः ग्रस्क-माददानसः । १३१ । तच तेयां दद्यात् । १३२ । युते कूटाचाः देविना कर च्छे द:। ११३। उपिषदेविनां सन्दंशच्छे द:। १३४। यन्यिभेदकानां अरच्छे दः। १३५। दिवा पश्चनां

टकासुपघाते पाले त्वनायति पालदोष: ॥ १३६। बिनष्ट पग्रमृत्यच स्वामिने दद्यात्। (३७। चननु स्तां दुस्न् पंचावंग्रतिकापीपणान् दण्डा:। १३८। महिषी चेच्छ ख-नार्यं कुर्य्यात् तत्पालक स्वष्टी माषकान् दर्ण्डाः । १३८ । अपानायाः स्वामी । १४०। अध्वस्तूष्ट्री गई भी वा । १४१। गौर्यत् तदर्दम्। १०२। तद्देमजाविश्रम्। १४३। भद्ध-वित्वोपविष्टेषु दिगुणम् । ११४ । स^९त स्थामिने विनष्टशस्व-मूर्यंच । १४५ । पथि ग्रामे विशीतान्ते न दीप: । १४६ । चनारते च । १४७ । चल्पकालम् । १४८ । उत्सरहस्य मृतिकानांच १४८। यस सभवर्णान् दास्ये नियोज्येत् त योत्तमसाइसो दण्ड: । १५०। त्यक्तप्रवच्यो राज्ञो दास्यं कुर्यात्। १४१। सतक्षापूर्णकाले स्तिं त्यजन् सक्तनमन-मूखं दद्यात्। १५२। राज्ञे च पणयतं दद्यात्। १५३। तहोषेण यहिनश्येत् तत् स्वामिने । अन्यत्र दैवोपघातात् । १५४। स्वामी चेद्र्स्तकमपृर्णं काले जञ्चात् तस्य सवं मुखं दद्यात्। १५५। पण्यातंच राजनि। यन्यत्न सतका-दाषात्। १५६। यः कन्यां पूर्वदत्तामन्यसे दद्यात् स चौरः वच्छाद्य:। वरहोवं विना । १५७। निर्हीषां परित्यजन् पत्नोच। १५८। सजानान: प्रकाशं य: परद्रव्यं की गी-यात् तव तश्चादोषः । १६ । स्तामी द्रव्यमाप्र्यात्।१६०। यद्यप्रकार्य कीनमू खन्न कीणीयात् तदा हेता विक्रोता च चौरव चार्ची। १६१। गगदयापहत्ती विवास्य: । १६२। ्तत्संबिदं यस लक्ष्येत्। १६२। निचेपापहार्थ्यथे हिंद-् सहितं धनं धनिकत्य दाप्य:। १६३। राजा चौरवक्कास्य। १६५। यसानि सिंश नि सिंप्तिमिति ब्र्यात्। १६६। सीमा भित्तारम्त्तसप्ताहमं दण्डियत्वा पुनः सीमां लिङ्गान्तितां कार्यत्। १६०। जातिश्रं यक्तरस्त्राभच्यस्य भन्नियता विवासः। १६८। सभन्त्य साविक्षेयस्य च विक्षयी। १६८। देवप्रतिमाभेदक्षयोत्तमसाहसं दण्डिनीयः। १७०। किषड्-मिष्याचर नुत्तमेषु पुरुषेषु। १७१। मध्यसेषु सध्यमत्। १७२। तिर्धे स्तु प्रथमत्। १७३। प्रतिष्ठतस्त्राप्रदायी तहापित्सा प्रथमसाहसं दण्डियः। १७४। प्रतिष्ठतस्त्राप्रदायी तहापितसा प्रथमसाहसं दण्डियः। १७४। स्तु क्यापन्तियां स्थ्यानाञ्च। १८६। गोचर्मसात्राधिकां स्रवमन्यक्षाधिकतां तस्त्रादिनमाच्या न्यस्य यः प्रयक्तित् स्वयः। १७७। क्याचित्रा स्वयः स्वर्णान् दण्डियः॥ १७८

एकोऽसीयाद्यदुत्पनं नरः संवत्सरं फलम्।
गोचर्ममात्रा सा चौणीस्तोका वा यदि वा वहः ॥१:८
ययोनिचित्र स्राधिस्तौ विवदेतां यदा नरी।
यय सिक्तः फलं तत्य वलात्कारं विना स्नता॥१८०
सागमेन च भोगेन भक्तं सम्यगयदा भवेत्।
साहर्त्ता लमने तत्र नापहार्यम्त तत् कचित्॥१८९
पिता सक्तम्तु यद्द्रव्यं सक्त्याचारेण धर्मतः।
तिस्तिन् मे ते न वाचोऽसौ सक्त्याप्राप्तं हि तद्य तत्॥१ २
तिभिरेव च या भक्ता पुरुषे भू येथाविधि।
लेख्याभावेऽपि तां तत्र चतुषं समवाप्र्यात्॥१८३
निख्नां दंष्ट्रिणाचैव युद्धिणामाततायिनाम्।
हत्याद्यानां तथान्येषां वधे हत्ता न दोषभाक्॥१८४

गुर्कं वा बालहरी वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहु ऋतम । चारतायिनमायान्तं चन्यादेवाविचार्यक् ॥ १८५ नाततायिवधे दोषो इन्तुभैवति कश्चन्। प्रकार्थ वाप्रकार्थ वा मनुस्तदान्युखच्छति ॥ १८६ उद्यतासिविषाम्बिश्व शापोवतकरं तथा। **चाय**वे**णेन इन्तारं पिशुनंचैव राजसु ॥ १८७** भाय्यातिक्रमिण्चैव विद्यात् सप्ताततायिन: । यशोवित्तहरानन्यानाइर्धमार्थकारकान्॥ १८८ उद्देशतस्ते कथितो धरे दण्डविधिभया। सर्वेषामपराधानां विस्तराइतिविस्तरः॥ १८८ श्वपराधेषु चान्धेषु ज्ञात्वा जातिं धनं वय:। दण्डं प्रकल्पयेद्राजा समान्त्र बाह्मणे सह ॥ १८० दगडां प्रमोचयन् दण्डादृहिगुणां दण्डमावईत्। नियुक्तसाप्यदणबानां दण्डकारी नगाधमः ॥ १८१ यस चौर: पुरे नास्ति नान्यस्त्री गो न दुश्वाक्। न साहसिकदण्डमी स राजा यक्तलोकभाक्॥ १८३ द्रति वै खवे धर्मशास्त्रे पश्चमोऽध्याय: ॥ ५ ॥

षष्ठोऽध्यायः।

सथोत्तमणीं अमर्गाद्यथाद्त्तसर्थं यहायात्॥१॥ दिकं तिकं चतुष्कं पश्चकश्च धतं वर्णानुक्रमेण प्रतिमासम्।२। सर्वे वर्णा वा स्वप्रतिपन्नां दृद्धिं दृद्धः। ३। सक्षतामपि वत्सरातिक्रमेण यथाविहिताम्। ४। आध्यपभोगे वर्त्तर-भाव:। ५। १ दैवराजोपघाताहते विनध्माधिसुन्तमणी दद्यात्। ६। अन्तरुद्धी प्रविष्टायामपि। ७। न स्थावर-माधिस्ते वचनात्। ८। यहीतधनप्रवेशार्थमेव यत् स्थावरं दत्तं तद्ग्यक्रीतभनप्रवेशे दद्यात्। ८। दीयमानं प्रयुक्त-मंर्थमत्तमर्भाखाग्रह्णतस्ततः परं न वर्धते। १०। हिर्ग्यस्य परा टिबिटि गुणा। ११। धान्यका स्निग्णा। १२। वस्तका चतुर्गा। १३। रसस्याष्टगुगा। १४। सन्तति: स्त्रीपश्-नाम्। १५। किल्कार्यासन्त्रचर्माय्धेष्टकाङ्गाराणाम-च्या। १६। चतुक्तानां हिगुणा। १०। प्रयुक्तमर्थं यथा-कथित् साधयन् न राज्ञो वाचः स्थात्। १८। साध्यमान-खेद्राजानमभिग केत् तत्समं दण्डा:।१८। उत्तमण-स्रेद्राजानिमयात् तदिभावितोऽधमर्गा राज्ञे धनदश्रभाग-सिमातं दण्डं दद्यात्। २०। प्राप्तार्थयोत्तमणी विधात-तममंत्रम् । २१ । सर्वीपलांधिकदेशविभावितोऽपि सर्व दद्यात्। २२। तत्य च भावनास्तिस्रो भवन्ति लिखितं साचिषाः समयित्रया च । २३ । ससाचिकमार्गः ससाचि-कमेव दद्यात्। २४। निखितार्थे प्रतिष्टे निखितं पाटयेत्। २॥। असमग्रदाने लेखास्त्रिधाने चोत्तमर्थ खिलिएतं दद्यात्। २६। धनग्राहिणि प्रते प्रविजते दिद्यसमाः प्रवसिते वा तत्पुत्रपीत धेनं देयम्। २७। नात: परम-नीपुभि:। २८ । सपुत्रस्य वा पुत्रस्य वा ऋकथग्राही ऋगाँ इद्यात्। २८। निर्वेनस्य स्त्रीयाची। ३०। न स्त्री पतिपुत्र-क्यतम्। ३१। न स्त्रीकृतं प्रतिपुत्ती । ३२। न पिता स्त्र-

कतम्। ११। चिविभक्तैः कतन्त्रणं यस्तिष्ठेत् स द्वात्। १४। पैटकस्णमिविभक्तानां स्नातणांच। १५। विभक्ताच दारा-सुत्तपसंग्रम्। १६। गोपगोण्डिकग्रेनुषरजकत्याधस्त्रीणां पति द्वात्। १०। वाक्प्रतिपत्रं कुटुन्विना देयम्। १८। कस्रचित् कुटुम्वार्थे कतंच। १८।

यो ग्रहीता ऋणं सबं को दात्यामीति सामकम्।
न दद्याक्षीभतः पश्चात्तया रहिमवाप्र्यात्॥ ४०
दर्भने प्रत्यते दाने प्रातिभावः विधीयते।
बाद्यौ त वितये दाप्यावितरस्य सता बाद्य ॥ ४१
बहवसेत् प्रतिभवो द्द्युक्तेऽय ययाकतम्।
ब्राय्धेऽविशेषिते त्वेषु धनिकच्छन्दतः क्रिया ॥ ४२
यमर्थे तभूद्द द्यादनिकेनोपपौड़ितः।
ऋष्णिकस्तं तभुवे दिगुणं दातुमर्चति ॥ ४३
द्रिति वैष्णवे धर्माश्चास्त्रे षष्ठोऽध्यायः॥ ६॥

सप्तमोऽध्यायः।

षय शेखं तिविधम्।१। राजसाधिकं ससाधिकः मसाधिकं चार। राजाधिकरणे तिवयुक्त-कायख्यतं तद्ध्यच-करिचिद्धितं राजसाधिकम्।१। यत कचन येन केनिधिबिखितं साधिकं सः खहस्तिचिद्धितं ससाधिकम्।४। स्वहस्तिविद्धितं समाधिकम्।४। स्वहस्तिविद्धितं समाधिकम्।४। स्वहस्तिविद्धितं समाधिकम्।४। स्वहस्तिविद्धितं समाधिकम्।४। त्ववात्कारितमप्रमाणम्।
६। स्पिध्यताथ सर्वे एव।६। दूषितवः संदुष्टसः स्वहितं

संत् ससाचित्रमपि। ८। ताहिन्वधेन विकितंच। ८। स्त्रीवालास्त्रतन्त्रमत्तोन्यत्तभीतताडितस्तरंच। १०। देशाचाः राविकदं व्यताधिस्ततन्त्रचणमुलप्तक्रमाचरं प्रमाणम्। ११।

व गौस तत्कते सिक्षः । पत्ने रव च.युक्तिभः । सन्दिषं साधये को खं तद्यक्तिप्रतिक पितेः ॥ १२ यवधीं घनिको वापि साचौ वा लेखकोऽपि वा । स्वियते तव तक्षे खं तत् खहस्तैः प्रसाध्येत् ॥ १३ इति वै शावे धर्मशास्त्रे सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥ ७ ॥

अष्टमोऽध्यायः।

भयासाचिगः । १ न राजयोतियप्रविजतिकत्वत करपराधीन जीवालसाइसिकातिरुद्धमस्तीयः साध्यस्यतितच् नृगार्त्ते व्यसनिरागास्याः । २ । रिपुमित्रार्थसव्यस्यविकर्ण्यस्य स्थान । ३ । स्थिनिद्धि साचित्वे
यस्रोपत्य स्थात् । ४ । एकस्यासाची । ५ । स्ते वसाइसः
वाग्रण्डपारुष्यसंग्रहणेषु साचिगो न परीस्थर्थाः । ६ ।
स्थ साचिगः । ७ । कुलजा रुत्तवित्तसम्पना यञ्चानस्तपित्तनः पृतिणो धर्मजा स्वीयानाः सत्यवस्तस्यविद्यरुद्धास्य । ८ । स्थितिगुणसम्पन्न स्थयानुमत एकीऽपि । ८ ।
हयो विद्यमानयोधिस्य पूर्ववादस्तस्य साचिगः प्रष्टस्याः । १ ।
साध्य कार्यविष्याद्यत् पूर्वपजस्य भवेत् तत्यप्रतिवादिनोऽपि । ११ । उद्दिष्टसाचिगा सते देशास्तरंगते वा तदिश

हितज्ञातार: प्रमाणम् १२। समन्धर्मनात् साची अववादा । १३। साचि एव सत्येन पृयन्ते । १०। वर्निनां यत वध सतारखेन । १५ । तत्पावनाय कुषाण्डीभिदि जोsिनं जुड्बात्। १६। श्द्र एकाझिकं गोदशकस्य ग्रासं दद्यात्। १७: स्वभावविकतौ मुखवर्षिकार्गःसम्बन्धप्रलापे च कूटसाचिणं विद्यात्। १८। साचिणवाहयादित्यादथे क्षतग्रपथान् ४ च्छेत्। १८ । ब्रुहीति ब्राह्मण् ४ च्छेत्। २०। **सत्यं ब्रुक्तीत राजन्यम् । २१**० गोवीजकांचनैवैव्यम् ॥ २२ । सर्वमचापातकौस्त शूद्रम् । २३ । साचिषाय जावदेश् । २४ । ये महापातिकनो लोका ये चोपपातिकनस्ते कूटसािच्छा मि। २५। जननमर्गान्तरे , कृतस्कृतहानिय। २६। पत्येनादित्यस्तपति। २७। सत्येन भाति चन्द्रसा: । २८। सत्वेन वाति पवन:। २८। सत्वेन भूदीरयति। ३०। श्रत्येनापन्तिष्ठन्ति । ३१ । सत्येनानितिष्ठति । ३२ । खंच सर्खेन । ३३ । सत्येन देवा: । ५४ । सत्येन यद्या: । २५ ।

यकिषसहस्र सत्यत्र तुलया धतम्।
याकिषसहस्राहि सत्यत्रेव विशेषते ॥ ३६ ॥
जाननोऽपि हि ये साच्ये तृष्णीभूता उपासते।
ते कूटसाचिणां पाये स्तुत्वा दण्डन वाष्ययः।
एवं हि साचिणां एक हेणीनुक्तमतो हपः॥ ३०
यत्योचुः साचिणः सत्यां प्रतिक्षां स जयी भतित्।
यत्यावादिनो यत्य भ्रवस्त्य पराजयः॥ ३८
वह्तां प्रतिग्रहीयात् सान्ति है भे नराधिपः।
'सभेषु स गुणोत्कशान् गुण्यहै भे हिकोत्त सान्। ३८

विद्यान् यिद्यान् विवादे तु कूटसाच्ह्रग्रस्थं बदेत्। तसत् कार्य्यं निवर्त्तेत क्षतंचायकतं भवेत्॥४० दृति वैष्णवे धर्माशास्त्रो चश्मोऽध्यायः॥८॥

नवमीऽध्यायः।

खय समयिक्या। राजदोत्रसाहतेषु यथाकामम्। निवेपस्तेयेचर्षप्रमाणम्। सर्वेचे वार्षजातेषु मूखं कनकं कल्पयेत्। तव ऋणालोने शुद्रं दूर्वाकरं शापयेत्। दिक्षणः लोने तिनकरम्। विद्याणलीने रजतकरम्। चतुः खणालीने सुवर्णकरम्। पञ्चक खलोने सीतो इतमहीकरम्। सुवर्णा-र्डीने कोशो देय: शुद्रुख। तत: परं यथाईं धटाम्बाद-कविषाणामन्यतमम्। दिगुणेऽर्थे यथाभिहिता समयितया वैश्यस्य । त्रिगुणे राजन्यस्य । कोषवज्जं चतुर्गुणे बाह्मणस्य। न बाह्यण्य कोर्यं दद्यात्। चन्यत्रगामिकालसमयनिवस्थन-क्रियात:। कोशस्थाने बाह्यणं सीतोद्दतमचीकरमेव। प्राग्हण्दोषं खल्पे प्यथं दिव्यानामन्यतममेव कारयेत्। सत्स विदितं सर्वारवं न मचत्वर्थेऽपि । अभियोक्ता वर्तः येच्छोषम्। सभियुक्तस दियां कुर्यात्। राजद्रोहसाहसेषु विनापि शीर्षवर्त्तनात्। स्त्रीबाद्याणविकलासमर्थरोगिणां तुला देया। सा चन वाति वायौ। न कुष्ठासमर्थलोइ-काराणामन्निर्देय:। घरदृग्रीषयोच। न कुष्टिपे निक-बाह्मणानां विषं देयम्। प्राटिष च। न खेषाव्याध्यद्धितानां

भी तथां खासकासिनामम्बुजीविनाचोदकम्। इसकाधियर यौच । न नास्तिकेथ को घो देय: । न देशे चाधिसरकोप-सृष्टे च ॥ १—३२॥

सचैलं स्नातमाह्रय सुर्व्योदय चपोषितम् । कार्यत् सर्वेदिव्यानि देवब्राह्मणसमिधौ ॥ ११ द्रति वैणावे धर्मायास्वी नवमोऽध्यायः ॥ ८ ॥

दशमीऽध्यायः।

चय घट:। चतुई स्तोक्कितो हिडसायत:। तत्र सार-वृक्षोद्भवा पश्च स्तायतोभयत: शिक्षा तुला। तास सुवर्ण-कारकां स्थकाराणामन्यतमो विश्वयात्। तत्र चैकिकिन् शिक्षो पुरूपमारोपयेदृहितीये प्रतिमानं शिलादि। प्रतिमान पुरुषी समध्ती सुचिक्कितो कृंता पुरुषमयतारयेत्। घटस्र समयेन ग्रक्कीयात्। तुलाधारस्य ॥१—८॥

बद्धामां ये स्नृता लोका ये लोका: कूटसाचिणाम । तुलाधारत्य ते लोकास्तुलां धारयतो स्वा ॥ ८ धर्मपर्यायवचने धेट द्रत्यभिधीयसे । त्वमेव धट जानीयं न विदुर्यान मानुषा: ॥ १० व्यवहाराभियक्षोऽयं मानुषस्तुल्यते त्विय । तदेनं संग्रयादकादक्मतस्त्रानुमक्षि ॥ ११ ततस्त्रारोपयेष्टिक्यो।भूय एवाय तं ननम् । •तुलितो यदि वर्षे त तत: स धर्मत: ग्रुष्टि: ॥ १३ शिश्व च्छेदाचाभक्क हु भूयस्वारोपयेकरम्। एवं नि:संग्रयं ज्ञानं यतो भवति निर्णयः॥१४ इति वैण्यवे धर्माशास्त्रे दशमोऽध्यायः॥१०

एकादशोऽध्यायः।

चर्यानः । पोड्याङ्गुलं तावदन्तरं कण्डलसप्तक कुर्यात्। ततः प्राच्युखस्य प्रसारितभुजहयस्य सप्ताम्बर्य-पत्नाणि करयोद्यात्। तानि च करहयस्हितानि स्त्रेण विष्टयेत्। ततस्ततान्त्रियणं लोहिपिण्डं पश्चायत्पलिकं सम न्यसेत्। यमादाय नातिष्ठतं नातिविखान्तितं मण्डलेषु कुर्वन् वजेत्। तत सप्तमं मण्डलस्तीत्य भूमौ लोहिपिण्ड जह्यात्॥ १—०॥

यो इस्तयोः कचिह्मस्तमग्रहं विनिह्मित्।
न गम्धः सर्वया यस्तु स विग्रहो भवेतरः॥ प्र
भयद्वा पातायेद्यस्त दन्धो वा न विभाय्यते।
पुनन्तं हारयेक्वोहं समयस्याविग्रोधनात्॥ ८
करौ विष्टितरहोहेस्तस्यादावेय लक्षयेत्।
स्राभमन्त्रास्यकरयोलीं हिपण्डं ततो न्यस्त्॥ १०
त्वमन्ते संभूतानामन्तवर्शि साज्ञिवत्।
त्वमेवाने विजानीये न विदुर्यानि मानवाः॥ ११
व्यवहाराभिग्रस्तोऽयं मातुषः ग्रहिमिक्कृति।
तदेन संग्रयादसादमीतस्त्रातुम्हिस्॥ १२
द्रित वैष्यवे धर्मश्रास्ते एकादग्रोऽध्यायः॥ ११

द्वादशोऽधरायः।

सथोदकम्। पद्मशैवालदुश्यात्तमत्स्यजलौकादिवर्ज्ञि-तेऽससि। तवानाभिमम्बस्यारागद्वेषिणः पुरुषस्यान्यस्य जातुनी ग्रहीत्वाभिमन्त्रितभश्यः प्रविश्चेत्। तत्समकालख नातिकूरमृदुना धतुषा पुरुषोऽपरः शर्चेषं कुष्यात्। तश्वापरः पुरुषो जवेन शरमानयेत्॥ १—ं५॥

तक्षेत्र यो न हस्रोत स ग्रहः परिकीर्त्तितः।
सन्यथा त्विष्मुहः स्यादेकाङ्गस्यापि दर्भने॥६॥
त्वमभः स्भितानामन्तत्रद्धि साज्ञिवत्।
त्वमेवाभी विजानीचे न विदुर्यानि मानुषाः॥०॥
व्यवहाराभिश्यस्तोऽयं मानुषोद्ध्यय मज्जति।
तदेनं संध्यादमाहमीतस्त्रातुमईसि॥८॥

द्रति वैश्ववे धर्माशास्त्रे हादगीऽध्वाय: ॥ १२ ॥

वयोदशोऽध्यायः।

अथ विषम्। विषाण्यदेयानिःसर्वानि। ऋते श्विमा-चलोज्ञवाच्छाङ्गीत्। तस्य च यवसप्तकं प्रतम्नुतमभिष्यस्ताय दद्यात्॥१—४॥

विषं वेगक्रमापेतं सुखेन यदि जीर्थते । 'विग्रह' तमति ज्ञात्मा दिवसान्ते विसर्ज्ञे वेत्॥ ५ विषवाहिषमता क्र क्र तं सबे दे हिनाम्।
त्व मेव विष जानीये न विदुर्धानि मानुषा: ॥ ६
व्यवचाराभिष्यस्तोऽयं मानुष: ऋडिमिच्छिति।
तदेनं संश्रयादमा बर्मातस्त्रातुमर्चास ॥ ७
दित वैषाव धर्माशास्त्रे दादधोऽध्याय: ॥ १२ ॥

चतुर्दे शोऽधरायः ।

श्रय कोश:। उग्रान् देवान् समभ्यक्ष्य तत्स्रानोदकात् प्रसृतित्रयं पिवेत्। दूदं मया न क्रतमिति व्याहरन् देवताभिमुख:॥१—३॥

यत्य पश्चेद्रिविस्ताहात्विस्ताहादयापि वा।

रोगोऽग्निक्वातिमरणं राजातद्वमयापि वा॥ ४
तमग्रदं विजानीयात् तथा ग्रद्धं विपर्यये।
दिव्ये च ग्रदं पुरुषं सत्कृथ्याद्वामिको रुपः॥ ५
दित्वे वेण्वे धर्मग्रास्ते चतुद्देशोऽध्यायः॥ १४ ॥

पञ्चदशोऽधरायः।

श्रय दादश पुत्रा भवन्ति । स्त्रे चेत्रे संस्कृतायामुतः पादितः स्वयमौरसः प्रथमः । नियुक्तायां सिपण्डेनोत्तमः वर्णेन वोत्पादितः चेत्रजो दितीयः । पुत्रिकापुत्रस्कृतीयः यस्तस्याः पुत्रः स से पुत्रो भवेदिति या पित्रा दत्तां स

द्विका। पुत्रिकाविधिना प्रतिवादितापि श्वात्विष्ठीना पुति मैव। पौनर्भवयतुर्थः। यज्ञता भवःसंस्कृता पुनर्भः। भूय त्वसंस्कृतापि परपूर्वा। कानीन: पचम:। पिलयहे-ऽसंस्कृतयैवोत्पादित:। स च पाणियाच्छा। ग्रहे च गूढ़ोत्-पव: पष्ट:। यस्र तत्त्वजस्तस्यासौ। सन्होद: सप्तम:। गर्भिणी या संस्कियते तदा पुतः। सच पाणियाहस्य। दत्तकवाष्टमः। स च मातापित्रभ्यां यखदत्तः। क्रीतव नवम:। स च येन क्रीत:। स्वयमुपगती दशम:। स च य शौपगत:। अपविदस्त्वेकादश:। पिता माता च परि-त्यक्त:। स च येन ग्रजीत:। यत क चनोत्पादितच दादश:। एतेषां पूर्व: श्रेयान्। स एव दायहार:। स चान्यान् विभयात्। धनूढ़ानां स्ववित्तात्तं रेपेण संस्कारं कुर्यात्। पतितक्षीवाचिकित्स्यरोगविकलास्वभागचारियाः। ऋक्य-ग्राहिभिक्ते भर्त्ते या:। तेषाचीरसा: पुत्रा भागचारिषा:। न तु प्रतितस्य पतनोये कर्याण छते लनसरोत्पदाः। प्रतिलोमास स्त्रीषु चीत्पवाचाभागिनः। तत्पुताः पैता-महत्पर्थे। प्रयाहिभिक्षे भर्गीया:। वदार्थे हर: स पिण्डदायी। एकोढ़ानयीमप्येकस्याः पुतः सर्वासां पुत्र एव। श्रातृणामिकजातानांच। पुत्र: पित्रविक्तालामेऽपि पिण्डं दद्यात्॥ १-४२॥

पुत्राको नरकादृयस्मात् पितरं तायते स्तः । तस्मात् पुत्र शति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयभूवर ॥ ४३ ऋणमस्मिन् समयति सस्तत्वंच गच्छति । पिता पुत्रस्य जातस्य प्रश्लेचेजीवतो मुखम् ॥ ३४ पुत्रेण लोकान् जयित पौत्रेणनेक्यमग्रते।
प्रथ पुत्रस्य पौत्रेण त्रभस्याप्रोति पिष्टपम् ॥ ४५
पौत्रदौद्दित्रयोलींकि विशेषो नाम्बद्धते।
दौद्दितोऽपि श्चपुत्रं तं सन्तारत्यः पौत्रवत्॥ ४६
दृति वैणावे धर्माशास्त्रे प । दश्राभ्यायः ॥ १५

षोड्गोऽध्यायः।

समानवर्णास प्रताः सवर्णा भवन्ति । सनुकोमास माहवर्णाः । प्रतिकोमास्वार्थ्यविगर्षिताः । तत्र वैश्वापुतः म्द्रदेणायोगवः । प्रतसमागधौ चित्रवापुनौ वैश्वम्द्रस्यां । चाण्डालवैदेषकस्ताच बाद्यणीप्रताः ग्रद्धविद्धित्वैः । सक्तरसङ्गराचासक्षेत्रयाः । रङ्गावतरस्यमायोगवानाम् । स्वाधता प्रतसानाम् । स्वितिक्रया मागधानाम् । वध्य-चातित्वं चाण्डालानाम् । स्वीरचा तज्जीवनं च देदेह- कानाम् । स्वसारयं स्तानाम् । चाण्डालानां विन्नः ग्रीमिनवसनं सत्वेषधारणमिति विश्वेषः । सर्वेषां समानजातिभिर्यवेषधारणमिति विश्वेषः । सर्वेषां समानजातिभिर्यवेषधारः । स्विपित्विक्तानुष्ठरणास् ॥१—१६॥

सक्षरे जातयस्वेताः पित्यमात्तप्रदर्शिताः । प्रच्छना वा प्रकाशा वा वेदितव्याः स्वककंषिः ॥ १७ ब्राह्मणार्थे गवार्थे वा देशत्वागोऽसुपस्कृतः । स्त्रीवालाभ्युपपत्ती च बाद्यानां सिहिकारणम् ॥ १८

द्रति वै जावे वर्मश्रास्त्रे षोड्शोऽध्याय: । १६

सप्तदशोऽध्यायः।

पिता चेत् पुतान् विभजेत् तस्यसे च्छा स्वयम्पात्ते ऽर्थे ।
पेतामहे त्वेथे पित्रपुत्रयोस्तुन्थं स्वामित्वम् । पित्विभक्ताः विभागान्तरोत्पत्रस्य भागं दद्यः । चपुत्रधनं पत्राभिगामि । तद्भावे पित्रगामि । तद्भावे पित्रगामि । तद्भावे स्वात्यगामि । तद्भावे वाह्यण्यगामि । तद्भावे वाह्यण्यम्वज्ञं राजगामि । बद्यगायां बाह्यण्यानाम् । वानप्रस्थोधन-मावायों ग्रह्मीयात् । शिष्यो वा ॥ १—१६ ॥

संख्ष्टिनस्तु सस्धी सोदर्य तु सोदरः। दद्यापहरेवांशं जातस्य च स्तस्य च ॥१७ पिटमादस्तमातः-दत्तमध्यम् प्रपातम्। चाधिवेदनिकं बंधुदत्तं श्रुक्षमन्वाधेयकमिति

स्त्रीधनम् ॥ १८

ब्राह्मादिषु चतुषु विवाहेष्वप्रजायामतीतायां तद्वनुः। योषेषु च पिता चरेत्। संविष्वय प्रस्तायां तदनं तद्द-दुहित्वगामि॥१८—२१॥

पतौ जीवित यः स्त्रीभिरलङ्कारो धतो भवेत्। न तं भजेरन् दायादा भजमानाः पतिन्त ते॥ २२ स्मनेकपित्वकाणाञ्च पित्ततो भागकत्वना। षस्य यत् पित्रकं रिक्षं स तद्ग्रङ्कीत नेतरः॥ २३ दृति वैद्वे धर्म्मशाले सहस्योऽध्यायः॥१०॥

षष्टादशीऽध्यायः।

बाह्मण स चतुर्वर्षीं चेत् प्रता भवेयुकी पेतिक स्वाध दश्रधा विभजेयु:। तत्र बाह्यणीपुत्रचतुरोऽंशानादद्यात्। चित्रवापुत्रस्त्रीन्। द्वाः ग्रीवैध्यापुतः। श्द्रापुतस्वेकम्। चाय चे च्छूद्रापुत्रव ज्ञें बाह्मण्य पुत्रवयं भवेत् तदा तदनं नवधा विभजेयु:। वर्णानु अमेगा चतु खिहिभागी स्नानं या नाद्यु:। वैश्ववर्क्षमष्टभाक्तं चतुरस्तीनेकचांद्यु:। चित्रवर्जी सप्तधासतं चतुरी-दाविकाश्व। ब्राह्मणवर्जी षड्धास्तरं तीन् दावेक्ष । चित्रवय चित्रवावैग्यागुदा पुत्रे व्यमेव विभाग:। यथ बाह्मण्य बाह्मण्य वियो पुत्री स्थातां तदा सप्तभा-कतादनादृजाश्चणवतुरोऽ'थानादद्यात्। बीन् राजन्य:। **भय बाह्यण्य बाह्यण**ेकी तदा पड्-धाविभक्त य चतुरोऽं यान् बाह्मण पादद्यात्। द्वावं भौ वैश्य:। चय बाह्मणय बाह्मणयूद्री पुत्री स्थातां तदनं पश्चभा विभनेयाताम्। चतुरोऽंशान् ब्राह्मणस्वादद्यात्। एकं ग्र:। भव बाह्मण्य चिवयर ना चिवयवेशी स्यातां तदा तदनं पश्चधा विभजेयाताम्। श्रीनंशान् च्रतियस्वादद्यात्। धार्वभौ वैभ्यः। सय बाह्मणस्य चातियस वा चातियोगूदी पुत्री स्थातां भदा तदनं चतुरी विभन्नेयाताम्। वीनंथान् चात्रयस्वादद्यात्। शूद:। सव ब्राह्मण स चित्रयस वैश्वस वा वैश्वशूदी पुर्वी स्थातां तहा तहनं विधा विभनेयाताम्। द्वावैधी

विभक्ताः सहजीवन्तो वभजेरन् पुनर्यदि ।
समस्ततः विभागः खाळ्येष्ठां तत्र न विद्यते ॥ १
सनुपन्नन् पित्रद्रव्यं यमेण यदुपार्ज्ययेत् ।
स्वयमीचितलव्यं तन्नाकामो दातुमच्चित ॥ ४२
पैत्रभन्तु यदा द्रव्यमनवाशं यदाप्र,यात् ।
न तत् पुत्रे भेजेत् सार्वश्रकामः स्वयमिक्यितम् ॥ ४३
वस्तं पत्रमन्तकारः स्वतात्रम्दकं स्वियः ।
योग्नेमं प्रकार्य न विभाज्यच पुस्तकम् ॥ ४४
द्रिति पैत्रावे धर्मशास्त्रे (वादशोऽध्यायः ॥ १८ ॥

एकोनविंशोऽध्यायः।

चतं दिलं न भूद्रेगा निर्हारयेत्। न भूदं दिलेन। पितरं मातरच पुत्रा निर्हरेयु। न दिनं पितल्मपि घूटा:। बाह्मणमनायं ये बाह्मणा निर्दरित ते खर्मनोकभाजः। निह्नित्य च बासकं प्रेतं सत्ज्ञत्या प्रदिचियोन चितामि गम्या प् सवाससो निमज्जनं कुर्यु:। प्रेतस्वोदकनिविपणं सन्वैतं पिण्डं कुगेषु दश्:। परिवन्तितवाससय निम्ब-पतािण विद्य द्वार्थिकान पदन्यासं हता गटहं प्रविभेयु:। चन्नतांचानी चिपेयु:। 'चतुर्थे दिवसेऽस्थिसंचयनं कुर्यु:। तेषांच गङ्गाभासि प्रचेप:। यावत् सङ्गमास्य पुरुषस्य गङ्गाभासि तिव्रति तावद्वपेत्रहस्राणि स्वर्गेलोकमधितिष्ठति । यावदशीचं तावत् प्रेतस्योदकं पिण्डमकं चदद्य:। क्रीतल-व्याधनाय भवेयु:। यमांसाधनाय। व्याखिनयायिनय। प्रयक्षायिनसः ग्रामासिष्कुम्याभौचान्ते क्रतसम्युक्तमीः णानितनको: सर्पपकको वी स्नाता: परिवर्त्तितवामसो ग्टइं प्रविशेयु:। तत्र शान्तिं कत्या बाञ्चणानांच पृजनं क्यं:। देथा: परोच्चदेवा: प्रत्यच्च देवा बाह्यणा:। ब्राह्मणैर्नीका धार्थन्ते ॥ १—२१ ॥

बाद्यणानां प्रसादेन दिवि तिष्टन्ति देवता:। बाद्यणाभिष्टितं वाक्यं न मिथ्याजायते कि चित्॥ २२ यद्बाद्यणाः स्तष्टतमा वदन्ति तहेवता: प्रत्यभिनन्दयन्ति। तुष्टेषु तुष्टाः सततं भवन्ति प्रत्यस्त्रदेवेषु परोस्तदेवाः॥ २॥ दु वान्तितानां सतवाश्ववानाः माखासनं कृष्युरदीनसत्त्वाः । वाक्येन्तु र्यं ग्रेमि तथाभिधाक्ये वाक्यान्यचं तानि मनोऽभिरामे ॥ २४ दृति वैषावे धर्मशास्त्रो एकोनिवंशोऽध्यायः १८

विंशोऽध्यायः ।

युद्रन्तरायणं तद्रहर्षेत्रानाम्। द्विणायनं रातिः। संवत्सरोऽहोरातः। तिविधानि सासः। मासा द्वाद्ययम् यति। तिविधानि कित्युगम्। द्विगुणानि द्वापरम्। तिगुणानि तिता। चतुर्णणानि कृतयुगम्। द्वाद्ययभ् सहस्रानि दिव्यानि चतुर्युगम्। चतुर्युगाणामिक-सप्तिर्मान्वन्तरम्। चतुर्युगसहस्रं च कत्यः। स च पिता-सहस्राहः। तावती चार्य्यरातिः। एवं विधेनाहोरात्रेण मासवर्षगणनया सर्वश्चीव ब्रह्मणो वर्षयतमायुः। ब्रह्मायुषा च परिच्छितः पौठ्यो दिवसः। तद्यान्ते महाकत्यः। तावत्वेवाद्य निया। पौठ्याणामहोरात्राणामतीतानां सर्वेव वाद्या। न च भविष्याणाम्। धनादान्तत्वात् कानद्या॥१८०१।

एवमिक्तिन् निरालम्बे काले सततयायिनि।
न तहृतं प्रपद्यामि स्थितियेद्य भवेदृत्वा॥२२
गङ्गायाः शिकता धारास्तथा वर्षति वासवे।
शक्या गण्यितुं लोके न व्यतीताः पितामहाः॥२३

चतु ६ प्र विनम्यन्ति कल्पे कल्पे सुरेखराः। सर्वे लोकप्रधानाच मनवच चतु ई य ॥ २४ बह्रनीन्द्रसहसाणि हैत्येन्द्रनिय्तानि च। विनशनी इकालेन मनुजेष्यय का नथा॥ २५ राजर्षयत्र बहवः सर्वे समुद्रिता गुर्थैः। देवा ब्रह्मप्रयथैव कालेन निधनं यता: ॥ २६ ये रामधी जगत्य सिन् स्षिमं हारकारिया:। तेऽपि कालेन लीयन्ते कालो हि बलक्तर: ॥ २० चाक्रम्य सर्वः कार्त्वेन परलोकंच नीयते। कर्मपाथवधो जन्तु: कातत्र परिवेदना॥ २८ जातका हि भूवो चत्युभूवं जना चतका च। षर्ये दुर्यारहार्व्येऽस्मिन् नास्ति लोकं सञ्चायता ॥ २८ याचन्तो नोपभुर्वन्ति स्त्येष्ठ जमा यत:। षतो न राद्तियां हि क्रियाः कार्याः ख्रा क्रितः ॥ ३० स्टातं दुष्कृतंचोभी सदायी यस्य गच्धतः। बास्यैस्तस्य निं नाय्य शोचित्ररववा न या ॥ ३१ बाखवानामधीचे तु खितं प्रेतो न विन्दति। चतस्त्रभ्ये ति तानेव पिण्डतोयप्रदायिनः ॥ ३२ अवीक् सपिण्डीकरणात् प्रेतो भवति यो छत:। प्रतिलोकगतस्यावं सादक्षां प्रयच्छत ॥ ३३ पिढलोकगतश्चानं त्राहे अक्तो खधामयम्। पिष्टकोकगतवास्य तकाच्छादं प्रयच्छत्। ३४ देशले यातनास्थाने तिर्ध्वम्योमी तर्थेय च। मातुष च तथाप्रोति त्राद दत्तं खवास्ववै: ॥ ३५०

प्रतिच शादकत्त्व पुष्टिशा हे छते भ्यम्। तकाच्छा वं सदा काव्यं शोकं त्यक्ता निर्धेकम्॥ ३६ एतावदेव कर्त्ते व्यं सदा प्रेतचा बस्विभः। नोपनव्यक्तिर: श्रोकात् प्रतस्वात्मन एव वा ॥ ३० दृश्च लोजमनाऋन्दं स्त्रियमाणांच बाखवान्। भग्नी वर्ष सहा नरा: ॥ ६८ मनोऽपि बासवः यक्तो नातुगन्तुं नरं स्तम्॥ जायावज हि से स्य याम्य: पत्या विद्ध्यते ॥ ३८ धर्म एको द्वायायेनं यत क चनगामिनम्। नम्बसारे रुलोकेऽस्मिन् धमां कुरुत मा चिरम्॥ ४० म्ब:कार्थ्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वीच्चे चापराह्मिकम्। न हि प्रतीचते चत्युः सतं वाद्य न वास्ततम् ॥ ४१ चेतापण्यकासत्तमस्यतं गतमानसम्। हकीवोरणंमासाद्य ब्ह्यरादाय गच्छति ॥ ६२ न 'का तद्य प्रियः कविद्वेषनाद्य न विद्यते। षाय्थे कर्माण चौणे प्रसद्ध हरते जनम् ॥ ४३ नामाप्तकालो स्वियते विदः शर्यातैर्पः। कुषाये चापि संस्पष्ट: प्राप्तकाली न जीवति ॥ ४४ नौषधानि न मन्त्राच न होमा न पुनर्जपाः। वायन्ते चत्यनोपेतं जरवा वापि मानवम् ॥ ४५ षागामिनमन्य हि प्रविधानधते रिप । न निवार्यित्ं शक्तस्तव का परिवेदना ॥ ४६ यया धेनुसइस् व वत्सो विन्दित मातरम्। तथा पूर्वकतं कम्म कन्तीरं बिन्दते भ्वम ॥ ४०

ध्यक्तादीन भृतान यक्तमध्यान चायथ।
प्रयक्तानधनान्थेव तत्र का परिवेदना ॥ ४८
देखिनोऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कीमारं यौवनं जरा।
तथा देखान्तरप्राप्तिधीरस्त्रत्र न मुद्धात ॥ ४८
एक्तातीक यथावस्तं त्यक्ता पृष्टिताम्बरम्।
एक्तात्येवं नवं देखं देखी कर्मानवस्त्रम्। ५०
नैनं किन्दन्ति प्रस्ताणि नैनं दक्षति पावकः।
न चैनं क्रोद्धमदाद्योऽयमक्रोद्धोऽथोष्य एव च।
नित्यः सततगः स्थाणुरचलोऽयं सनातनः॥ ५२
प्रयक्तोऽयमचिन्योऽयमविकार्योऽयमुक्ते।
तन्नादेः विद्त्वैनं नानुगोचित्यमक्ष्य॥ ५३
पूर्ति वैच्यवे धर्माणास्त्रे विधाऽध्यायः॥ २०॥

एकविंशोऽध्यायः।

षयायौषयपगमे सम्रातः सम्बालितपाणिपादः स्वान्तस्व वंविधान् बाद्यणान् ययाम्र स्व स्वान् गन्ध-मास्ववस्नानकारादिभि पृजितान् भोजध्त्। एकवन्द्रस्वान्-हेतेकोहिष्टे। छच्छिष्टस्विधावेकसेव तक्षामगोत्रास्यां पिछः निविपत्। स्रक्तवत् बाद्यणेषु दिख्ययाभिपृजितेषु प्रेत-नामगोत्रास्यां दत्ताच्योदकस्त् तर्हुल स्थीसावदन्तरास्ता-वह्यः स्वाता वितस्यायतास्तियः कर्षुः पूर्यात्। कर्ष्समीमे चानित्रवमुपसमाधाय परिस्तीर्क तरेकेकिस बाद्दित इयं जुडुवात्। सोमाय पिलमते स्वधा नमः। चलवे कथ-वाइनाय स्वधा नमः। यमायाङ्गिरसे स्वधा नमः। स्थानमवे च प्रान्तत्पिण्डनि पणं बुर्यात्। सवद्धिष्टतः मधुमारी: अर्पत्रयं पृश्यक्षीतक द्रति कपेत्। एवं चताह पंतिमासं कुथात् : संबत्सराक्ते प्रेताय तत्पित्रे तत्पिता-महाय तत्प्रितासहाय च द्राष्ट्र णान् देवपूर्वीन् भोजयेत्। पतामीकरणमाधादनं पादंच कुर्थात्। संस्कत् वा प्रथिवीसमानीव इति च प्रेतपाद्यपात्रे पित्रपाद्यपात्रत्ये योजयेत्। उन्दिष्टसिन्धी पिण्डस्तुष्ट्यं मुर्थ्यात्। ब्राह्म-णांच स्वाचान्तान् दत्तद्दिः आंचानुद्रज्य विसक्ते येत्। ततः प्रतिपिण्डं पाद्यपान्नोदवदत् पिण्हत्ये किद्धात्। कर्षुचयसिकर्षेऽध्येवश्व। सिंपण्डीकरणं मार्किकार्थ-बदुद्वादशारं यादं कत्या त्रयोदश्रिक वा वृद्धात्। मन्त्र-वर्ज कि श्रूट्राणां हाद्यो । इंवत्सराय्यक्तरे यद्यधि-मासी भवेत् तदा मासिकार्थे दिनमेकं वर्धदेत्॥ १-- २१॥

सिष्डिन्द्यं स्तीयां कार्यम् तया भवेत्। यावज्योः तथा गुर्थाच्द्रादन्दु प्रतिवत्सरम् ॥ २२ सर्वाक् सिष्य्डीकर्यां यद्य भंयत्सरात् कतम्। तस्यायमं सोदकुषां दद्याद्य द्वित्वःने ॥ २३

इति वैचाव धर्माश्रास्त्रे एक दिशोध्याय: ॥ २१॥

· दाविंशोऽध्यायः ।

मान्नण्य स्पिपडानां जननमर्णयोध्याहमशौचन्। द्वादघाचं राजन्यसः। मासं शूद्रसः। सपियाडता च पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्त्तते। अचीचे होमदान प्रतिग्रहस्वाध्याया निवर्त्तन्ते। नाधीचे क्यचिद्वमश्रीयात्। बाह्यणाः दीनामधीचे यः अक्रदेवावमक्राति तद्य तावद्यीचं यावत् तेषाम्। पायौचापगमे प्रायश्चित्तं कुर्यात्। सवर्षे सायौचे दिजो युत्रा स्वन्तीमासाद्य तिवमनिक्र रघमषे यां जही-त्तीर्थ गायवाष्ट्रसङ्खं जपेत्। खित्रवाशीचे बाह्मणस्वेत-देवोपोषित: स्रता ग्रध्यति । वैश्वाभीचे राजन्यस । ब्राह्मण-स्त्रिरात्रीपोषितसः बाह्मणायौचे राजन्यः चत्रियायौचे वै छः: स्वन्तीमासाद्य मायवीयतपञ्चनं जपेत्। वैश्यव बाह्मणायोचे गायतास्थतं ज्ञपेत्। श्रुदाशौचे सुन्ना प्राजापत्यत्रतं चरेत्। यूट्स दिजाघीचे सान-माचरेत्। यूद्र: यूद्रायोचे स्नात: पश्चगव्यं पिवेत्। पक्षीनां दासानामानुबौम्येन खामिनसुखमधौचम्। चते खामि-न्यामीयम् । चीनवर्णीनामधिकवर्णेषु सिपण्डेषु तदाधीच-व्यपगमे गुडि:। ब्राह्मण य च विट्यू द्रेषु सिपण्टेषु षड्-राव्रविरात्रे करात्रे:। चित्रवस विट्यूद्रयो: षड्रात्र-विरावास्याम्। वैश्वस्य भूदेषु षड्रावे गा। मासतुः वै-रहोराव र्भसाव। जातस्ते स्तजाते या सुलस्य सदाः यौचम्। चदन्तनाते वाले प्रते सद्य एव। नात्यामिः

संस्कारो नोदकिक्तया। दन्तजाते त्वस्तत्वृहे त्वहोरात्वेषा। स्ति दूहे त्वसंस्कृते विरात्वेषा। ततः परं यथोक्तकालेन। स्त्रीयां विवाहः संस्कारः। संस्कृतास स्त्रीय नायौचं सविति पित्यच्चे। तत्प्रसवसर्थो चेत् पित्यग्रहं स्थातां तिरात्वच। जननायौचमध्ये यद्यपरं जननायौचं स्थात् तदा पूर्वाः योचव्यपगमे ग्रहः। राविष्ये दिनद्वेन। प्रभाते दिन-त्वयेषा। सर्णायौचमध्ये ज्ञातिमर्थोऽप्येवम्। स्त्रता देशान्तरस्थो जननवर्षे येषेषा ग्रध्येत्। व्यतीतेऽघौचे संवत्सरान्तस्वे करात्वेषा। ततः परं स्नानेन। स्राचार्ये मातागहे च व्यतीते तिरात्वेषा॥ १ ॥ १ ॥

द्यनौरमेषु पुत्रेषु जातेषु च स्तेषु च। परपूर्वीस सार्थास प्रम्तास स्तास च॥ ४२

चार्ययं पती प्रतीपाध्ययः सातुल-खद्धरखद्यस्याः ध्यायिश्रयं व्वतीतेष्वं करात्रेषा। स्देशराज्ञांन च। चम्पिण्डं स्ववस्तान स्ते च। च्यान्यनाधकाम्ब संग्राम-विद्यत्रपहतानां नाधीयम्। न राज्ञां राजकर्माणाः न व्रतिनां वते। न स्तिणां सत्रे। न कार्यां कारूकर्माणाः न द्वप्रतिष्ठाविवाद्योः पूर्वस्थूतयोः। न द्याविद्यते। चापदापि च कष्टायाम्। चाल्यत्याग्नः पतितस्य नाधीचोदक्षभाणः। पतितस्य दाची स्तेशद्धि पादास्यां घटमपवज्जयेत्। चद्यस्वस्तस्य यः पार्यं चिन्यात् सत्तर्वः च्या स्थितः चाल्यात् स्तितस्य दाची स्तेशद्धि पादास्यां घटमपवज्जयेत्। चद्यस्वस्तस्य यः पार्यं चिन्यात् सत्तर्वः च्या स्वस्थितः चाल्यात् सत्तर्वः स्तेष्ठः स्ति स्वस्थितः स्ति स्वस्थितः स्ति स्वस्थितः स्ति स्वस्थितः स्ति स्वस्थितः स्ति स्वस्थितः स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्वस्थितः स्ति स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्वस्थितः स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्ति स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्ति स्ति स्वस्थितः। स्ति स्वस्याः। स्ति स्वस्याः। स्वस्याः। स्ति स्वस्याः। स्ति स्वस्याः। स्ति स्वस्याः। स्ति स्वस्

हिज: गूट्रप्रेतातुगमनं सत्या स्रवन्तीमासाद्य तिवसम्ब-स्त्रिर्घमर्षेषां ज्ञानीर्थे गायवाध्सन्धं जपेत्। दिज मे तस्याष्ट्रगतम्। यूद्रः मे तानुगमनं कत्वा खानभाचरेत्। चिताधूमसेवने सर्वे वर्णा: सानमा चरेतु:। भेष्ट्रन दु:स्ट्रप्रो रुधिरोपंगतक्रवहे वसनविश्वियोश्व। शमञ्जलश्चीण न । प्रवसृप्य सृक्षा रजस्त्रलाचाण्डालयूपांच । अञ्चर्वर्क्तं पंचनखभावं तदस्थि सस्ते हंच। सर्वेष्वे तेषु स्नानेषु पूर्व बर्ध नामाचालितं विश्वंयात्। रजखला चतुर्थे, क्रि माना च्छ्प्यति। रजस्वता हीनवर्षां रजस्वलां सृष्टा न ताव-दशीयाद्यावन्रश्वा। सवणीमधिकवर्णी वा सृष्टा स्नाता श्रीयात्। च्या स्या भोजनाध्ययनेप्तः पीला स्नाल निशीय वास: परिधाय रथामाक्रम्य सूत्रपुरीषे कला पंचनखास्यसे इं स्पृष्टा चाचामेत्। चाण्डालस्से च्छ-सभाषणे च। नाभेरधस्तात् प्रवाइषु च कायिकैर्मालै: सुराभि भीरीवीपहतो छत्तीयैस्तरङ्गं प्रचास्य ग्रथति। सन्धकोप इतो धत्तोयैस्तदङ् प्रचात्य स्नानेन। वक्कोपहतस्तूपोध स्नात्वा पंचगव्येन । दश्यन ऋदोपहतस्य ॥ ६१--७८ ॥

वसा ग्रमसम्बन्धाः स्वितिर्क्षाविड्नखाः । यो पास्प्रदूषिका खेदो द्वादश्चेते वृषां सलाः ॥ ८० गौड़ी साध्यो च देशो च विज्ञेया व्विविधा सराः । यथैनैका तथा सर्वा न पातव्या दिजातिभिः ॥ ८१ साधूक्रमेधां टाक्षं कौलं खर्जूरपानसे । चित्रकारसमाध्योके सैरें नारिकेसजम् ॥ ८२

चमेध्यानि द्यौतानि मद्यानि बाह्यच्य 🛪 🗈 ाजन्यसेव वैश्वस सृष्टेतानि न दुषत: ॥ ८३ ्रो: प्रेत य प्रियस्तु पित्रमेधं समाचरन्। में ताहारै: समं तब द्याराब ेच ग्राच्यति ॥ ८४ षाचार्थं खनुपाच्यायं पितरं मातरं गुह्म । निइ त्य तु वती प्रेताच वतेन वियुज्यते । ८५ षादिष्टी नोदकं कुर्यादा व्रतस्य समापनात्। समाप्ते तृद मं कला विरावे ग विश्रध्यति ॥ ८६ चानं तपोऽन्निराहारो समनोवार्य्युपाञ्चनम्। कायु: कार्या के कालो च ग्रहिकत्तृ िया देहिनान् ॥ ८७ **स**र्वेषामेव थौचानामवधौचं ,परं स्नृतम् । वो दो ग्राचि: स हि ग्राचिन चदारिग्राचि: ग्राचि: ॥ ८८ सान्या ग्रथम्त विद्वांसी दानेनाकार्थकारिया:। प्रश्ववापा जप्येन तपसा वेदविक्तमा: ॥ ८८ कतोवै: ग्रध्यते घोध्यं नदी वेगेन घुध्यति। रजसा स्त्री मनोदुश सत्रात्तन दिलोत्तमा: ॥ ८० चिन्ति शुध्यन्ति मनः सत्येन ग्रध्यति । विद्यातपोभ्यां भूयाता बुद्धिर्त्तानेन ग्रध्यति ॥ ८१ एव योच्य ते प्रोक्तः यारी रस्य विनिर्णयः। कानाविधानां द्रव्याणां ग्रही: युग् विनिर्णयम् ॥ ८२ इति वैचादे धर्मात्राक्षे हाविंशोध्यायः ॥ २२॥

ं बयोविंशोऽध्यायः।

शारीरैमें लै: सराभिमें दौर्वा यदुपहर्त सदस्यः प ^इतम्। प्रत्यन्योपहतं स^{ङ्गं} लोहभाष्डमन्त्री प्रश्चिप्त ग्रध्येत्। मणिमयमक्षमयमञ्जूष सप्तरात् महीनिखनेन। मुङ्गदन्तास्थिमयं तचायोन। दार्ः सन्धयम् जन्नात्। चारानोपहतस 'वस्त्रस यत् प्रचानितं सद्विरच्येकः सच्छिन्यात्। सीवर्णराजताजमणिमयानां निर्लेपानामहिः. ग्रुहि:। अध्ममयानां चमसनां ग्रहाणाञ्च। चहस्र सुवा-यामुक्तीनाभसा। यज्ञकर्माणि यज्ञपाताणां पाणिना यनार्जनेन। स्मागूर्धेयंकटमुषलोलू खलानां प्रोच्चर्लेन। ययनयानासनानांच। बह्रनांच। धान्याजिनरज्ञातानाव-वैद्रुव्यव्यक्रापीसवाससांच । याक्रभुलफलपुष्पानांच । स्या-काष्ठग्रष्कपलागानांच। एतेवां प्रचालनेन। प्रत्यानांच। खपै: कौषेयाविकयो: । धरिष्टकै: वृतप्रामाम् । श्रीफलै-रंग्रपद्यानाम्। गौरसर्वेः चौमार्याम्। यङ्गास्यदन्तः सक्यनांच। पद्माचैर्यं गलोमिकानाम्। तास्यरीति श्रुसी समयानामस्रोदर्कन। भस्राना कांखलोह्ये :: तच्च पेन दारवाणाम्। गोवालै: फलसभवानाम्। प्रोचणेन संहतामान्। उत्पवनेन द्रवाणाम्। गुड़ादीनामिचुनिकाः दाणां प्रभृतानां यहिनहितानां वार्यम्बदानेन । सर्वेलव-यानांच। पुन:पार्वन चनावानाम्। द्रव्यवत् छतशौचानां देवतार्ज्ञानां भूय: प्रतिष्ठापनेन । प्रसिद्धावस्य वादकातः

स्पद्यतं तन्ता नं परित्य ज्य येषस्य कण्डनप्रचालने कृष्यीत्। द्रोणान्यधिकं सिद्यमदस्पद्यतं न दुष्यति । लक्षोपहतमात्र-समाक गायत्र गाभिकिन्त्रितं स्वर्णोभः । प्रचिपेत् । वस्तस्य प्रदर्भे येद्के च ॥ १—३७

पश्चित्रसं गवाद्यातमयधूतमवस्त्तम्। दुषितं नेयकीरैय घर: खेरेण शयति ॥ ३८ या गार्वेत्यमध्याक्ताह्मभो लेपस तत्कतः। तावन्यदारि देयं स्थात् सर्वोस्र द्रव्यश्रविषु ॥ १८ चनार्वं सुखतो मध्यं न गौरी नरना मला:। पत्रानव विग्रधान्त सोमसूर्यां भ्रमाकी: ॥ ४० रचाकर मतोयानि स्टान्यम्यखनायसै:। मार्कतेनैव गुध्यन्ति प हे एकचितानि च ॥ ४१ प्राणिनामय सर्वेषां चिह्नरङ्गित्र कार्येत्। चलनोपहतानां व योचं नित्यमतन्द्रित: ॥ ४२ भूमिधमुदकं पुष्यं ैहियां यत गोर्भवेत्। ष्मयाम बे दमेध्येन तह्नदेव घिलागतम् ॥ ४३ **चतपञ्चनखात्** कूपादत्य सोपहतातं तथा। षपः समुद्धरेत् सर्वाः श्रंबं बद्धी या घोधवेत् ॥ ४४ विक्रिप्रज्वालनं क्यात् कृपे पक्षेष्टकाचिते। **पश्चगर्यं** चरित् पञ्चाववतोयसमुद्वदे ॥ ४५ जनाभवेचयालो । स्थावरेषु वसुन्धरे । क्षपवत् कथिता घडिमी हत्स च न दुषणम् ॥ ४६ वीणि देवा: पवित्राणि बाह्मणानामकल्पयन्। , षहष्टमिति चिक्तं यच वाचा प्रधर ते ॥ ४०

निर्ह्म गुड: काइहस्त: पण्यं यच प्रसारितम्। बाडाणा अर्ल भेच्यमाकरा: सर्व एव च ॥ ४८ नित्यता सं ग्रुचि स्त्रीयां शक्तुनि: फलपातने। मस्रवे च ग्रुचि तसः खा खगग्रहणे ग्रुचि: ॥ ४८ म्बभिर्देत य यन्तांसं अचि तत् परिकीर्त्तितम्। क्रयाद्भित्र इतद्याग्वैत्रान्डानारीत्र दस्प्री: ॥ ५० अहं नाभवीनि खानि तानि सेधानि निंह शत्। यान्यधस्तान्यभेष्यानि देशाचैव मलास्राताः ॥ ॥१ मिच का विष्पन्छाया गौर्गजाखमरीचयः। रजोज्ञीय्रामिय मार्जारय सदा प्रवि: ॥ ५२ ना िष्टं जुवैते सुखा विष्ठ षोऽङ्गे पतन्ति याः। न शम्यूणि गतान्या यं न दन्तान्तरविष्टितम् ॥ ५१ स्पर्यान्त विन्दवः पादौ य सावामयतः परान्। भौमिकैस्ते समाज्ञेया न तैरप्रयतो भवत्॥ ५४ छिन्दिष्टेन तु संस्पृष्टो द्रव्यक्तः क्रयंचन । चनिधायैव तद्द्रव्यमाचान्तः श्रचितामियात्॥॥॥ मार्ज नोपाञ्चनैवेंग्रा प्रोचर्न च पुस्तकम्। स्याज नेनाञ्चनेन सेवेनोन्ने खनेन च ॥ १६ दानेन च सुब: ग्रांदिवीसेनाष्ययया गवाम्। गाव: पवित्रं सङ्ख्यं गोवु लोका: प्रतिष्ठिता: ॥ ५७ मानो वितन्वते यत्रं गावः सर्वोघस्टनाः। गोमूत्रं गोमयं सिंधः चीरं दिध च रोचना ॥ ५८ पडक्रभेतत् परमं सङ्ख्यं सर्वदा नवाम्। श्रुकोदन गवां पुरुष सर्वो घविनि ध्रुम्म ॥ ५ :

नवां कण्डू वर्ने वेव सर्वकत्वाधनम् । यवां ग्रासप्रहानेन खर्गकोके महीयते ॥ ६ । गवां हि तीर्थे वसतीह गङ्गा पुष्टिस्तथासां रजसि प्रष्टका । सक्यी: करीषे प्रणती च धर्मा स्तासां प्रणामं सततंच कुर्यात् ॥ ६१ इति वैकावे धर्माचास्त्रे त्रयोविं श्रीऽध्याय: ॥ २३ ॥

चतुविंशोऽधरायः।

भय बाग्रण स वर्णातुक्रमेण चतस्तो भाष्णा भवन्ति।
तिस्तः चित्रवस्य। हे वैश्वरूय। एका मूर्स्य। तासां
स्वर्णावद्वे पाणिग्राह्यः। ससवर्णावद्वे घरः चित्रकन्यया। प्रतोदो वैश्वकन्यया। वसनद्यान्तः भूद्रकन्यया।
न सगोतां न समानार्षप्रवरां भाष्णां विन्देत। मादतस्या पंचमात् पुरुषात् पित्रतस्या सप्तमात्। नाकुलीनाम्।
न च वाधिताम्। नाधिकाङ्गीम्। न चीनाङ्गीम्। नाति
कपिलाम्। न वाचाटाम्। स्थाधी विवाचा भवन्ति।
बाह्योदैव सार्षः प्राजापत्यो गन्धव सास्तरो राचसः
पैयाचचेति। साह्रय गुणवते कन्यादानं बाह्यः। यद्यस्य
ऋत्वि देवः। गोमियुनग्रहणेनार्षः। प्रार्थितप्रदानेन
प्राजापत्यः। हयोः राकामयोभातापित्ररहितो योगो
गान्धः। क्रयेणास्तरः। युष्टरणेन राच्यः। स्प्र

प्रमत्ताभिगमनात् प्रभावः । एतेष्वाद्यावातारी धर्मगः । वान्धविद्यि राजन्यानाम् । ब्राह्मीपुत्रः पुरुषानेका धातं पुनीते । देवीपुत्रवातु धा । चार्षीपुत्रवा सप्त । प्राजावत्यः खतुरः । ब्राह्मीष् विवाहेन कन्यां दददृबद्मालोकं गमर्थात । देवेन खर्गम् । चार्षण् वै णावम । प्राजापत्येन देवलोकम् । गान्धिं चा गन्धवे नोकं गच्छति । पिता पितामहो स्नाता सहस्यो मातामहो साता चेति कन्याप्रदाः । पूर्वाभावे मक्तित्य परः परः ॥ १ — ३८॥

ऋत्वयमुपाछीव कन्या क्यांत् स्वयंवरम्। ऋत्ववये स्वतीते तु प्रभवत्यात्मनः सदा ॥ ७० पित्ववेश्मनि या कन्या, रजः पश्चत्यसंस्कृता। सा कन्या टपली ज्ञेया हरंस्तां न विदुष्वति ॥ ४ १ इति वैष्यवे भ्रमंश्यास्ते चतुविंशोऽध्यायः॥ २४ ॥

पञ्चविंशोऽध्यायः।

पय स्तीयां धर्माः। भर्तः समानवतचारित्तम्। सन्त्रस्य प्रगृहदेवताति यिवृजनम्। सुसंस्कृतोपस्तरता। प्रमृत्ताच्यता। सृत्रक्षयाय निभरतिः। मृत्रक्षयाय निभरता। भर्तर प्रवसिते । पर्यहेवनिभगमनम्। द्वारदेशगवाच्यतेव्यनवस्थानम्। स्वत्रस्य स्वत्रस्य । वाच्यीवनवार्वतेव्यपि पिष्टभर्तः-प्रवाधीनता। सते भर्तर ब्रह्मचर्थं तद्वारोच्यं वा॥ १—१४॥

नास्ति स्तीणां प्रयग्यक्तो न वतं नाष्युपोधितम्।
पतिं श्रन्थ्यते यस्तु तेन स्वर्गे महीयते ॥ १५
पत्यौ जीवति या योषिदुपवासवतं चरेत्।
पायुः सा हरते भर्स्तुनेरकचैव गच्छति ॥ १६ ।
स्ते भर्त्तिर साधी स्त्री बद्धाचर्यं व्यवस्थिता।
स्वग गच्छत्यपुवापि यथा ते बद्धाचरियः ॥ १७
द्रति वैष्यवे धर्मशास्त्रे पश्चविंशोऽभ्यायः ॥ २५ ॥

षड् विं शोऽध्यायः।

सवर्णास बहुआधास विद्यमाना स ज्येष्टया सह धर्मा-कार्थ्यं कुथ्यात्। मित्रास च कनिष्टयापि समानवर्णया। समानवर्णाया सभावे त्वनन्त्येवापहि च। न त्वेव दिज: शूद्या॥१—४॥

हिजका भाया गुद्रा त धर्मार्थे न भवेत् कि चित्।
रत्यर्थमेव सा त य रागायका प्रकीकिता ॥ ५
होनजातिस्त्रियं मोहादुहहन्तो हिजातय:।
कुलान्धेव नयन्याम्, ससन्तानानि गुद्रताम् । ६
देविपत्नातिथेयानि तत्प्रधानानि यस्य तु।
ना अन्ति पित्रदेवास्तु न च स्वर्गं स गच्छति॥ ७
६ति वैष्यवे धर्मशाको घड् विंधोऽध्याय:॥ २६॥

महाकत्यासमानीति। कीटसाक्यं सक्कद्वथ एतौ सरामान-समी। ब्राह्मण्यः भूम्यपहरणं निवेपापहरणं स्वर्णस्तेय-समन्। पिढव्यमातामहमातुलखग्ररृपपत्राभगमन गुरु-हार्गमनसमन्। पिढव्यस्माढव्यस्वस्मानंच। त्रवि-यर्त्विगुपाध्यायमिवपत्राभगमनंच। खसः सखाः सगोव्यायः चत्तमवर्णायाः कुमार्था चन्यजाया रजखलायाः प्रवजि-ताया निच्चिमायाच ॥ १—०॥

भनुपातिकनस्वेते महापातिकनो यथा। भन्नमे वेन ग्रध्यन्ति तीर्थानुसर्ग्येन वा॥ ८ इति वैणावे भन्नभाष्ये षड्विं घोऽध्याय:॥ ३६॥

सप्तिंगोऽध्यायः।

चरतवचनमृत्तवे। राजगामि च वैश्रन्यम्। गुरोचाः नीतिनि नेसः। वेदनिन्दा। अधीतस्य च त्यागः। आनि नात्यप्तत्राग्यांच। अभोज्यकाभक्षभन्नयम्। परसार पहर्यम्। परदार्शागमनम्। अथाज्ययाजनम्। विकर्माः जीवनं च। चसत्प्रतिग्रहचः चत्रविर्ग्रुद्रगोवधः। चिकते य-विक्रयः। परिवित्तितातुजीन जीवस्य। परिवेदनम्। तस्य च कन्यादानम्। याजनं च। वात्यता। सत्तकाध्यापनम्। स्ताः चाध्ययनादानम्। सर्वोकरेवधिकारः। सहारान्त्रप्रवर्त्तनम्। द्रुमगुक्षविद्योकतिविधीनां हिंसा। स्त्रीजीवनम्। चाभिचारः . मन्तक्षेस् प्रवितः। चाक्षार्यं क्रियारशः। चनादिताः .

चतुस्त्रिंगोऽध्रायः।

माहगमनं दुष्टिहगमनं ख्षागमनमित्यितिपातकानि॥१ ष्यतिपातिकमस्ये ते प्रविशेयुद्धं ताथनम् । म श्वाया निष्कृतिस्तेषां विद्यते हि क्यंषन ॥ २ दित वैश्ववे धर्मकास्त्रे चतुस्तिंशोऽध्याय: ॥ ३४ ॥

पञ्चिषं भोऽध्यायः।

बह्महत्या सरापानं बाह्मणस्वर्णहरणं गुरुहारगमन-मिति महापातकानि । तत्संयोगस । संवत्सरेण पतिति पतितेन सह चरन् । एक्यानभोजनाधनध्यनै: । यौन-सौवमीखसम्बन्धात् सद्य एव ॥ १ — ५॥

भाषामे धेन ग्रध्येयुर्ग चापातिक निस्त्वमे । प्रशिष्यां सर्वेतीयां नां तथा तुसरणेन वा ॥ ६ दृति वैणावे धर्मायाज्ये पश्चितं योऽध्याय: ॥ ३५ ॥

षड् (चंशोऽध्यायः।

थागस्य चित्रविक्य वैद्यस्य च रजस्वतायाचान्तर्दे नृशाः चात्रिगोतायाचाविज्ञातस्य गर्भस्य घरचागतस्य च घातनं मुक्न नाभिवाद्येत्। वाले समानवयसि वाध्यापके गुरुपते गुरुवद्वर्तेतः। ना य पादौ प्रचालयेत्। ना छ मन्नीयात्। या वेदं वेदौ वेदान् वा स्वीकृष्यात्। ततो वेदाप्तानः यस्त्वनधीतवेदोऽन्यव वमं कृष्यीदसौ समनानः गुरुत्वमेति। मातुर्प्रो दिजननं दितीयं मोद्धोवन्धनम्। तत्वास्य माताः सावित्वी भवति पिता त्वाचार्थः। एतेनैव तेषां दिजत्वम्। पाड्मोद्धोवन्धनगद्दिजः गुरुसमो भवति। बद्धाचारिषाः मुण्डेन जटिलेन वा भाव्यम्। वेदस्वीकरणादृष्ट् गुर्देन् जातस्तवा वरं दत्त्वा स्वायात्। ततो गुरुष्कु गुर्देन् जातस्तवा वरं दत्त्वा स्वायात्। ततो गुरुषु वर्तति । गुरुद्दरि सवर्णेष् या। तद्भावेऽनिग्रस्तुषु नेष्ठिको बद्धाचारौ स्थात्॥ २०—४६॥

एवं चरित यो विमो ब्रह्मचय्यमतः हतः।
स गच्छत्युक्तमं कानं न क्रेड जायते पुनः ॥ ४७
कामतो रेतसः संजं वतस्यद्य दिजन्मनः।
चित्रमं वतद्या इर्धमीज्ञा ब्रह्मवादिनः ॥ ४८
एतिस्मिनेसि प्राप्ते विस्त्वा गईभाजिनम्।
सपागारं चरे द्वैचं स्वक्रमी परिकीक्तयन् ॥ ४८
तेथ्यो लब्धे न भे तथा वक्तयमे कक्षा विक्रम्।
चपसृष्ठां व्यवणामब्देन स विध्ययति ॥ ५०
स्वप्ते सिद्धा ब गचारी दिजः धुक्रमकामतः।
सात्वाक्तमक्तित्वा तिः प्रनम्प्रीसित्य च चित् ॥ ५१
सक्तता भेजचर्या मस्तिध्य च पावसम्।
सनागुरः सप्तरात्वमवकी चित्रतं चरेत्॥ ५२

तश्रेदत्यदियात् भूर्यः ग्रयानं कामकारतः । निकाचिदाप्यविज्ञानाळपबुपवसेदिनम् ॥ ४३ इति वैज्यवे धर्माश्रास्त्रे ऽष्टा-िश्रोऽध्यायः ॥ २८ ॥

एकोनचिंशोऽध्यायः।

यस्पनीयवतादेशं क्रामा वेदमध्यापयेत् तमाचार्यः विद्यात्। वस्तेनं मूख्येनाध्यापयेत् तमुपाध्यायमेकदेशं था। वो वद्या वज्ञे कर्गााचि कुर्यात् तस्तिनं विद्यात्। नापरीचितं वाजयेत्। नाध्यापयेत्। नोपनयेत्। १—६॥

स्वधार्थे स्य: प्राह यसाधर्थे एष्ट्रति। तवोर खतरः में ति विदेवं वाधिगष्ट्रति॥ ७ वद्योधी यन न स्नातां ग्रमूषा वापि तहिधा। तक विद्या न वसव्या ग्रभं वीजनिवोषरे॥ ८

विद्या च वै बाग्रायमकागाम
गोपाय मा भेवधिकोऽचमित्र ।
अत्यकायादुजवेऽयताद
म मां बूया वीर्यवती तथा द्याम् ॥ ८
विद्याः मुचिमप्रमणं
मेधाविनं ब्रह्मचर्योपपनम् ।
वद्ये नद्द्योत् कतमय गाफ
तस्मे सां बूया निधिषाय ब्रह्मन् ॥ १०
दृति वैच्चवे पर्यायाको एकोनिनं घोऽमावः । १८ ॥

चि'गोऽध्यायः।

त्रावखां प्रौडपद्यां वा च्छन्टांस्प्रपाक्तसाईपश्रमान् मासानधीयीत । ततस्तेषा तुत्सर्गं विदः कुर्थाबाद्यपाक-तानाम्। चत्सर्गीपानमं योक्षेषे वेदाक्रध्यवनं क्रुकात्। नाधीवीताकोरातं चतुर्घ्यप्रमीषु च। नल नार्यकः स्तके। नेन्द्रप्रवाखे। न वाति चक्रपवने। नाकासवर्धे-विद्युत्स्तितेषु । न भूकम्पोस्कापातिस्व्याईषु । नान्तः श्रवे । प्रावे। न प्रस्तसम्पाते। न सन्यगानगर्भनिर्हाहेतु। न वाद्विवव्हे। न भूद्रपतितवोः समीपे। न देवतावतन-साधानचतुष्यवरव्यासः। नोदकान्तः। न पीठोपहित-षाद:। न इस्वकोष्ट्रनौगोवानेषु। न वान्तः। न विरिक्तः। नाजीर्थो। न पचनखान्त्रागमने। न राजशीवकः गोबाद्माव्यसने। नोपाकर्माणाः नोत्सर्गे। न सामध्याः नाहग्वज्षो। नापरराक्षमधीत्व घयौत। प्रभयुक्तोsच्यमध्यायेनध्यमं परिचरेत्। वस्रादमध्यमाधीतं नेष नापुत्र फलदम्। तद्यथ्ययनेनायुषः चयो गुर्कायखोच। तमादनभाववर्त्रं गुरुषा ब्रह्मकोककामेन विद्या सिक्स-चेत्रे बुवसव्याः शिक्षेण बद्यारकावसानवोगुरोः पादोयः संग्रह यं कार्यम् । प्रवावव खाहर्स यः । तम च बहची धीते तेनाद्यां ज्येना पितृषां त्यिभेषति । यद्वनु वि तेन मधुना । वत् सामानि तेन पवसा। वदायां सं तेन मसिन। वत् पुरावितिषासवेदाङ्गध्यायाकाकाकीते तेनाकावेन। वक

विद्यामासाद्यान्तिं कोके तथा जीवेब सा तस्य परें जोके फलप्रदा भवेत्। यस विद्याया यशः परेषां इन्ति। सनुत्रातचात्यस्मादघीयानाव विद्यामादद्यात्। तदादानमस्य विद्यासादये नरकाय भयति॥ १—४२॥

कौिक के दे दिनं वापि तयाध्यात्मिक मेय या।

पाददीत वतो जानं न तंद्र छोत् कदाचन ॥ ४३

चत्पादक ब आदा शे भे रीयान् ब सादः पता।

ब आज का कि विप्रत्य प्रति चे क च प्राप्ततम् ॥ ४४

कामान्याता पिता चैनं यमृत् पादयतो मियः।

प्रमूर्ति तस्य तां विद्याद्यद्योनावि इ जायते ॥ ४५

पाषार्थे स्वस्य यां जाति विद्याद्वेदपारगः।

चत्पादयति साविचा सा सग्ता साजरामराः॥ ४६

य चारणोत्यियतयेन कर्णावदु: खं कुर्वेत्रस्तं संप्रय च्छन्।
तं दे मन्येत् पितरं मातरंच
तस्ये न हुद्येत् स्तमस्य ज्ञानन्॥ ४७
इति वैषावे धर्मायास्त्रे ति योध्याय:॥ ३०॥

एक विंशोऽध्यायः।

व्यः पुरुषस्यातिगुरवो भवन्ति। माता पिता भाचार्व्यः। तेषां नित्यभेव गुणूषणा भवित्यः यत् ते बूबुमत् कुर्यात्। तेषां प्रियहितमाचरेत्। न तेर्ननुद्वातः किथिदपि कुर्यात्॥ १— ६॥ एत एव त्रयो वेदा एत एव त्रयः सुराः ।
एत एव त्रयो न्लोका त्रत एव त्रयो ज्लयः ॥ ७
पिता गार्डपत्यो जिन्दि चिणा ज्लिकाता गुरुरा चवनीयः ।
यनाहतास्त यस्त्रेते सर्वो स्तर्स्या फलाः क्रियाः ॥ ८—८ ॥
इ.व. लोकं मात्रभक्ता पित्रभक्ता तुः मध्यमम् ।
गुरुषु यूपया त्रवे बद्धालोकं समयुत् ॥ १०
इति वैण्यवे धर्मा यास्त्रे एकति यो ज्यायः ॥ ३१ ॥

दाविं गोऽध्यायः।

राजिक् स्वोतियाधर्मप्रतिषे ध्युपाध्याय्पिष्ट व्यमाताम इ-भातु जा अग्र उचे छ भा त्या स्वाचित्र । पता प्रतेषां सवर्षाः । मात्र वसा पित्र वसा उचे छ स्वसा च । ध्र प्र-पित्र व्यमातु वर्ति जां कनीयसां प्रत्य त्यान मे वाभिवादनम् । । होनवर्षानां गुरूपत्नीनां दूराद भिवादनं न पादोपसंस-प्रजातना । गुरूपत्नीनां गातोत्सादना ज्ञनके यसंयमन-पाद-प्रचातना दीनि न कुर्यात् । समंस्तुतापि प्रपत्नी भगिनीति वाच्या प्रशेति मातेति वा । न च गुरुषां त्वमिति ब्रूयात् । तदित कमे निराहारो दिवसान्ते तं प्रसाद्धा-श्रीयात् । न च गुरुषा सह विग्र ह्या कथां कुर्यात् । नैव चाद्य परीवारम् । न चानाभिष्र तम् ॥ १—१२॥

गुरूपत्नी तु वुवितर्नाभिवाद्येष्ट पादयो:। पूर्वी विधानवर्षे च गुचादोषी विजानता ॥ १३ कामन्त गुरुपत्रीनां युवतीनां युवा भृवि ।
विधिवहत्त्वं कुथादस्वावस्तिति मुवनं॥ १४
विप्रोच पादग्रस्यमन्त्रस्याभिवादनम् ।
गुरुश्रदे कुर्वति सतां धर्ममनुस्यदन्॥ १५
विस्तं बश्चंत्र कर्मा विद्या भवति पचनी ।
एतानि मानस्थानानिगरीयो यद्यदुत्तरम्॥ १६
माग्रस्यं द्यवर्षस्य ग्रातवर्षस्य भूमिपम् ।
वितापुत्रो विजानीयाद्वाद्यास्त्रस्य तयोः पिता ॥ १०
विप्राणां ज्ञानतो ज्येशं च्यात्वयास्त्र वीथ्यतः ।
वैग्रानां धान्यधनतः गुद्रास्याभेव जन्मनः ॥ १८
दिति वैस्थवे धर्मशास्त्रे हार्त्वं घोऽध्यायः ॥ ६२॥

वयस्तिं शोऽध्यायः।

षय पुरुष स्व कामकोधलोभाष्यं रिपुत्रयं स्वीरम् मनित । परिप्रदमसङ्गादिमेषेण रुष्टात्रमिणः । तेनाय मात्रा तोऽतिपातकमणापातकातुपातकोपपातकेषुः प्रवर्तते । जातिश्रं यक्तरेषु सङ्गरीकरणेष्यपात्रीकरणेषु प । मलावश्रेषु प्रकीणिकेषु प ॥ १—५॥

विविधं नरक्छोदं हारं नाधनसासनः। कासः कोधस्तया खोभस्तसादेतस्रयं तः नेत्॥ ६ पूर्ति वैषावे धर्मधास्त्रे व्रयोक्षिं भीऽध्यायः॥ ११ ॥

' चत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

निन्दितेभ्यो धनादानं वाणिज्यं सुसीदजीवनसस्यः भाषणं यूद्रसेवनमित्यपात्रीकरणम् ॥ १ षपात्रीकरणं काला तप्तकः च्छेन युध्यति । यीतकः च्छेण वा भूयो महासान्तपनेन वा ॥ २ इति वैष्णवे धर्मयास्त्रो चलारियोऽध्यायः ॥ ४० ॥

एकचत्वारिंगोऽध्रायः।

पश्चिणां जलचराणां जलजानांच धातनम्। स्निनिकीठानांच। मद्यानुगतभोजनम्। इति मलाबहानिः १—४ मिलनीकरणीयेषु तक्षकक्षं विश्वोधनम्। स्कक्कातिस्कक्कमथवा प्रायं चलां विश्वोधनम्॥ ५ • इति वैश्ववे भ्रमीथास्त्रे एकोचलारिंशोऽध्यायः॥ ४१॥

दिचत्वारिंगोऽध्यायः।

वदनुतां तत्प्रजीर्णम् ॥ १ प्रजीर्णपातके चात्वा गुरुत्वमध साधवम । प्रायिक्तः बुधः कृष्याद् बाद्यासासानुमतः सदाः॥ २ चृति वैष्णवे धर्माधास्त्रे विचत्वारिधोऽध्यायः॥ ४२ ॥ निता। देविधिवऋणानामनपितवा। अस्काकाः भिगमनम्। नास्तिकता। कृषीस्वतः। मद्यपक्षीकिः वेदणम्। इत्युपपातकानि । १--- १४॥ उपतातिकास्वेते कृथ्युचान्द्रावणं नराः। पराकष्ठ तथा कृर्य्युक्षेत्रुगीमस्वेतः वा॥ १६ इति वैष्यवे षर्गायास्त्रे सप्तिं योऽभ्यायः॥ १०॥

षष्टियोऽध्यायः।

ब्राह्मण्य क्जाकरणम्। षत्रेयमद्ययोत्रीतः। विद्याम्। पग्रषु मैथनाचरणम्। पुंसि च। पूर्ति जािः-संभनराणि॥१—४॥

जातिभ्यं यक्तरं कर्या कत्वान्यतमिक च्या । कुर्थात् सान्तपनं कक्कं प्रानापत्यमिन च्या ॥ ७ इति वैचादे धर्मामाक्षे ऽष्टिनं मोऽभ्यायः॥ २८ ॥

एकोनचलारिंगोऽध्यायः।

यान्यारक्यानां प्रयूनां श्विंश सङ्गरीकरक्षम् ॥ १ सङ्गरीकरक्षं कत्या मासमश्रीत यावकम् । कक्ष्यातिकक्ष्रमयवा प्रायक्तिन्तु कारयेत् ॥ २ इति वैकाके अभीषाक्षे एकोनकत्वारियोऽभाव: । १८ ॥

सप्तविंशीऽध्यायः।

गर्भस्य सप्टताचाने निवेतकार्य। सम्दात् पुरा पुंचवनम्। घठेऽष्टमे वा सीमन्तोत्तयनम्। जाते च दारके
जातकार्य। स्योचस्यपगमे नामधेयम्। माक्षस्यं बाद्यास्य स्था।
बलवत् चित्रयस्य। धनोपेतं वैस्यस्य। ज्युपितं युद्धः।
चतुर्थे माद्यादित्यदर्थनम्। घठेऽत्रप्रायनम्। स्तीयेऽस्टे
चूड़ाकरस्यम्। एता एव क्रियाः स्वीस्याममन्त्रकाः। तासां
समन्त्रको विवादः। गर्भाष्टमेऽस्टे बाद्यस्योपनवनम्।
गर्भकाद्ये राजः। गर्भदाद्ये विधः। तेषां मुद्धस्यावस्यजमस्यो मौद्याः। कार्यास्यस्याविकान्युपयीतानि वासां स्था। मार्गवैवाप्रवास्तानि चर्मीस्य। पान्। स्वादिरीहस्वरा दस्डाः। केपान्तललाटनासादेश्वतस्थाः। सर्व एव
वा। सद्यद्धाः सत्यस्य। भवदाद्यं भवन्त्रस्यं भवदन्ताद्यः
भैज्ञचरस्यम्॥१-२५॥

बावेड्याद्वाद्वाद्वाच्यक्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते।
बा दावियात् चलवन्धोरा चतुवियतेवियः ॥ २६
चत जद्वे ववोऽप्येते ववाकाक्यसंस्कृता।
सावित्रीपतिता नात्या भवत्यार्थविगर्छिताः ॥ २७
यद्व य विहितं चर्म यत् मृतं वा च मेखका।
वो दण्डो वच वसनं तत्तद्या नतेविषि ॥ २८
मेखकाम् जनं दण्डमुपवीतं कमच्दलुम्।
बाद्य प्राद्य विनष्टानि ग्रश्लीतान्यानि मन्ववत् ॥ २८
चृति वैचवे वर्म्याक्यो सतिं बोऽकावः ॥ २०॥

मष्टाविंशोऽध्यायः ।

पूर्वा सम्या जिपत् ति उन् पश्चिमामासीनः । कालहयमिम से पूर्वा सम्या जिपत् ति उन् पश्चिमामासीनः । कालहयमिम से कालि तर्म कर्षा कर्षा ति उन् पश्चिमामासीनः । कालहयमिम से कालि तर्म कर्षा कर्षा ति उत्तर्भ स्थानम् । या इता स्थानम् । या कृत्र लवर्जा गुणवत् स् भे ज्ञाचरणम् । या कृत्र लवर्जा गुणवत् स भे ज्ञाचरणम् । युक्त लवर्जा गुणवत् स भे ज्ञाचरणम् । युक्त लवर्जा गुणवत् स भे ज्ञाचरणम् । युक्त कर्षा भे ज्ञाच्यव स्थानम् । या क्रा नित्र स्थानम् । स्र क्रा स्थानम् गुर्व भिवादनं क्रियात् । तस्य च व्यत्यस्त करः पादा वपस्पृत् । दिल्ला दिल्ला दिल्ला वितर्यत् । तिष्ठ वासीनः वामा याभवादनान्ते भोः यब्दान्तं नितर्यत् । तिष्ठ वासीनः च यानो भुक्तानः परा गुल्लां नितर्यत् । तिष्ठ वासीनः च यानो भुक्तानः परा गुल्लां नास्त्राभिभाषणं कुर्यात् ॥ ।

षासीन य ज्ञितः कृथिभिगक्तंस्तु गव्हतः। षागक्तः प्रत्युहस्य पद्माहाः स्तु धावतः॥ १८

पराझु खस्या भिमुखः। दूरस्यद्यान्तिक हु पेखः। ययानस्य प्रक्षस्य। तस्य च च च िष्यं न यथे । सनः स्वात्। न चा य नेवलं नाम व्यात्। गतिचे हा भाषिता दिकं नास्यानु- कुथ्यात्। यवास्य निन्दापरीवादी स्थातां न तत्र ति हेत्। नास्यै नास्यो भवत्। ऋते यि जापलक नौयाने भ्यः। गुरो मृदी स्विकिते गुरुवह नेतः। स्विनिहि हो गुरुषा स्वान्

विचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

भव नरकाः। तान्तिस्तन्। स्थातानिस्तन्। रौरवन्।
भवारौरवन्। कालस्त्रम्। स्वानरक्तम्। स्वीवनम्।
स्वीवः। तपनम्। सम्प्रतापनम्। सङ्गातकम्। काकौल्सम्। कण्डलम्। सृद्धानम्। पूर्तस्वित्तकम्। कोष्ट्रसङ्गः।
ऋचीयम्। विषमपत्रानम्। कण्डक्रयालालिः। दौपनदी।
स्वित्रवनम्। लोष्ट्रचारकमिति। एतेल्बलतप्रायित्ताः
स्वित्रवनम्। लोष्ट्रचारकमिति। एतेल्बलतप्रायित्ताः
स्वित्रवनम्। स्वेष्ययेण कल्पं पस्तते। महापातिकनो
मन्वन्तरम्। स्वतुपातिकन्तव। उपपातिकन्तवतुर्युगम्।
स्वतसङ्गीकरणाव। स्वतापात्रीकरणाव। स्वतमितनौकरणाव। प्रकीर्षकपातिकन्तव वस्न् वर्षयुगान्॥१—३२

स्तपातिकनः सर्वे प्राण्यागादनन्तरम्। याम्यं प्रयानमासाद्य दुःखमप्रन्ति दारुणम् ॥ १३ यमस्य पुरुषेघोरैः स्रथमाणा यतस्ततः। स्रुष्टक्षेणातुकारेण नीयमानात्र ते यथा ॥ १४ प्राम्तः स्रथानैः स्रथादैः काककङ्क्कादिभः। स्राम्तः श्रे स्थमाणा भुजङ्गे वृत्तिकै स्तथा ॥ १५ स्रामना द्यमानात्र तद्यमानात्र कण्टकैः। स्रक्षत्रेः पात्रमानात्र पोद्यमानात्र वर्ण्या ॥ १६ स्रुष्या व्यथमानात्र घोरैकी स्रग्णैस्तथा। पूर्वशोणितगर्थेन सुद्धमाना पदे पदे॥ १०

यरावपानं लिपनासायमानाच किङ्ररै :। काककहवकादीनां भीमानां सहधाननै:॥ १८ काचित् काव्यन्ति तैलेन ताद्यन्ते मुषसै: कवित्। चायसीषु च बच्च ते चिलासु च तथा कचित्॥ १८ कविद्वान्तमयात्रन्ति कवित् प्यमस्क् कचित्। कि दिशं कि चिकांसं प्रयमित सदाक्षम ॥ ४० ष्यसकारेषु तिष्ठन्ति दाक्षेषु तथा क्षचित्। क्रमिमिभेक्समाणाच विद्वत्यहैच दंश्यी:॥ ४१ काचिकीतेन वाध्यन्ते कचिहामध्यमध्यंगः। परसरमयात्रन्ति कचित् प्रेताः सदाबचाः ॥ ४२ क्षिड्तेन ताद्यको लम्बलानास्त्या क्षित्। कचित् चिर्यान्त वाणी घैर्त्वस्थन्ते तथा कचित् । ४३ कार्छे षु इत्तपादाच भुजङ्गाभोगविष्टिताः। पौद्यमानास्तया यन्त्रै: क्षथमाणाच जातृति: ॥ ४४ भनप्रहिवरोग्रीवाः सचीक्रग्ठाः सदाद्याः । कटागारप्रमाणीय घरीरैर्यातनाचमै:॥ ४५ एवं पातिकनः पापमनुभूय सदुःखिताः। तिर्थन्यौनौ प्रपद्यत्ते दु:खानि विविधानि च ॥ ४६ इति वैश्वव धर्मगा है विचलारिंगी ध्याय: ॥ ४३ ॥

चतुस्रलारियोऽध्यायः।

अय पापालनां नरकेष्वतुन्तदु:कानां तिर्ध्वग्योनयो भवन्ति। चतिपातिकनां पर्धायेण सर्वी: स्थावरयोनय:। महापातिकांच क्रमियोनय:। चनुपातिकनां पिच-वीनय:। उपपात्रिकां जलज्योनय:। क्रतजातिस्र ध-कराणां जलचरयोनय:। क्षतसं इरीकरणकर्माणां चग-वोनय:। क्रतापावीकरणकर्मणां पग्रयोनय:। क्रतमितनी-करणकर्माणां मनुष्येषस्र्ययोनयः। प्रकीर्णेषु प्रकीर्णी षिंद्धाः त्रयादा भवन्ति। चभोज्यादाभच्याभी स्निः। स्तेन: ग्रेन:। प्रक्षत्रवर्जापद्यारी विलेशव:। पास्-भी बहारी। इंस: कां आपहारी। जलं इस्लाभिखाव:। मधु दंश:। पय: काक:। रसं म्हा। इतं नकुर्ल। मांसं रुष्त:। वसां सद्गु:। तेलं तेलपायिक:। सब्बं वीचिवाक्। दिध बलाका। कोशेयं इत्या भवति तिशिरि:। चौमं दहूर:। कार्पास तान्तवं क्रीच:। गोधा गाम्। वाग्गुदोगुड़म्। कुच्छुन्दरिगैन्धान्। पत्रशाकं वर्षी। कतानं खावित्। चलतार्भ महतः। चिनिः वकः। ग्टर कार्य्यपस्करम्। रक्तवासांसि जवन्त्रीवकः। गर्ज कूर्यः। अर्थं व्यात्रः। फलं पुष्यं वा मर्केटः। ऋचः स्त्रियम्'। यारु पुष्टु:। पशुनज: ॥१—८३

यहा तहा परद्रथमपञ्चत्य बलावरः। चान्न योति तिथा त्यं जधा चैनाइतं इवि: ॥ ४४ ° खियोऽप्येतेन करोन चला दोवनवामुयु:।

एतेवानेव जन्तूनां भार्थात्वमुपयान्ति शा:॥ ४५

इति वैचावे धर्माचाको चतुचत्वारिंगोऽध्याय:॥ ४४॥

पञ्चचत्वारिंगोऽध्यायः।

चा गरकातुभूतदुःखानां तिथ्वज्ञमुक्तीनां मनुष्येषु
काचणानि भवितः। कुष्ठातिपातको। महाषा यद्यो।
दुरापः खावंदलकः। स्वर्णेष्टारी कुनखः। गुरुतस्यगो
दुर्चमा। पूतिनासः पिछनः। पूतिवज्ञः स्वतः। धान्यः
चौरोऽङ्गडीनः। मित्रचौरोऽतिरिक्ताङः। स्वापष्टारकः
स्वामयावी। वागपष्टारको सूतः। वस्तापष्टारकः खिती।
स्वापदारकः पडुः। देवमाद्याकोधको मुकः। स्वीकः
विद्वां गरदः। स्वापत्रारक्यः। गुरुप्रतिभूस्तोऽप्रकारी।
गोन्नस्वसः। दीपापदारक्यः। काण्यः दीपनिर्वापकः।
स्वप्रामरसीसक्रविक्तयोः रजकः। एकध्रप्रविक्रयी स्वनः
स्वाधः। कुष्ठाधी भगस्यः। घाष्टिकः स्तेन। वार्षः
क्रिका स्वामरी। मिष्टास्थेकाकी वातगुस्ती। समयभिता
स्वत्यःः। श्रीपदावकीर्यो। परवित्तः। दरदः। परचौड़ाकरी दीर्वरोगी॥ १—३१॥

ष्टः बर्धविषेषेष जावले सवणानिताः। 'रोगानितास्त्रवास्त्रव कुळवन्नैवनोचनाः॥ १२ वामना विधिरा सूका दुवैजाच तथापरे। तकात् सर्वे भेयक्षेन प्रायचित्तं समाचरेत्॥ ६२ दूति वैजावे धर्माशास्त्रे पञ्चलारिं घोऽध्याय:॥ ४५॥

षट्चचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

चर्ष क्रक्शाचा भवन्ति । त्राष्टं नात्रीयात् । प्रत्यष्टं च तिषवणं सानमाचरेत्। त्रि: प्रतिस्नानमपस्य मञ्जनम्। ममिक्रिरवमर्थेषं जपेत्। दिवास्थितसिष्ठेत्। वासीन:। कश्चेषोऽन्ते पयस्विनीं दद्यात्। दूत्यवसर्वनम्। तारं सार्वं तारं प्रातस्यहमवाचितमश्रीयादेव प्राजापत्यः। बाइ मुच्चा: पिवेदपस्य इ मुच्चां घतं ना इ मुच्चां पयस्य इच नामीयादेष तप्तरुक्ः। एष एव भीतैः भीतरुक्ः रुक्ति-क्रक्ट:। पवसा दिवसे क्रिशियतिचपणम्। चदकसक्तुनां मासा स्यवद्वारेणोदकलक्तः । पिसाध्यवचारेण मृललक्तः । विल्वा-भ्यवद्वारेण त्रीफलक्क्ष्य:। पद्माचीर्वा। निराहारक्यंदावणाः **इन परातः** । गोमूबगोम व बौरद्धिस्पि: कुघोदकान्धेकदि वसमञ्जीवादृहितीयसुपवसेदेतत् सान्तपनम्। गोमुत्रादिभिः प्रत्यकाभ्यस्तै मेहान्तपनम्। त्राहाश्यस्तै वातिसान्तपनम्। पिखाकाचामतकोदकसक्तुनामुपवासान्तरितोऽभ्यवद्वारस्तु-खापुरुषः। जुरापनायोङ्खरपद्मयङ्गप्योवटबद्यसुवर्षनापत्रैः कथितद्याभर प्रत्येकं पानेन पर्यक्तकः ॥ १--२६

क्रकारकेतानि सर्वीचि कुर्वीत स्ततपावन:। निर्त्वं निषयचाचाऽधःचाबी कितेन्द्रियः॥ ३४ स्त्रीगुद्रपतितानांच वर्जे येशा भिभाषनम्। पवित्राणि जपेत्रित्यं जुद्दया चैव शक्तितः ॥ १५ ९ति वैचावे धर्माश्राजे षण्डन्यारिं गोऽध्यायः ॥ ४६ ॥

सप्तचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

ष्य चान्द्रायणम्। ग्रासानिक सरानश्रीयात्। तांश्व-कनाभिट्डी क्रमेण वर्दयेद्वानी इसयेदमायाद्यां नाश्रीयादेष चान्द्रायणो यवमध्य:। पिपीलिकामध्यो वा। यद्या-मामावद्या मध्ये भवति स पिपीलिका मध्य:। यद्य पौर्णमासी स यवमध्य:। षश्रीग्रासान् प्रतिद्वसं मास मश्रीयात् स यतिचान्द्रायण:। सायं प्रातश्वतुरश्वतुर: स श्रिश्चान्द्रायण:। यथा कष्यित् षष्ट्रोनां व्रिग्रतीं मासेना-श्रीयात् स सामान्यचान्द्रायण:॥१—८॥

वतमेतत् पुरा भूमि खत्वा सप्तर्घयोऽमलाः । प्राप्तवन्तः परं स्थानं बद्धा स्टूस्तयैव च ॥ १० दृति वैचावे धर्मायास्त्रो सप्तरादिंग्रोऽध्यायः ॥ ८० ॥

भष्टचलारिंशोऽध्यायः।

चय कर्मभिरासकते गुष्मासानं मन्येतासार्थे प्रस्ति-यादकं अपयेत्। न ततोऽम्नी खुष्ट्यात्। न चाप विकामी। षयतं ययमाणं यत्राभिमन्त्रयेत्। ययमाणे रचां कृथात्। ब्रह्मा देवानां पदवीः कवीनां ऋविविभाणां महिषो स्गाणां खेनो ग्रधाणां खिवितिवेनानां सोमः पित्रवेमाणां खेनो ग्रधाणां खिवितिवेनानां सोमः पित्रवेमाणां खेनो ग्रधाणां खिवितिवेनानां सोमः पित्रवेमाणेति रेअविति दर्भान् वश्चाति। यत्रव तमश्चीयात् पात्रे विषया। ये देवा जनांजाता मनोजुषः सद्घा द्वपितरः ते नः पान्तु ते वीश्वन्तु तेथ्यो नमस्तेभ्यः खाइंखालिन वृह्यात्। ध्वशायाची जाभिमाणभित। साताः प्रीता भवत यूयसापीशस्थाकपुद्दे थयाः। ता प्रमाध्यमनमी वा पपचा धनागमः सन्तु द्वीर्चता ऋता द्वध इति। विरातं निषानी। षड्रावं पापद्यत्। सप्तरातं पीत्रवा महापातिकनामन्यतमः पनाति। द्वाद्यरात्रेण पूर्वपुद्ध- द्वतमिष पापां निद्देशति। मासं पीत्वा सर्वपापानि। गोनिष्ठारभृक्षानां यवानामकिविधितरात्रस्थ॥ १—१६॥

यवोऽसि धात्यराजोऽसि वारुणो सधुसंयुतः ।
निर्णादः सः पापानां पविवस्तिष्टि स्मृतन् ॥ १७

ष्टतभेव सधु यवा आयो वा स्वस्तं यवाः ।
सर्वे पुनीत से पार्व यक्षे विश्वेष्णत दुष्कृतम् ॥ १८

याचा सतं कर्षस्त्रतं सनसा च विचित्तितम् ।
स्वस्त्रीं कालकर्णीं स्व नामयः यवा सस ॥ १८

व्यक्षरावलीद् सं स्वस्ति यवा सस ॥ २०

गणावं गणावावंच मूदावं यादस्तकम् ।
चौरस्थावं नवयादं पुनीकंच यवा सस ॥ २१

वासधूर्तमध्येष राजदार क्रतंच वत्। स्वर्षे के व्यमवात्यमयाञ्यस्य च यार्जनम्। बाद्यणानां परीवादं प्रनीध्वंच यवा सस ॥ २२ इति वैणावि धर्मायास्त्रे ऽष्टचत्वारिं योऽध्याय: ॥ ६८॥

एकोनपञ्चाशोऽध्यायः ।

मार्ग श्रीषं ग्रह्म कादश्यामुभी षितो हादश्यां भगवन्तं वास्ट्रेयम बेयेत्। पु पभूपानु तेपनदी पने वेदी बाह्म खात द श्री खा। बतमेतत् संवत्सरं स्रता पापि थः दतो भवति। यावज्ञी वं स्तर्भाको कि बाद्ये कि विश्व कि स्तर्भाको कि स्तर्भाव विश्व कि स्तर्भाव विश्व कि स्तर्भाव विश्व कि साम्रोति। यावज्ञीवं स्तर्भाव कि साम्रोति। यावज्ञीवं स्तर्भाव कि साम्रोति। यावज्ञीवं साम्रोति। यावज्

महाभृतममावाकां पौर्णमा यां तथैव च। योगभृतं परिचरं केशः महदाप्र यात्॥ द हक्षेते सिंदती यकां दिवि चन्द्रष्टस्मती। पौर्णमासी तु महती प्रोक्ता संवत्रे तु सा॥ ८ तकां दानोपवासायमच्यं परिकीर्तितम्। तथैव दादशी यका या स्थास्त्रवसांयुता॥ १० दति वैस्पवे धर्मायाको एकोन्वं साथोऽस्वाय: ४८॥

पश्चाशोऽध्यायः।

वने पर्णकृटों काला वसेत्। विषवणं सायात्। स्वक्षमं भाचचायो गामें भैक्समा बरेत्। त्यायायी च स्तात्। एतवाहावतम्। बाह्यणं हता द्वादयसंवत्सरं कुर्धात्। यागर्यं चित्रयं वा । गुविषीं रजखलां ता । चित्रनीतां वा नारीम्। सिर्वं वा। त्रपतिवधे सञ्चावतसेव दिगुषा कुर्यात्। पादोनं चित्रियवधे। अर्हे वैग्यवधे। तद्द शूद्रवर्धे । सर्वेषु शवशिरोध्वजी स्थात् । सर्वेषु जीवेषु ज्यमी मासमेकं कतवापनी गवानुगम्नं कुर्यात्। षासीनास्वासीत। स्थितास स्थित: स्थात्। प्रवस्तवां-चो बरेत्। भवेभ्यच रजेत्। तासां शौताहिब्राणमञ्जला नामनः कुर्थात्। गोषुत्रोष ज्ञायात् गौरसैच वर्ततः। एतद्रीवर्तं गोवधे क्यात्। गर्जं इता पंच नीकान् प्रवभान् इद्यात्। तुर्गं वास:। एकशायममनडाइं खरवधे। मेषाजवधे च। सुवर्णक ण लमुष्ट्रवधे। म्हानं इत्वा विरात्त-मुपबसत्। इता मूनकमार्कारनमुखमण्डुकड्णडुभाज-गराणामस्यतमभुगोषितः ससरावं मीजियत्वा को चद्य्डं दिच गं दद्यात् मोधोतुककाकमम्बद्धे विरावस्पवस्त् । रंसदनवलाक्रमदुग्वानर्थ्येनमास्यक्षवादासामन्द्रतमं एता ब्राब्ध्याय ना दद्यात्। सर्वे प्रता अभी काचायसीम्। षर्छं चना पंतासभारसम्। वराचं चना प्रतक्षम्। तिसिरिं तिसदोस्यम्। यसं विश्ववनं दत्सम्। श्रीषं

तिशवस्य । क्रमादस्य वसे पयस्ति नी गां दद्यात् । स्वतः स्वादस्य वसे वत्सतरीम् । स्वतः स्वतः पयसा वर्ततः । पित्रवः नक्ताशी स्वात् । स्वयमायकं वा दद्यात् । स्वा जलसर नुपव नेत् ॥ १ — ४५ ॥

प्रस्वतान्तु सत्त्वानां सहस्य प्रमापणे।
पूर्णे चान व्रनस्थान्तु गृद्दृत्यावृतं चरेत्॥ १६
किंचिदेव तु विप्राय द्यादिस्थिमतां वृषे।
चनस्थांचैव हिंसायां प्राणायामेन ग्रुध्यति॥ ४७
फलदानान्तु वृद्धाणां देदने जप्यस्त्र्यतम्।
गुलावन्नीलतानांच पुष्पितानांच वीक्षाम्॥ ४८
चवाद्यजानां सत्त्वानां रसजानांच सर्वेष्यः।
फलपुष्पोत्रवानांच प्रतप्राप्यो विद्योधनम्॥ ४८
च्यान्यो तु गच्छेत्रां दिनमेकं प्रयोवतः॥ ५०
द्वति वैषावे धर्माश्रास्त्रे पंचाश्रोऽध्यायः॥ ५०॥

एकपञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

स्तापः सर्वे नर्गविक्षितः सणान् वर्षसशीयात्। ससानां मद्यानां च चन्यतमस्य प्रायने चान्द्रायणं कुर्यात्। सम्मन्य प्रायने चान्द्रायणं कुर्यात्। सम्मन्य प्रायने चान्द्रायणं कुर्यात्। सम्मन्य प्रायन् कुरुवानरगोमां स्वायन्य च । सर्वे च तेषु दिक्षानां प्रायचित्तानां भूयः संस्कारं कुर्यात्। वपनमे खलादण्डभे च्याच्यावतानि एनः संस्कारं कुर्यात्। वपनमे खलादण्डभे च्याच्यावतानि एनः संस्कारं कृर्यात्। वर्षमे विद्यानि । य्यवः यक्षद्रगोधालङ्गकुर्गः वर्षां

पंचनवमांचायने सप्तरावसूपवसेत्। मधनविद्याकोन-सनरातं पवसा वर्ततः। तसकानं गायमाबानि सन्ना च गैकर्ण्य । वार्ष् विककद्येदीचितवर्गिगडाभिश्वस्वष्टा-नांच । पुंचवोदाश्विकचिकित्सकतुव्यककूरोप्रोच्छिष्टभोजि-नांच। प्रवीराक्षीसुवर्षेकारसप्रवपतितानांच। पिश्रनादत-भे जूषतन्त्रवायकतम्न-वादिचतभग्रीबर्सविकविषांच। रजकानांच। वर्भवार्निवादरङ्गावतारिवेषाञ्चस्त्रविज्ञवि-चांच। खजीविधौण्डिकते सिकचैकनिर्योजकानांच। रज-ख्वा सरोपपतिवेद्यानांच। भ्रामावेचितमुद्यासंगृधं यतिच्यावलीटं यना संस्पृष्टं गर्नामातंत्र । कामतः पदा ष्णृष्टमवचुतम्। अक्तकुषात्राणांच। वार्षितं मांसंच। पाठीनरोचितराजीवसंच्तुक्ष्यकुत्ववर्ळं सर्व-मत्स्यमांसायने विराव्यम्पवस्त्। सर्वजनजमांसायने च। चपः सराभाषस्याः पीता सप्तरातं यहपृष्पीयतं वदः पिवत्। मद्यभाग्डस्थाच पश्चराचम्। सोमपः सरापस्था-त्रायाचा-गन्धमुद्कमम्बस्तिर्घमध्यं जद्या प्रतप्राधनो भवत्। खरोड्नाकमांसायने चान्द्रायणं कुर्यात्। प्रायाचातं स्नार्सं गुष्तमांसञ्च । क्रयाद्धगपित्तमांसाधने तप्तकक्रम । कनविद्वप्रवचनवाकरं सरक्षुदानसारसदात्व्यक्राकसारिका-बनवनानाकोकिच खचारीटायने सिरासस्पवस्त्। धकोभयद्ग्राधने च। तिशिरिकपिश्वतशावकविश्वा-मयूरवर्जी सबेपिक्समांसाधने चाचीराव्यम् । कौटाधने दिन-मेर्व ब्रह्मसवर्षेतां पिवेत्। यूनां मांसाथने च। इताक-कवकाथने सालपनम्। यवगोधूमपयोविकारं स्रोक्षां

यक्षं खाळवंच वर्जीवावा पर्यापितं तत्प्राक्षोपवेसत्। वचनामेध्यप्रभवाज्ञोष्टितांच हज्जनियीस्तन् । यालुकह्या-ससरसंयावपायसापूपप्रव्युक्तीदेवाचानि इनीपि च। गोऽ-जामहिषीवजी सरीपवांसि च। सनिर्धे शाशानि तान्यपि। खन्दिनीसिमीविवत्साचीरंच। समेध्यमुज्य । दिवक केवलानि च ग्रक्तानि। ब्रह्मचर्थायमी यादभोजने प्राणां-पत्यम् । दिनमेकचोदके वहत् । सधुमांसाधने प्राजापत्यम् । विड़ासकाकनकुकाख्रिष्टथ्यच्ये ब्रद्धंस्वचेकां पिनत्। मोच्छिशायने दिनसेकसुपोषितः पद्यगर्यः पिवत्। धंदनस् विष्यूबायने सप्तराबन्। जामयाशयने जिरावं पयसा वर्त्ततः ब्राह्मणः युद्रोष्किष्टायने सप्तरावन् । वैय्योष्टिष्टाः यने पंचरात्रम्। राजन्वीच्छिः। धने तिरात्रम्। बाद्यणी-चिष्टायने लेकाइम्। राजनाः श्रुद्रोच्छिष्टाधी पंचरातम्। वैद्योच्चिष्टाची विरावन्। वैद्य: गुट्रोच्चिष्टाची च। चाकालावं सुक्ता विदालसुपवस्त्। सिदं सुक्ता पराकः ॥ १ — ५ ८ ॥

चरंकृतान् पश्न् मन्द्रेनियाहिपः क्ष्यका ।
मन्द्रे संकृतानवाच्हायतं विधिमास्त्रितः ॥ १८
यानित पश्चरोमानि तानत् क्रत्येष्ठ मार्यम् ।
ह्यापश्चः प्राप्नोति प्रत्य चेष्ठ च निष्कृतिम् ॥ ६०
वन्नायं पथ्यः स्टाः स्वयमेन स्वयभुना ।
वन्नोष्टिभृत्वे सर्वेश्च तस्ताद्यन्ने वधोऽवधः ॥ ६१
न ताद्यं भनत्वेनो सगद्यन्तुर्धनार्थिनः ।
वाद्यं भनति प्रत्य ह्वामांसानि खादतः ॥ ६२

चोवनः पथनो रचासिर्जन पचिष्यस्था । बन्नार्थे निधनं प्राप्ताः प्राप्तुवन्युखिता पुनः ॥ ६३ मचुवर्वे च यश्चे च पिहर्देवंतवर्शेषि । चत्रीय प्रथमो चिंसा नान्यात्रीत क्रयंचन । ८४ वन्नार्थेषु पश्न विंसन् वेदतत्त्वार्थेविद्दिन:। चामानंच पश्रुंचैव गमयत्वुत्तमां गतिम् ॥ ५५ यहे गुरावर्ष्ये वा निवसवासवान् दिल:। नावेदविषितां चिंसामापद्यपि समाचरेत् ॥ ६६ या वेदविष्टितां चिंसा नियतास्त्रिं चराचरे। **पार्चिमानेव तां विद्यादेदायमी पि निर्दशी ॥ १७** वीऽर्षिसकानि भूतावि दिनस्थामस्टेच्यया । स जीवंच जतर्वेव न कचित् सखसेधते। ६८ यो वन्धनवधक्ते चान् प्रणिनां न चिकीर्पति । स सर्वे द्या हितमें सु: सखमत्वन्तमत्रुते ॥ ६८ बद्यायति यत् कुद्ति रही बद्याति यत्र च। तदवाप्रोति यह न यो दिनस्ति न किंचन ॥ ७० नाहाला प्रणिनां चिंतां भाषमृत्पदाते कचित् । न च प्राणिवधः खम्पेससानां।सं विवर्क्षयेत्॥ ७१ समुत्पत्तिंच संरच्छा बचनन्धी च देहिनाम्। प्रसमीच्य निवर्त्ति सर्वजासका अच्चणात् । ७२ न अख्यति यो मांमं विधि हिला पिशायवत्। स बोबे प्रवर्ता वाति माधिश्य न पीचते ॥ ७३ चतुमन्ता विषयिता विषना भवविक्रयी। यंक्सती चोपडकी च चारमचेति घातचा: ॥ ०४ . स्तां सं परमं तिन यो वर्ष यतुमि कति।
सनस्य क्यं पि वृ देशं स्ततो त्यो नास्थलुक्यक्तत् ॥ ४५
वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष असमे धेन यो द जेत यतं समाः।
मांसानि च न खादे द्यस्तस्य पुष्यममं समम्॥ ०६
न तत् मलमवाप्रोति यन्यांसपरियक्तनात्॥ ००
मांस भव्यायतास्य यद्य मांसिमाद्याप्त ।
एतमांसिद्या मांसावी प्रतिन सनी विष्यः॥ ००
द्वित वैष्यवे धर्मायाको एकोनधं चायो । ४१।

. हिपद्याचीऽध्यायः ।

खुवर्णके यहा शे कर्मा चना यो मुपलम पेत्। वधात् त्यागाद्वा प्रयतो भवति। मृन्तावतं दाद्याब्दानि वा कुर्यात्। निवेपाप हारी च। धान्य धनाप नारी च हान्छ-मन्द्रम्। सतुब क्षीकृप चेव वापीना मण्डरणे चन्द्रायणम्। द्रव्याणा मन्द्रमार्थां सान्तपनम्। भोन्धभो व्यपान प्रया-सनपु यस् तफलानां पंचगव्य पानम्। स्णका छहु सण्डला च-गुड़व ब्रच्य क्षा मिषा यां विराम भुपवसत्। स्णि मृक्ता प्रयान-तास्तर जता वः कां स्थानं द्वा द्वा च क्षणा न श्रीयात्। कार्पास-को द्व वो व्या विराम भुपवसत्। प्राचान स्थीय विरास मुपवसत्। स्थाय स्था

द्त्त्वेवाषद्वतं द्रष्यं घनिकस्थाणुपावतः । प्राविद्यतं ततः कुर्यात् कलावकापनुत्तवे ॥ १४ यहुयत् परेश्य चादद्यात् पुरुषन्तु निर्हृषः ।
तेन तेन विचीनः स्थादृयत्वयताभिजायते ॥ १६
जीवितं धर्मकामौ च धने यद्यात् प्रतिष्ठितौ ।
तस्मात् स्रियद्वे न धनि इंसा विवक्तयेत् ॥ १६
प्राणि इंसापरो यस्तु धनि इंसापरस्तया ।
सहादु:खमवाद्रोति धनि इंसापरस्तयोः ॥ १७

द्ति वैषावे वर्ममाञ्जे हिन्यायोध्यायः ॥ ४२॥

विषञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

षयागम्यागमनी महाव्रतिधानेनाव्हं चीरवासा वने प्राजापत्वं कुथात्। परदारगमने च। गोवतं गोगमने च। पुंखयोनावाकायेऽ्स दिवां गोयाने च सवासाः सान-माचरेत्। चाळालीगमने तत्तान्यमवाप्रुयात्। षण्णानतः चान्द्रायणह्यं कुथात्। पर्विखागमने प्राजापत्यम्। सक्तरुष्टा स्तीयत् पुद्धस्य पर्शरे तद्वतं कृथात्॥१—८॥

यत्त रोत्येकरात्रे ण टमलीसेवनाहिन: । तडेच भुग्जपन नित्यं त्रिभिः वंद्येपोहित ॥ ८ इति वैचावे धर्माणा स्रोतं चागोऽध्याय: ॥ ५३ ॥

चतुःपंचागोऽध्यायः।'

बः बापाला वेन सङ् संयुज्यते स तस्यैव प्रायिक्तं बुर्यात्। सत्रंचनवात् कूपादत्यस्रोपदताचोदकं पीता बाज्यविरात्रमुपवसेत्। द्वारं राजन्य:। एकारं वैग्य:। मूड़ो नक्तम् । सर्वे चान्ते व्रतस्य पंचनस्यं पिषयु: ॥ १—५ ॥ षंचगमां पिवेच्छुद्रो ब्राह्मयस्य सर्गा पिवेत्। चभौ तौ नरकं वातो मचारौरवसंत्रितम्॥ ७ पनीनारोच्यवर्ज्ञस्तायगच्छन् पंत्री तिरातसुपवस्त्। बृद्वाचीवद्यपत्वावतं चरेत्। चतुरकसृतपुरीयकरचे वर्षेतवानं महाबाद्धतिहोस्य । स्थाय (दितनिर्म्) तः सर्वे बबात: सावित्राष्ट्रधतमावर्त्तयेत्। खन्यगालविष् वराष्ट्रकर बानरवायसपुंचशीभिद्धः स्रवन्तीमासाद्य बोड्य प्राचाचा-. मान् कुर्यात् । वेदाम्युत्सादी विषवणस्रायधः यायी संवत् सरं सक्रमें च्हेय वसंत। समृत्कर्षादते गुरोचाकीक निर्वेश्वे तहावेपवे च मासं पवसा वर्त्तत। नास्तिको नास्तिक्षष्टितः स्रतम्नः कृटस्थनद्वारी बाद्यणप्टक्तिम्रसेवे संवत्सरं भेष्येय वर्तेरन्। परिवित्तिः परिवेत्ता यया च मरिविद्यते हाता याजकच चान्द्रायणं कुर्व्यात्। प्राणि भूपुक्सोमनिक्रयो तप्रक्रक् कुथात्। पार्द्रयोषदिगश्रुष-प्रबन्धवर्धवेत्र वेदवातुषकपालकेशभस्मास्थिगोरसविस्थाक-तिसतैसविक्रयो प्राणापत्वम्। श्रीमणतुमधू व्याष्ट्रव्यक्ष्रवपुः यक्तिपीपकच्योपोदुस्यरयण् गपात्रवित्रयी यान्दावय

षुध्यत्। रक्तवस्तरक्तरक्षमञ्ज्ञ संप्रकोषां विक्रवी विरातः सुपवसत्। मां सञ्जवणकाचाची रविक्रवी चान्द्रावणं कुर्वात्। तंच भूवचोपनवेत्। छट्टेण खरेण वा गला नन्नः सामा स्वा स्क्रा प्राणावामनवं कुर्वात्॥ १—२३॥

जिपला बोणि सावित्राः सप्ताणि समापितः। मासं गोहे पय: पौला सुचते अत्प्रतिव्रकात् ॥ २४ चवाव्यवाजनं सता परेवामस्वतसं च। चिभिचारमहीनंच विभि: खक्के विभोडति ॥ २५ वेषां दिलामां साविती मान्योत यवाविषि। तांचारविता तीन् कच्छान् यवाविन् पनाववेत्॥ २६ प्राविश्वां विकीर्यन्त विकर्मस्यास्त वे दिशा:। माद्यसाच परित्यक्तास्त्रेषामध्येतहाहिंगेत्॥ २७ बहुगर्हितेनाळ वन्ति क्यं या बाह्य या धनम्। तक्रोत्सर्गेय ग्रथम्त अप्येन तपसा तथा ॥ २८ वैदोदिताना नित्याना कर्मायां समितक्रमे। स्नातकवतलोपे च प्रावस्थितमभोजनम् । २८ अवगूर्वाचरेत् सक्त्रमतिसक्तं निपातने । कक्रातिकक्रं वृतीत विप्रश्रीत्पाच घोचितम् । ३० एनस्मिर्निर्धि हैर्नाभा कंपित् समापरेत्। सतनिर्योजनाचैताच जुगुचीत चर्मावित्॥ ६१ बाबद्वांच सत्रांच विश्वदानिष धर्मतः। यरबागतस्कृ च क्षीपन्तु च न संबद्धत् ॥ १३ अज्ञीतिषे स वर्षा व वाली वाष्ट्रवादेश:। प्राविकारमर्कति जिनो रोगिच एव च ॥ ३१.

चतुक्तनिष्कृतीनाच पापानामपतुत्तये। विश्वचित्र पार्वच प्रायचित्तं प्रकल्पयेत्ं ॥ १४ दृति वेचारी धर्मायाको चतुःपंचायोऽध्यायः ॥ १४ ॥

पंचपंचाशीऽधाायः।

चम रहस्यप्रायचित्तानि भवन्ति। सवन्तीमासाद्य जातः प्रत्यकं घोड्य प्राणायामान् कृत्वेनकालं हिव्यायी मासेन अग्रहा पृतो भवति। कर्माणोऽन्ते पयद्धिनीं गां हहात्। वृतेनाचमर्षेणेन च स्रापः पृतो भवति। गायवी-ह्यसाहस्रजपेन स्वर्णस्तेयकत्। विरानः पेषितः पृष्ठम स्वर्णपद्योगास्यां गुष्ठतस्यगः॥ १—४॥

ववाक्रमेशः कतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदनः ।
तवाधमर्षणं स्क्रां सर्वपापापनोदनम् । ७
प्राचायामं हिष्णः कुर्थात् सर्वपापापनुत्तये ।
दश्चन्ते सर्वपापाणि प्राचायामैहिष्णस्य तु ॥ ६
सम्याष्ट्रतिं सप्रचावां गायतीं विरसा सष्ट ।
तिपठेदायतप्राचः प्राचायामः स चचते ॥ ८
सकारंचाणुकारंच मकारंच प्रजापतिः ।
वेद्रवाकिरदुषदुर्भु वःस्वरितीति च ॥ १०
तिस्य एव च वेदेश्यः पाद पादमटुदुष्टतः ।
तहस्वचीऽस्थाः सावित्र्याः परमेष्ठी प्रकापतिः ॥ ११
एतद्खरमेतांच जपन् स्थाद्विपृत्विकाम् ।
सन्यवोवद्विद्वो वेदगुष्णेन युष्यते ॥ १२

सरम्बल्बभ्य य विचेतित्रकं दिजः। म इतो त्रयोनको मासात् त्वचेवाहिवि सुच्चते ॥ १३ एतत्रयविसंयुक्ता काले च कियया खया। विप्रचित्रियविङ्जाति भे ईयां याति साधुषु ॥ १४ चोङ्गारपूर्विकास्तिघो महाव्याद्धतयोध्यया:। तिपदा चैव गायती विज्ञेयं ब्रह्मणी मुखन् ॥ १५ योऽधोतेऽइन्यइन्येतां त्रीणि वर्षाण्यतन्द्रतः । स बद्ध परमध्ये ति वायुभूत: खमूर्त्तिमान् ॥ १४ एकाच्चरं परं ब्रह्म प्राणायामः परं तपः। सावित्रास्त परं नास्ति मौनात् सत्यं विधिषते ॥ १७ चरित सर्वेवैदिकाो जुडोति यजति किया:। चत्रक्तत्रयं भ्रेयं ब्रह्मा चैव प्रजापति: ॥ १८ विधियज्ञाज्जपयज्ञो विधिष्टो दयभिगु गौ:। डपांश खाऋतगुषा: साहस्रो मानस: स्रात: ॥ ये पात्रयज्ञाचलारो विधियज्ञसमिता। सर्वे ते जपयन्नस्य कलां नाई नित घोड़शीम् ॥ २० जव्येनैव तु संसिध्येदबाह्मणो नाव संघय:। क्रव्यदिन्यववा क्रव्यक्तितो बाह्मण उच्चते॥ २१ द्रति वैषावे धर्माशास्त्री पंचपंचाशोऽध्याय: ॥ ५५

षट्पञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

स्थातः सर्वेदद्यविद्याणि भवन्ति । येघां जपे च होते च दिजातयः पापेश्यः पुयन्ते । स्वमध्यम् । देवस्तम् । ग्रुववत्यः । तरत्समन्दीयम् । क्षाण्डाः । पावमान्दः । दुर्गसानित्ते । स्वतिषद्धाः । पदस्तोमाः । सामानि व्याच् तयः । भादण्डानि । चन्द्रसाम् । पुरुषवते सामनी । साव्जिङ्गम् । वार्षस्यत्यम् । गोस्त्तम् । सामस्तिम् । सामनी चन्द्रस्ते च । स्वत्दद्रियम्। स्वयंशिदः । विद्र-पर्णम् । महावतम् । नारायस्थीम् । पुरुषस्तां च ।१—२४॥

वीखाज्यहोडानि रयन्तरंच व्यक्तिवतं वामदेः ष्टड्ड । एतानि गीतानि पुनन्ति जन्तृन् जातिस्ररतं सभते य दुन्धेत्॥ २७ दुति वैष्णवे धर्मायाक्षे षर्षंचायोऽध्याय: ॥ ५६ ॥

सप्तपञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

चय त्याच्या:। वात्या:। पतिता:। विषु क्यं साहतः पित्तत्वाग्रहा:। सर्वे एवाओ ज्याचाप्रतिग्राच्चा:। चप्रति-ग्राह्मेश्यच प्रतिग्रहप्रसर्भः वर्ष्णे वेत्। प्रतिग्रहेण ब्राह्मणानां ब्राह्मंग्र तेष्ठ: प्रण्याति। द्रव्याणां वाविद्याय प्रतिग्रहविधं य: प्रतिग्रहें कुर्यात् स दावा सह निसक्ति। प्रतिग्रह समर्थे यः प्रतिग्रहं वर्ळा येत् स दावलोक्त माप्नोति । एधोदकमूलफला श्यामिषम पुग्रव्यासनग्रह पुण्यद्धिशाकां साम्युद्यतान् न निर्णुदेत् ॥ १ – १०॥

पाइयाभ्य द्यतां भिचा पुरस्ता इस्त चितान्।

ग्राद्यां प्रजापतिर्मने चिप दुष्कृतकर्भाषाः ॥ ११

नाम्नित पितरस्त स्र द्यवर्षाणि पंच च।

न च इस्यं वहत्विकिर्यस्तामभ्यवमन्त्रते ॥ १२

गुरन् भत्यातु किही बृर्धि बन् पिट देवताः।

सर्वतः प्रतिग्रह्यीयात्र तृ तृष्येत् स्थं ततः ॥ १३

ग्रेष्विप च कार्य्येषु समर्थस्तत्प्रतिग्रहः।

नाद्यात् कुलटाषण्डपन्तिनेभ्यस्त्या दिषः ॥ १४

गुरुषु त्यभ्यतीतेषु विना वा तै स्र हं वसन्।

पालनो दित्तमन्ति ऋन् ग्रह्यीयात् साधृतः सदा ॥ १५

प्राद्धिकः कुलमित्रं च दासगोपासनापिताः।

एते गुरेषु भोज्याका यश्वात्वानं निवेदयेत ॥ १६

इति वै णावे धर्माक्यास्त्र सगपञ्चाग्रोऽध्यायः॥ १०॥

चष्टपञ्चामोऽध्यायः।

क्रमागतं प्रीतिदायः प्राप्तं च सम् भार्थया।
चिविधिषेण सर्वेषां धनं ग्रक्तं प्रक्रीन्तितम् ॥ ८
चत्कोचग्रस्कसम्माप्तमावक्रेयस्य विक्रयैः।
क्रतोपकारादाप्तं च यवसं समुदाच्रतम् ॥ १०
पार्खिकस्त्रत्वौर्थापप्रतिकपकसास्तैः।
व्याजिनोपार्ज्ञितं यस तत् क्रणं समुदाद्यतम् ॥ ११
वयाविधेन द्रव्येण यत्किं।चत् कुक्ते नरः।
तथाविधमवाप्रोति स फर्कं प्रेत्य चेष्ठ च ॥ १२
द्रति वैश्ववे धर्मग्राक्षेऽष्टपश्चायोऽध्यायः॥ ५८॥

एकोनषष्टितमीऽध्यायः।

ग्रहात्रमी वैवाहिकामी पाकयज्ञान् कुर्यात्। सार्यं प्रात्यान्मिकोत्नाः देवताभ्यो जुइयात्। चन्द्राकेसिककेनियमकेयोई भेपूर्णमासाभ्यां यक्तेतः। प्रत्ययमं प्रग्रमाः। भरद्रग्रीभयोचाग्रयणेनः त्रीहियवयोको पाकः। त्रै वार्षिकाभ्यक्षिकादः। प्रत्यद्रं सोमेनः। विक्ताभावे दूष्ट्या वैद्यान्याः। गृद्रात्रं यागे परिइरेत्। यज्ञार्थं भिक्तिमवाप्तमधं सक्तामेव वितरेत्। सायं प्रात्रं कादेवं सुष्ट्रयात्। भिक्षांच भिक्तवे द्यात्। अर्थि तिभिक्षादानेम गोदानफलमवाप्नोति। भिक्तभवे तन्यातं गवां द्यात्। वक्षौः वा प्रक्तिपत्। भक्तिभवे तन्यातं न भिक्तकः प्रत्याच्चीतः। जक्षनी पेषची चुक्ती कुषा चपस्कर इति पंचत्ना ग्रहस्कः। तिबक्तृत्यस्य वक्षादेवभूतिप्रसम्वयम् कुर्यात्। स्वाध्यायो तिबक्तृत्यस्य वक्षादेवभूतिप्रसमरयन्नान् कुर्यात्। स्वाध्यायो

ब्रह्मयत्तः । श्रोमा दैवः । विलभीतः । पित्रतर्पेणं पित्रः । नृयत्तवातिथिपूज्नम् ॥ १—२५॥

देशतातिथिश्रत्थानां पितणामाळनस्या।
न निर्वपति पंचानामुक्कसन् न स जीवति ॥ २ ६
ब हाचारी वितर्भिक्तुर्जीवस्ते ने ग्रहायमात्।
तक्षाद्भ्यागतानेतान् ग्रह्थो नावमानयेत्॥ २०
ग्रह्थ एव यजते ग्रह्थस्त्रपते तपः।
ददाति च ग्रह्थम्त तमाजे ग्रहो ग्रहायमी ॥ २८
स्वयः पितरो देवाः भृतान्यतिथयस्तथा।
भाषासते नुद्भ्यिभ्यस्तकाक्ते हो ग्रहायमी ॥ २८
तिश्रेषेवां सतताबदानं, सरार्चनं ब्राह्मणपूजनं च।
स्वाध्यायसेवां पित्रतपं णंच, हत्वा ग्रही शक्षपदं प्रयाति।
दति वैक्षि धर्मशास्त्रे एकोनपष्टितमो प्रथायः॥ ५८॥

षष्टितमोऽध्यायः।

बाह्रो सुहन्तें उथाय सूत्रप्री थोत्समें कृष्यात्। दिच खाधिमुखो रात्रौ दिवा चोदसुख: सम्ययोच। नामच्छा-दितायां भूमी। न फालक्षणयाम्। न कायायाम्। नची-घरे। न भाइले। न ससत्त्वे। नगर्ते। न वल्मीके। न पथि। न रथ्यायाम्। न पराश्चौ। नोद्याने। नोद्यानो-दक्सभीपयो। नाष्ट्रारे। न भद्मान। न गोमये। न गोवजे। नाकाथे। नोदके। न मत्यनिकानलेन्द्रक्सिः गुद्मा झ्यानांच। नैवावगुण्डित्थाराः। खोडे एकाधिः यरिस्ड्य गुदं ग्रहीतिशयत्रोत्यायाद्विम्द्वित्रोत्रृताभिकेश्व-लेपचयत्ररं शीचं कृष्यात्॥१—२४॥ ।

एका निक्षे गुदे तिस्रस्तवैकत करे दय।

उभयो: सम: दातव्या घदस्तिसस्तु पादवो:॥२५

एतच्कीचं ग्रहस्थानां हिगुणं ब्रह्मचारिणाम्।

तिगुणंच वनस्थानां यतीनांच चतुर्गुणम्॥२६

दित वैषावे धर्मायाखे पष्टितमोऽध्याय:॥६०॥

एकषष्टितमोऽध्यायः।

यथ पालायं दलधावनं नाद्यात्। नैवयं सान्तकारिष्ट-विभीतकधवधन्वनजम्। य च बन्धकिनिर्ण्डीः यिमुतिस्व तिन्दुक्तजम्। न च कोविदारयमीपीलुपिप्पलेङ्गदगुग्गुलु-जम्। न पारिभद्रकास्त्रिकाजीचक्रभास्त्रलोधपाजम्। न मध्-रम्। नास्त्रम्। नोड्ड ग्रष्टम्। न ग्रिवरम्। न पृतिगन्धि। न पिष्टिसम्। न दक्षिणापराधिम्यः। अद्यासोदक्षुयः प्रास्त्रखो वा। वटासनाकेखिद्रकर्ञ्जबद्रसञ्जिनिस्वारि मेदापामागमासतोककुभविस्वानामन्द्रतमम्। कषायं तिक्तं

कनीन्ययसमस्थीस्यं सक्त्र्यं द्वादशाङ्गुलम्। प्रातर्भृत्वा च यतवागभज्ञयेदन्तभावनम् ॥ १६ प्रचास्य सुक्षा तज्जञ्जाच्छुची देशे प्रयद्धतः। स्मावात्यां न चात्रीयादन्तज्ञाष्टं कदास्य ॥ १७ दृति वैषावे भर्मथास्त्रे एजंशस्तिमोऽस्थायः॥ १९॥

र्वहषष्टितमोऽध्यायः।

चय दिजातीनां कनीनिकासूने प्राजापतां नाम तीर्थम्। चक्रुष्ठम्ले बाह्मम्। चक्रुच्यये दैवम्। तर्जनीः सूते पित्राम्। चनम्युणाभिरकेनिकाभिनेश्द्रैककराव-जिताभिरचाराभिरिद्धः शचौ देगे खासीनोऽन्तर्जातुः प्राद्युच्योदश्को वातसनाः समनाचाचानेत्। बाह्येष तीर्थन तिराचानेत्। दिः प्रचन्नात्। खान्यदिर्भ्दोनं इदयं स्प्रोत्॥१—८॥

इत्कण्डतानुगाभिस्तु यथासक्तंत्र दिवातयः। गुध्येरन् स्ती च ग्रद्रच सकत् स्रष्टाभिरन्ततः। ८ इति वै ग्यवे धर्मायास्त्रे दिवष्टितमोऽध्यायः॥ ६२ ॥

विषष्टितमोऽध्यायः।

पय योगचेसार्यसीखरमुपगक्कते। नैकोऽखार्ग प्रपद्येत। नाथार्किकै: सार्वम्। न द्यखे:। न द्विष्ठिः। नातिप्रत्यूषसि। नातिसायम्। न सम्ययो:। न सम्याद्धे। न सिविदितपानीयम्। नातितूर्णम्। न राकौ। न सन्ततं व्यालव्याधितानेविह्नै:। न जीनाक्षै:। न दीनै:। न गोशि:। नादानी:। यवसोदके बादनानामादस्वासनः च तृथापनोदनं न कुळात्। न सतुष्ययमधितिहेत्। न रावौ दृख्मुलम्। न श्रूच्यालयम्। न दृष्मम्। न प्रशूनां

वन्धनागारम्। न केथाप्यमपालास्थिभमाङ्गारान्। न कार्पासास्य। चतुष्ययं प्रदिचिणीकुर्यात्। देवतार्चाच। मज्ञातांच वनव्यतीन्। चनित्राद्यचार्णकावृर्णकुषादर्ध-च्छवज्ञवताकात्रीवृद्धविमाननन्यावन्तीत्र । चामराख-गजाजगोद्धिचीर-मधुसिहार्थकांच । च दनायुधार्द्रगोमय पुत्र-शात्र-गोरोचना दूर्वीपरोहांच । चणीषासङ्गार-मणि-कनक-रजत-वस्त्रासन-यानामिषांच । सङ्गारोदृतोर्वरारज्ज् वर्षे कपश्चमारीमीनांच दृष्टा प्रयायाः दिति। यथ मत्तीनात्त्रयङ्गान् दृष्टा निवर्त्तते। वाम्तविरिक्त मुण्डितमलिन-वसनजटिलवामनांच ॥ कापाविविजित-मितनांच । तैलगुड्गप्रकागोमयेश्वनत्वणपतायभक्षाङ्गरांच। सवणक्रीवासवन्युसककार्पासरः ज्ञानगड्मुक्तकेशांख । वीणा-च दनार्द्रभाकोणीयात इरणकुमारी: प्रस्तानकाले श्विनन्द-बेहिति। देवबाद्मणगुरुवभ्युदीचितानां छायां नाकामेत्। निद्गुतवास्तक्षिरविन्यूत्रम्नानोदकानि च। न वत्सतन्त्रीं संक्रियत्। प्रवर्षति न धावत्। न दृथा नदीं तरेत। देवताभ्य पित्रध्यचोदकमप्रदाय। न बाहुभ्याम्। भिषया नावा। नज्ञक्क (कूल) मधितिष्ठेत्। त कूपमवलो क्येत्। न लङ्ग्येत्॥१---५०॥

ष्टबभारिष्ठपद्धात स्त्रीरोगिवरचिक्तिणाम्। पत्या देवी वपस्त्रेषां भान्य: स्नातस भूपते: ॥ ६३ ॥ दृति वैषावे धर्मग्रास्त्रे विष्णितसोध्याय: ॥ ६३ ॥

'चतुःषष्ठितमोऽध्यायः ।

पर्तिपानेषु न साममाचरेत्। आचरेत् पर्यापण्डा-कुरुखापस्तवापदि। नाजीर्थै। न चातुर:। न नम्म:। न रात्रो । राइदर्धनवर्ज्जम् । न सम्ययोः । प्रात:-स्रायः इणिकर्णप्रस्तां प्राचीमवलोका सायात्। सात: धिरो नावधूनेत्। नाङ्गेभ्यन्तोयमुहरेत्। न तैसवत् संख्येत्। नाप्रचालितं पूर्वेष्टतं वसनं विस्वात्। स्नातः सोणीषो धौतवाससी विश्वात्। न स्रेच्छान्यजपतितै: सप्र समावणं कुर्यात्। सायात् प्रस्तवण-देवखातसरोवरेषु। च बृतादुभूमिष्ठमूदभं पुग्यं, स्थावरात् प्रस्नवत्, तस्मावादेयं, तकादि साधुपरिग्रहीतं, सर्वत एव गाक्सम्। चन्नोर्वै: स्तमकापकर्षीऽसू निमस्त्रापोचिष्ठेति तिस्निचिर्यायणी द्रति चतस्भिरिद्मापः प्रवहत द्रति च तीर्थमाभमस्ययेत्। ततोऽप् निमनस्तिर्धमर्पणं जपेत्। तहिचाः पर्मं पदमिति वा। द्वपदां सावितीं वा। युद्धते सन प्रवासकां वा। पुरुषमूर्त्तं वा। स्नातवाद्रवासा देवपित्तवेणमश्रःस्य एव कुर्यात्। परिवर्त्तितवासाचेत् तीर्धमुत्तीर्थः। अकला देवपित्रतर्थे चानयाटीं न पौड़येत्। चात्वाचम्य विधि-बदुपस्रधेत्। ५ ऽषन्क्षेन प्रस्तृषं ५६षाय ५ष्णाचि दद्यात्। उदकाश्चितं पदात्। बादावेव दिखेन तीर्थेन देवतानां क्वांयात्। तदनलरं पित्रोण पित्णाम्। तवादी खव-म्यानां तर्षेणं कुर्यात्। ततः सम्बन्धिवात्ववानाम्। ततः

सुइराम्। एवं नित्यस्रायी स्थात्। स्नातस पविद्रास्थि यथायित जपेत्। विशेषत: सावित्रीम्बवर्ध्यं 'जपेत्। पुरुष-सुक्रम्थः। नैताभ्यामधिकमस्ति॥१—३८॥

स्नातोऽधिकारी भवति दैवे पित्तरे च कर्मणि।
पवित्राणां तथा जाने दाने च विधिनोदिते ॥ ४०
प्रवाद्यी: काजकर्णो च दु:स्वप्तं दुर्विचित्तितम्।
स्नात्रेणाभिविष्नस्य गय्यन्त द्रति धारणा ॥ ४१
वास्यं दि वातनादु: धं नित्यक्षायी न प्रयति।
नित्यस्नानेन प्रयन्ते येऽपि पापक्षतो नरा: ॥ ४२
द्रति वैण्यवे धर्मथास्त्रे चतु:षष्ठितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ६४

पंच षष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

चयातः स्रमातः स्प्रचालितपाणिपादः स्वाचानती
देवताचीयां स्थले वा भगवन्तमनादिनिधनं वास्ट्रेवमभ्यच वेत्। चित्रकाः प्राणस्तौत इति जीवादानं दक्षा युद्धित
सन इत्यनुवाकेनावाचनं कत्या जानुभ्यां पाणिभ्यां चिरसा
च नमस्तारं कुर्यात्। चापोडिहेति तिस्थिरच्ये निवेदेवेत्। चिर्यववर्णा इति चतस्रिभः पाद्यम्। यच चापो
धन्वया इत्याचमनीयम्। इदमापः प्रवच्नत इति स्वानीयम्।
एथे कञ्चेषु ष्रपभराजा इत्यनुलेपनालक्षारौ। युवा स्वासा
इति वासः। पुष्पावतीरिति पुष्पम्। धूरसि धूपमिति
धूपम्। तेजोऽसि यक्षमिति दीषम्। दिधकाव् इति मधुपर्वः। चिरस्थगभे इत्यष्टाथिनैवेद्यम्॥ १—११॥

चामरं व्यजनं मात्रं इतं पानासने तथा। चावित्रे ग्रैव तत् सर्वं देवाय विनिवेदयेत्॥ १४ एवमभ्यर्चे च जपेत् स्त्रां वे पौष्षं ततः। तेनैव जुद्द्यादाज्यं य दच्छेच्छाक्षतं पदम्॥ १५ दृति वेणावे धर्मात्रास्त्रे पद्यष्टितमोऽध्यायः॥ ४५॥

षट्षष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

न नक्तं यहीतिनोदकेन देविष्यः कुर्यात्। चन्दन-खगमदागुरूदारूकपूरकुङ्गमजातीप्रलवर्ज्ञमसुलेपनं न दद्यात्। न वासो नीलीरक्तम्। न मणिसुवर्णयोः प्रतिकप-मखद्भरणम्। नोग्रगस्ति। नागस्ति। न कण्टिकजम्। कण्टिकजमिष ग्रह्मं सुगस्तिकं दद्यात्। रक्तमिष कुङ्गमं जलजंव द्यात्। न धूपार्थे जीवजातम्। न प्रतिलं विना किंचन दीपार्थे। नाभन्त्यं नैवद्यार्थे। न भन्त्ये ष्रप्यजामः दिषीचीरे। पंचनखमत्स्यवराष्ट्रमांसानि ष्य ॥ १—१४॥

प्रवतच श्राचिभू त्वा सर्वमेव निवेद्येत्। तन्मनाः समना भूता त्वराकोधविव जितः॥ १५ दृति वै श्ववे धर्माश्रास्त्रे षट्षष्ठितमीऽध्यायः॥ ६६॥

सप्तषष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

चवानि परिसमुद्धा पर्व्युक्य परिस्तीय परिषिण सर्वतः पाकादयमुद्दृत्व जुदुवात् । वास्तदेवाव सङ्गर्षणाव प्रशुक्तावा-

निष्डाय पुरुषाय सत्यायाचुताय वासदेवाय। अथाक्रवे सोमाय मित्राय वरुणाय इन्ह्रायेन्द्राविस्यां विष्केश्यो देवेश्य: प्रजापतये चनुमत्ये धन्वकार्ये वास्तोष्यतये चन्नये, स्विष्टि-क्रते च । ततोऽव धेषेण बलिनुपद्धरेत् । अच्छोपअच्छास्याम् । प्रभित: पूर्वेषान:। प्रम्वानामासीतिदुवानामासीति निततीनामासीति च्युणिकानामासीति सर्वासाम्। निद्नि सुभगे सुमङ्गलि भद्रकालीति खास्यिखभिप्रदेशियाम्। स्यूषायां भुवायां त्रिये। दिरस्यक्ष्ये वनस्रतिभ्यसः। धर्माः भ्रमायोदारे घत्यवे च। उदधाने वरुणाय। विषाव रह्मालुः खले। मक्त्र रित हपदि। उपरिशर्ण वैश्ववणाय राजे मृतेभ्यच । दन्द्रायेन्द्रपुरुषेभ्य दूति पूर्वादे । यमाय वमः पुरुषेभ्य इति इचिणार्वे । वरुणाय वरुणपुरुषेभ्य इति मबार्डे । सोमाय सोमपुरुषेभ्य दत्युत्तरार्डे । ब्रह्मणे ब्रह्मत पुरुषेम्य पूर्ति मध्ये। जहुँ माकाशाय। दिवाचरेभ्यो भृतेभ्य द्रित स्विक्ति। नक्तं चरेभ्य द्रित नक्तम्। ततो दिचायाग्रेषु दर्भें पित्रे पितामहाय प्रपितामहाय मात्रे पितामही प्रितामग्रे खनामगोत्राभ्याच पिण्डनिवेपणं क्यात्। पिकामाचात्रलेपमपुष्य वूपनैवद्यादि दद्यात्। उद्यक्षकः समुपनिधाय स्वस्ययनं बाचयेत्। व्यकाकव्यपचानां भुवि निवैपेत्। भिचांच द्द्यात्। चितिथिपूजने च परं फलमिक-तिहेत्। सायमतिथिं प्राप्तं प्रयक्षे नार्चे येत्। अनाधित-सतिथिं गर् न वास्रोत्। यथा वर्णानां ब्राह्मण्डं प्रसुवेधा स्त्रीयां भर्त्ता तथा ग्रहस्य यातिथि:। तत्पूजायां स्वर्ग-माप्रीति ॥ १-- १२ ॥

चितिथिये य भग्नायो ग्टहात् प्रतिनिवर्त्तते । तमात् ६ स्तभादाय दुष्कृतन्तु प्रयच्छति ॥ ११ एकरावं हि निवसवितिधिकी हाणः स्रातः। र्चानत्या डि स्थितियेसात् तस्मादतियिक्चते ॥ ३४ नैकाग्रामीणमतिथिं विप्रं साङ्गतिकं तथा। चपिखतं ग्रहे[!]विद्याद्वाच्या यत्नाम्नयोऽपि वा ॥ ३५ यदि लितिथिधुर्मीण चित्रियो ग्टनमागत:। भूक्तवत्सु च विभ्रेषु कामं तमिष भोक्येत्॥ १६ बै खशूद्राविप प्राप्ती कुरुम्बेऽतिथिधर्मिणौ। भोजयेत् सह भृत्यैस्तावातृशंस्यं प्रयोजयन्॥ ३० दतराव्यपि सञ्चादीन् समीत्वा ग्रहमागतान्। प्रष्टतावं ययाचित्र भोजयेत् सह भार्यया ॥ ३८ स्वासिनीं कुमारींच रोगिणीं गुर्विणीं तथा। पतिविध्योऽय एैतान् भोजये विचारयन् ॥ १८ **षद्**त्वा यस्तु एतेभ्य: पूर्व भुङ्क्तेऽविचच्चण: । स भुज्ञानो न जानाति खरुघे र्जिधमात्रनः ॥ ४० सुज्ञवत्स च वित्रेषु सत्येषु स्वेषु चैव हि । सुन्नीबातां तत: पचादविश्वष्टन्तु दम्पती: ॥ ७! देवान् पितृन् मनुष्यांच भत्यान् रह्याच देवता:। पूजियला तत: पञ्चाद्र रूच्य: श्रेषसुग्भवेत् ॥ ४२ षर्वं स केवलं भुङ्क्ते यः पचत्यात्रकारणात्। यज्ञीयष्टाथनं छोतत् सतामनं विधीयते ॥ ४३ खाध्यायेनामिचीवे पा यज्ञेन तपसा तथा। म चाप्रोति रही सोकान् यथा खितिधपुननात् ॥ ४४ सायंप्रातस्वतिषये प्रस्हाहासनोदके।
भवषेव ववाष्ट्राह्या स्तृत्वत्व विधिपूर्वे वस् ॥ ४५
प्रतित्रयं तथा घव्यां पादाभ्यक्तं सहीपकम्।
प्रतित्रयं निमान्नोति गोप्रहानसमं फलम् ॥ ४६
प्रति वैष्यवे धर्मामास्त्रे सप्तपष्टितमोऽध्यायः॥ ४०॥

चष्टिषष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

चन्द्रार्कोपरागे नामीयात्। स्नात्वा मुक्तयोरमीयात्। अमुक्तयोरसंगतयोह धी साला चापरेशिह । न गोबाह्मणो परागेऽत्रीवात्। म राज्यव्यसने। प्रवसितान्तिश्वोती यदामि होतं सन्येत तदाश्रीयात्। यदा सतं मन्येत वै बादेवमपि। पर्नेणि च यदा कतं मन्त्रेत पर्व। नाश्रीयाः श्वाजीर्णे। नाईराते। न मध्याश्वे। न सम्ययी:। . नार्द्रवासाः। नैकवासाः। न नमः। न जलस्थः। नोत्कटकः। न भिक्षासनगतः। न च प्रयमगतः। न भिवभाजने। नोत्सङ्गी। न श्रुवि। न पाणौ। सवण्य यत्र दशात तदाशीयात्। न बालकान् निर्भत् स्रवेत्। नैको मिष्टम्। नोब्तस्त्रेष्टम्। न दिवा धाना:। न रात्रो तिलसंयुक्तम्। न दिंध सक्तुन्। न कोविदारवट-पिष्यलयाग्यधाकम् । नादस्या । नाइस्या : नानार्द्रपाद: । नानार्वतरम्वसः। नोक्षिध्य प्रतमादद्यात्। न चन्द्राः कीतारका निरीचेत। न मूर्वनं स्पर्यत्। न बद्ध कीर्र्मयत्। प्राञ्च खोऽश्रीयात्। दिखणामुखो वा। अभि

पूज्यावम् । समनाः सम्बानुलिप्तः । न निःशेषस्तत् स्तात् । षम्यतः दिधमध्यि :पयःसमुपलमोदकेस्यः ॥ १—४५ ।

नात्रीयाद्वार्थया सार्वं नाकाम न तथोत्वतः । बह्ननां में ज्ञमाणानां नैकस्मिन् वहवस्तथा ॥ ४६ मृत्यागारे विद्वग्रहे देवागारे कथन् । पिवेबार्द्धालना तोयं नातिसौहित्यभाष्यरेत् ॥ ४० न ढतीयमधासीयाव षापय्यं कथन् । नातिमगे नातिसायं न सायं प्रातराधितः ॥ ४८ न भावदृष्टमसीयाव भाष्ठे भावदृष्यते । ध्यानः प्रौद्धाद्य कता चैवावसक्थिकाम् ॥ ४८ हति वैण्ववे धर्मश्राख्वे १९घष्टितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ४८ ॥

एकोनसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

भाधभीचतुर्धशीं चदशीषु खियमुपेयात्। न त्राष्टं-धृक्का। न त्राष्टं इस्वा। नोपनिमन्तितः त्राष्टे। (न खाला न घृला।) न वती। (नोपोष भृक्का वा।) न दीचितः। न देवायतनस्मशानश्चालयेषु। न टक्कमूलेषु। न दिवा। न सम्थयोः। न मिलनाम्। न मिलनः। नाभ्यक्काम्। नाभ्यक्कः। न रोगार्क्षाम्। न रोगार्कः॥ (—१६॥

न चीनाक्षीं नाधिकाक्षीं तथैव च वयोऽधिकाम्। नोपेवाद्गुर्विषीं नारीं दीर्घमायुर्ज्जिजीविषुः ॥ १०॥ इति वैषाव धर्माणास्त्रे एकोनसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ४८॥

सप्तितमोऽध्यायः"।

माईपादः खायात्। नोत्तरापगवाविधाराः। न नमः।
माईवंशे। नाकाशे। न पलाशशयने। न पंचदाककते।
म गजभवकते। न विद्यद्दा्थकते। न भिन्ने। नाम्बिश्रुष्टे।
म घटासिकदुमने। न श्रमानश्रून्यालयदेवतायतनेषु। म चपलमध्ये। न मारीमध्ये। न धान्यगोगुकदुताश्रमसुरा-चामुपरि॥१—१६॥

नोिक्किष्टो न दिवा खाष्यात् सन्ययोर्ने न भस्यनि । देशे न चाश्रची नार्द्रो न चूपर्वतमस्तके ॥ १७ इति वैश्वावे धर्माश्राखे सप्ततितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ७० ॥

एकसप्ततित्मीऽध्यायः।

भय न कंच नावमचेत। न च हीनाङ्गिधकाङ्गान् भूकान् धनहीनानवहसत्। न हीनान् सवेत। खाखाय-विरोधि कर्मा नाचरेत्। वयोऽनुक्षं विश्वं कृष्यात् स्रुत-खाभिजनस्य धनस्य देशस्य च। नोडतः। नित्यं शाखाद्य-वेची स्थात्। स्रति विभवे न जीर्धमजवदासाः स्थात्। न नास्तीत्यभिभाषेत। न निर्मेश्यगन्धि रक्तंच माख्यं विस्थात्। विस्थाज्ञन्तं रक्तप्रि। यष्टंचः वैषावीम्। कमग्डलुख सोदक्रम्। कार्पासन्प्रयीतम्। रीक्षे च युष्डले। नाहित्यमुद्यन्तमोच्चेत। नास्यं यान्तम्। न यासस्य तिरो-हितम्। न चाद्यं जन्दस्थातम्। न स्थाक्षे। न कृषस्य शुरीम् अम्। न तै बोदक्योः खच्छायाम्। न मलवत्यादर्भे। न पत्नों भोजनसमये। न स्त्रयं नमाम्। न अधन् प्रेष्टः मानम्। न पालामध्यकुद्धरम्। न च विषमस्थे व्याहिः युदम्। नोत्मत्तम्। न मत्तम्। नामध्यमन्तौ प्रत्तिपेत्। नास्टक्। न विषम्। नाप्खपि। नाम्नि लङ्घयेत्। न पादी प्रतापयेत्। कुग्नैस्तेषु वा परिष्ठच्यात्। न कांग्र-भाजने चार्षेयत्। न पादं पादेन। न भुवमालिखेत्। न बोद्रमहीं स्थात्। न त्रच च्छेदी स्थात्। न दन्तेर्थखनोमानि क्टिन्यात्। द्यातं वर्ज्ययेत्। वालातपसेवांच। वस्त्रोपान-इमास्योपवीतान्यन्यध्तानि न घारयेत्। न शूद्राय मति द्यात्। नोच्छिष्टचित्री। न तिलान्। न चास्रोप-दिशेदकीम्। न वतम्। न संइताभ्यां पाणिभ्यां शिर उदरंच कण्ड्येत्। न द्धिसुमनसी प्रत्याचचीत। नातान: सज-मपक्ष येत्। स्तां न प्रबोधयेत्। नोदक्यामभिभाषेत। व स्रोक्तान्यजान्। यानिदेवबाह्ययसविधौ दक्षिणं पाणिमुदरेत्। न परचेत्रे चरन्तीं यामाचचौत। न पिवन्तं वत्सकम्। नीवतान् प्रकृषे येत्। न शुद्रराज्ये निवसेत्। नाधार्मिकजनाकीर्ये। न संवसदेवादीने। नोपस्छे। न विरं पर्वते। व तथाचेष्टां कुर्यात्। न रुत्यगीते। नास्की-टनकार्थम्। नाम्नीनं कीर्त्तयेत्। नादतम्। नाप्रियम्। न कंचियामेषि सृशेत्। नामानमवजानीयाहीर्धमायुर्जि-जीतिषु । चिरं सम्योपासनं कुर्यात्। न सर्पेशस्त्रै: क्रीड़ेत्। प्रनिमित्ततः खानि न सुधेत्। परस्य दण्डं नोद्य केत्। यास्यं धासनार्थं ताड्येत्। देवबाद्मण्यास्त-

महात्मनां परीवादं परिचरेत्। धर्माविक्की चार्यकामी। लोकविद्विष्टंच धर्ममपि। पर्वेस ग्रान्तिकोम कुर्य्यात्। न त्यामपि क्रिन्यात्। चनकृतच तिष्ठेत्। एवमाचारमनी स्यात्॥१—८८॥

श्रुतिस्नृत्युदितं सम्यक् साध्भित्र निषेवितमः।
तमाचारं निषेवेत धर्मकामो जितेन्द्रियः ॥ ८०
साचाराव्यभते चायुराचारादीपितां गतिम्।
साचारावनमच्य्यमाचारावन्यत्यं स्थाम् ॥ ८१
स्रेलच्याकीनोऽपि यः सदाचार्गन् नरः।
श्रद्धानोऽनस्यस्य स्रेवषीय जीवति ॥ ८२

दूति वैचावे धर्मशास्त्रे एकसप्ततितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ०१

दिसप्ततित्मोऽध्यायः।

इसयमेन तिशेत्। इसचेन्द्रियाणां प्रकीत्तिः। दान्त-स्यायं लोकः परच। नादान्तस्य क्रिया काचित् सच-ध्वति॥ १--४॥

दम: पिववं परमं मङ्गस्यं परमं दम:।
दमेन सर्वमाप्राति यत् किंचित्रानते स्किति ॥ ॥
दमार्वयुक्तीन रथेन याति
मनोवधेनार्य्यपथानुवित्तेना।
तंचेद्रथं नापचरित्त वाजिन
स्तथागतं नावजयित्र श्रवः ॥ ॥

सापूर्थमाणमचलप्रतिष्ठं ;
समुद्रमापः प्रवियन्ति यहत्।
तहत् कामा यं प्रवियन्ति सर्वे
स यान्तिमाप्रोति न कामकामी॥ ७
इति वैण्वे धर्मायास्त्रे हिसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः॥ ७२॥

निसप्ततितमोऽधायः।

भय त्राहे प्; पूर्वेद्युर्द्वेशास्त्रणानामस्वयेत्। हितीयेऽक्रि शक्तपचस्य पूर्वी हे सण्पचस्यापराह्ये विप्रान् समातान् खाचान्तान् यथाभूयो ,विद्याक्रमेण क्ष्योत्तरेखासनेषू-पवेषयेत्। दौ दैवे प्राक्तुखी तीच पित्री उदक्कुखान्। एकैकसुभयत विति। भामशादेषु काम्येषु च प्रथमपंच-केनानि इता। पग्रश्राहेषु मध्यमपंचकेन। प्रमावास्त्राः स्तमपंचनेन। साग्रहायर्था जहुं क्षणाष्ट्रकास च क्रमे-चैव प्रथममध्यमोत्तमः चर्नः । अन्वष्टकासः च । ततो ब्राह्मः णातुज्ञातः पितृनावाच्येत्। भपयान्वस्ररा इति हाभ्यां तिलैयीतुधानानां विसर्ज्ञनं सत्वा एत पितरः सर्वादानन षा मे वस्वे तदः पितर द्वावा इनं क्रता नुष्रतिसमित्रे य गयोदकेन वास्तिष्ठम्बस्ता वागिति वस्त्रे मातेति च पादां निवैचा निवेद्यार्घे कत्वा निवेद्य चानुलेपनं कत्वा कुशतिल-वस्त्रपुणालङारभूपदी वैयाणत्या विपान् समस्यर्का छत-अ तमबमादायादित्या रुदा वसव द्रति वीच्याम्गीकरवाणी खुता तबविष्रै: नुवित्युक्ते चाइतित्रयं दद्यात्। ये मामनाः

पितर एतदः पितरो।यं यभ्रे दूति च इविरतुमस्त्रणं कता यथोपपने षु पात्रे षु विधेषाद्रजतमयेष्वनं नमो विक्येश्वा द्रत्यवमादी प्राञ्च खयोर्निवेदयेत्। पित्रे पितामहाव प्रिपतामहाय च नामगोताभ्यामुद्द्युक्षेषु । तददत्सु बाच्च-बोषु यसी प्रकामा अचोरावीयेहः क्रव्यादिति जपेत्। द्रतिहासपुराणधर्मभास्त्राणि चेति। उच्छिष्टसिवधी दिचायायेषु दर्भेषु प्रथिवी दिवे रचतेत्येकं पिणडं पित्रे निद्ध्यात्। चलरीचं दि रचतेति दितीयं पितामहाय। द्योइ वि रचनित स्तीयं प्रपितामचाय। येशव पितरः मेता इति वासो देयम्। वीरावः पितरो धन इत्यवम्। प्रव पितरो मादयधं यथाभागमारुषायध्वमिति दर्भमूले करघर्षेणम्। ऊर्ज्जं वहन्तीरित्यनेन सोदकेन प्रदक्तिणं पिण्डानां विकरणं सेचनं स्रता चर्छपुप्पधूपालेपनावादि-, संयुक्त घः भक्त वत् सुबा हा से ए हिमागतेषु मा मे चे हे स्वसं सत्यामभ्य च्यात्रविकिर्मुच्छिष्टायतः सत्वा तृशा भवन्तः सम्पन्नमिति एदोदञ्जुखेवाचमनमादौ दत्त्वा ततः प्राचा-खेषु दस्वा ततव सुसुप्रोच्चितमिति या देशं सम्प्राच्य दर्भपाणि: सर्वे कुर्थात्। ततः प्राक्तुकाग्रतो यक्ते राम द्ति प्रदिच्यां सत्या प्रत्येत्य च यथायित दिच्चणािकः समस्यर्चे शाभरमन्तु भवन्त दूलुक्का तैकक्को शिक्ताः स्म इति देवाय पितरखेलाभिजपेत्। सञ्चलोदकं व नामगी-बाभ्यां दत्ता विष्केदेवाः प्रीयन्तातिति प्राच्च ध्रेथस्ततः प्राञ्जलिरिहं तज्जना: सुभना याचेत ॥ १---२६

हातारो नोर्जभवह न्तां वेदा: सन्ततिरेव च। यहा न नो मा व्यगमदह देवंच नीर्जस्वित ॥ २००

तयास्विति ब्र्यु: ॥ २८ सर्वंच नो वहु: अवेदितिथीं स सभेमहि। याचितारस न: सन्तु मा च याचिषा कंचन ॥ २८

द्रत्येताभ्यामाधिषः प्रतिग्रह्य ॥ ३० वाजेवाजे द्रति ततोबाद्धाणांत्र विसर्क्त येत् । पूर्जायत्वा यथान्यायमनुब्रज्याभिवाद्य च ॥ ३१ द्रति वैणावे धर्माशास्त्रे विसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ७३ ॥

चतुःसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः ।

षाटकास दैवपूर्व याकमांसापूर्तै: सार्व क्रता तम्बष्टं कास्वष्टकावदक्री दैवपूर्व मेव इत्या माने पितामधे प्रिप्तानमधे प्रिप्तानमधे च पूर्व पदबाद्याणान् भोजियत्या दिल्लाभिष्ठाभ्यः घानुवज्य विसर्ज्ञ येत । ततः कर्षः कृष्टात् । तन्मूले प्रागुदगम्बुपसमाधानं क्रत्वा पिण्डनि पण्म् । कर्ष्व वयम् ते प्रत्याम् । पुरुषकप्रवृत्वयं स्वेनोदकेन पूर्येत् । स्वीकप्रवृत्वयं सानेन पयसा । दभूष्ट मासेन पयसा च प्रत्येकं कर्ष्व तयम् । पूर्यित् जपेदतक्वः वक्षो भवतीभ्यो स्तु चाल्यम् ॥ १— ६॥

द्रति वै रात्रे धर्माशास्त्रे चतु:सप्ततितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ०४ ॥

पञ्चसप्ततितमीऽध्यायः।

पितरि जीवति यः श्राषं कुर्यात् सं तेषां पिता कुर्यात्
तेषां कुर्यात्। पितरि पिताम हे च जीवित येषां पिताम हः।
पितरि पिताम हे प्रिपताम हे च जीवित नेव क्र्यात्। यस्य
पिता प्रेतः स्थात् स पित्वे पिण्डं निधाय प्रिपताम हात्
सरं हाश्यां दद्यात्। यस्य पिता पिताम हय्य प्रेती स्थातां
स ताश्यां पिण्डो दत्त्वा पिताम हिप्ताम हाय द्यात्।
यस्य पिताम हः प्रेतः स्थात् स तस्यै पिण्डं निधाय प्रिपताम हात् परं हाश्यां द्यात्। यस्य पिता प्रिपताम हत्य प्रेती स्थादां स पिते पिण्डं निथाय पिताम हात् परं हाश्यां द्यात्। यस्य पिताम हात् परं हाश्यां द्यात्। स्थादां स पिते पिण्डं निथाय पिताम हात् परं हाश्यां द्यात्॥ १—०॥

मातामहानामध्येवं शार्वं कुर्यादिचच्याः। मन्त्रीहेन यथान्यायं ग्रेषाणां मन्त्रवर्ज्ञितम् । ८ दृति वैश्ववे धर्मग्रास्त्रो पंचसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः॥ ७५॥

षटसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

समावा त्यास्ति घोष्टकास्ति स्वोऽन्व हका माघी प्रोष्ठप-धूब हत्या त्रयोदयो वीत्रियवपाकी चेति ॥ १ एतांस्तु यादका नान् वै नित्याना ह प्रजापति: । यादमेतेष्व तुर्वा खो नर्कं प्रतिपद्यते ॥ २ द्रति वै नाति धर्मा था चे पर्सप्तितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ७६ ॥

सप्तसप्तितितमोऽध्यायः।

चादित्यसंक्रमणन्। विष्ववदयम्। विश्ववेषायनद्वयम्।
च्यतीपातः। जनार्चम्। चभ्यद्वच ॥ १ — ६ ॥
एतांस्तु चादकालान् वै काभ्यानाह प्रजापतिः।
चादमितेषु यहनं तदानन्यायः कत्यते॥ ७
सभ्यारावानि कर्नच्यं चादं खलु विचच्चणैः।
तयोरपि च कर्नच्यं चदि स्थादाहुद्धेनम्॥ ८
राहुद्धेनद्नं हि चादमाचन्द्रतारक्रम्।
गुण्यत् स्वामीयं पितृष्णासुपतिष्ठते॥ ८
द्रति वैष्णवे धर्मघाद्धे सप्तसप्ततितमीऽध्यायः॥ ७६ ॥

त्रष्टसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

सततमादिखेऽहि यादं क्वीवारोण्यमाप्रोति। सीभाणं धार्छ। समर्वित्रयं कीजे। सर्वान कामान् बीधे। विद्यामभीटां जैवे। धनं ग्रीके। जीवतं भ्रनेखरे। खनं क्वितासुः। धार्यं रोष्टिणीषुः। ब्रह्मवर्षस्यं सीम्ये। क्वीसिंदिं रोद्रे। भुवं पुनर्वसी। पृष्टं पुष्ये। यियं सर्वे। सर्वान् कामान् पैता। सीभाग्यं भाग्ये। धनमार्थमणे। धाति येष्टं इस्ते। क्षवतः स्तांस्वाष्ट्रे। वाण्व्यसिंदं स्तां। कनकं विद्याखादः। मितानि मैके। राज्यं

याकी। क्षि मूले। समुद्रयानिशिदिमाणे। सर्वोत् कामान् वै खदेवे। श्रेष्ठामिशिद्धातः। सर्वान् कामान् श्रेष्ठा । लवणं वासवे। पारोग्यं वाहणे। कुण्यद्रव्यमाले। ग्रह्माहिबीक्षी। गाः पौणो। तुरङ्गमाञ्चनं। लीवतं थास्ये। ग्रहं सुष्पाः स्त्रियः प्रतिपदि। कन्यां वरदां दितीयायाम्। सर्वान् कामाः स्तृतीयायाम्। पश्ंचतुर्थ्याम्। श्रियं (स्रुपान् स्तान्) पश्चम्याम्। यूतिवययं पष्ठाम्। क्षिं सप्तम्याम्। काणिक्यमध्स्याम्। पश्न नदस्याम्। क्षिं सप्तम्याम्। बद्धावर्ष्टिनः पुतानिकादश्याम्। पायः सराज्यज्ञयान् (कनकर्णतं) दादश्याम्। सोभायं त्रयोदश्याम्। सर्वेकागान् पश्चस्थाम्। स्रेकागान् पश्चस्थाम्। प्राव्यक्तानां श्रादक्तांणि चतुर्देशी यस्ता। प्रिष्टिगीते गाथे भवतः॥ १—५१॥

' षि जायते सोऽकानं कुले किवतरोत्तमः।
पाटर्कालेऽसिते पर्व चयोद्य्यां समाहितः॥ ४२
सभूत्केटेन यः साइं पायसेन समाचरेत्।
कात्तिकं सक्तं मासं प्राक्षांये कुञ्जबस्य च॥ ५३

द्रति वै खावे भग्नेशास्त्रे सप्तमतितमोऽध्याय:॥ ७८॥

एकोनाशीतितमीऽध्यायः।

ष्यंय न नर्ता ग्रहीतेनोदकेन यादं कुर्धात्। कथाभावे कुथस्थाने काथान् दूर्यं वा दद्यात्। वासस्रोऽर्धे कार्पासीत्य

त्रुत्रम्। द्यां विसर्ज्ञ येद्यराप्यात्रतवस्त्रजा स्थात्। गसीत्यगसीन कगढकिजातानि रक्तानि च पुषाणि। गुक्रानि सुगसीनि कर्छिकातास्यपि जनजानि रक्तासपि दद्यात्। वसां मद्भ दीपार्थे न दद्यात्। प्टतं तेलं वा दद्यात्। जीवजं सर्वेधूपार्थे न दद्यात्। मधुष्टतसंयुक्तः गुग्गुलं दशात्। च दनकुङ्गकपूरागुरूपद्मकान्यनुलेप-नार्वे। न प्रत्यस्त्वत्यं द्यात्। इक्षेन च प्रतयस्त्रनादि। तै जसानि पाताणि द्यात्। विशेषतो राजतानि । खड्ग-कतपक्षणाजिन तिलसिडार्थभाचतानि च पविवाशि रचोन्नानि च निद्धात्। विष्वीमुकुन्दकभृम्तुणियग्-मर्वपतरसासज्जैन स्वयं ब क्षाण्डालावुवान्ती कु-पालक्यो-पोदकीतग्डुलीयकनुसुकापिण्डालुकमहिषीचीराणि वज येत्। राजमावमसूरपर्व्यापैतस्रतस्वणानि च। को ५ परि-चरेत्। नाय पातयेत्। न त्वरां कुर्यात्। प्रतादिदाने तैजसानि पाताणि खड्गपाताणि फलापाताणि प्रयस्तानि । स्रव च द्योको भवति ॥ १—२३॥

सीवर्णराजताभ्यांच खड़्गेनीडुम्बरेण च। दत्तमच्चयतां याति फल्ग्पात्नेण चाप्यय॥ २४ इति वैणावे धर्मागास्त्रे एकोनाधीतितमोऽध्याय:॥ ४८.॥

यशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

तिले विकिथवे भी घेरिइम्लफले शाके: श्वामाके: प्रिय-इ अनिवार में है गंधू में खमासं प्रीयन्ते । ही मासी मत्स्य- मांसेन। तीन् हारियोन। चतुर्यौरश्चेर्या। पंच शाक्नेन। पट् हागेन। सप्तरौरवेया। स्रष्टौ पार्वतेन। नव गवयेन। द्य माहिवेया। एकाद्य कौर्मीया। संवत्सरं गब्धेन पयसर तिहकारैवी। स्रत्न पिलगीता गाथा भवति॥ १—१३॥

कालयाका महायल्कं मासं वार्जीणसस्य च। विषाणवर्ज्ज्या ये खड्गास्तांस्त भच्छामहे सदा॥ १४ इति वैष्णवे धर्मायासे ज्योतितमोऽध्याय:॥ ८०॥

एकाशीतितमीऽध्यायः।

नावमासनमारोपयेत्। न पदा सृथेत्। नावज्ञतं कुर्यात्। तिलै: सर्षपैवी यात्रधानान् विसर्ज्ञयेत्। संदते न यादं कुर्यात्। न रजस्वलां पत्येत्। न म्वानम्। न विड् वराहम्। न याम्यकृष्ट्रम्। प्रयत्नाच्छादमजस्य दर्थे यत्। सन्नीयुत्रीह्मणास्य वाग्यताः। न विष्टितियरसः। न सोपानत्काः। न पीठोपहितपादाः। न हीनाङ्गधि-काङ्गाः यादं पन्थेयुः। न मृद्राः। न पतिताः। तत्कालं बाह्मणं बाह्मणातुमतेन वा भित्तकं भोजयेत्। हितर्णान् न बृयुद्दिना प्रधाः॥ १—१८॥

याबदुः अवत्यन्नं यावहुः ज्ञान्ति वाग्यताः । ताबदयन्ति पितरो यावन्नोक्ताः इविगु णाः ॥ २० सार्ववर्षिकमनायं सनीयाप्राय्य वारिणाः । समृत्युक्तेहक्तवतामयतो विकिरन् अवि ॥ २१ ससंस्कृतप्रमीतानां त्यागिनां कुलयोधिताम्। उच्छिष्टं भागधेयं स्थाइभेषु विकिर्च यः॥ २२ उच्छेषणं भूमिगतमजिद्यस्थाश्वतस्य वा। दासवर्गस्य तत्पित्रे भागधेयं प्रचचते ॥ २३ इति वैणावे धर्माशास्त्रे एकाशीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ८१॥

हऽशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

दैवे कर्माण बाह्यणं न परीचित। प्रयक्षात् पित्रे परीचित। हीनाधिकाङ्गान् विवर्ज्ञ येत्। विकर्मास्थांश्व। वेड्गालव्रतिकान्। ट्यालिङ्गिः। नचत्रजीविनः। देवल-कांश्व। चिकित्सकान्। स्पृद्गपुत्रान्। तत्पुत्रान्। वहु-याजिनः। ग्रामयाजिनः। ग्रुद्रयाजिनः। स्वयाज्ययाजिनः। व्रात्यान्। तद्याजिनः। पर्वकारान्। स्वकान्। स्तै काध्यापकान्। स्तकाध्यापितान्। ग्रूद्रावपुष्टान्। पितत संसर्गान्। सन्धीयानान्। सस्योपासनभ्रष्टान्। राज सेवकान्। नम्बान्। पिता विवद्मानान्। पित्यात्यागिन्श्वेति॥ १—२८॥

बाह्यणापसदा द्वां ते कथिता: पर्ज्तादुपका:।
एतान् विवर्ज्ज येदुयबाच्छा द अर्धः गि पण्डित:॥३०
इति वैणावे धर्मायाचे हायोतितमोऽध्याय:॥८२॥

नाशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

स्थ पङ्किए।वनाः । विषाधिकेतः । पञ्चास्तः । स्थेष्ठसामगः । वेदपारगः । वेदाङ्गस्याप्येकस्य पारगः । प्राणितिकासस्याकरणपारगः । धर्मधास्त्रस्थाप्येकस्य पारगः । तोर्थपूतः । यञ्चपूतः । तपः पुतः । सत्यपूतः । मन्त्रपूतः । गायत्रीजपनिरतः । ब्रह्मदेयातुसन्तानः । विस्पर्णः । जामाता । दौक्षित्रस्रित पात्रम् । विभिष्ण च योगिनः । स्त्र पित्रगीता गाथा भवति ॥ १—२०॥ स्पि स्थात् कुलेऽसाकं भोजयेद्यस्त योगिनम् । विभ्रं भाके प्रयत्ने न येन त्यामहे वयम् ॥ २१ दिति वैष्णवे धर्मधास्त्रे त्यापीतितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ५३॥

चतुरशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

न स्त्रेक्कविषये यादं कुर्यात्। न गक्केनस्तेक्कः विषयम्। पर्रानपानेष्यपः पीत्वा तत्साम्यमुपगक्कः तीर्ता १—३॥

चातुर्वेष्वेययस्यामं यास्मन् देशे न विद्यते । स ज्जे च्यदेशो विज्ञेय चार्थावर्त्त स्तत: पर: ॥ ४ इति वैष्यवे धर्माश्राम्बे चतुर्श्वीतितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८४ ।

पञ्चाशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

षय पुष्तरे वच्चययादम्। जप्यहोमतपांसि च। पुष्तरे सानमात्रतः सर्वपापेथ्यः पृतो भवति। एवसेव गयाशीर्षे। भच्चवदे। स्वमर्कग्टकपर्वते। वराहपर्वते। यतः क्षचन नर्मदातीरे। यमुनातीरे। गङ्गायां विशेषतः। कुशावत्ते। विन्दुके। नीलपर्वते। कनम्बले। कुञास्ते। सगुतुङ्गे। वेदारे। महालये। नर्जन्तकायाम्। सगन्धायाम्। धाकस्थ्याम्। फल्युतीर्थे। महागङ्गायाम्। तिहलिकाम्रामः कुमारधारायाम्। प्रभासे। यतः कचन सरस्वत्यां विशेषतः॥ १—२०॥

गङ्गादारे प्रयागे च गङ्गासागरसङ्ग्म । सततं नैमिषाराखे वाराखस्यां विशेषतः॥ २८

सगस्यात्रमे। कावात्रमे। कीधिक्याम्। सर्यूतीरे।
योगस्य ज्योतिषायात्र सङ्गं। श्रीपर्वते। कालोदकं।
उत्तरमानसे। वङ्गयाम्। मतङ्गयायाम्। सप्तार्षे।
विष्णुपदे। स्वर्गमार्गपदे। गोदावर्थ्याम्। गोमत्याम्।
विववत्याम्। विपायायाम्। वितस्तायाम्। धतद्वतीरे।
चन्द्रभागायाम्। द्ररावत्याम्। सिन्धोस्तीरे। दक्षिणे
पत्तनदे। सीसजे। एवमादिष्ययान्धेषु तीर्थेषु। सरिद्वराषु।
सर्वेष्वपि स्वभावेषु। पुलिनेषु। प्रस्नवणेषु। पर्वते।
निकुक्षेषु। वनेषु। उपवनेषु। गोमयित्रभेषु। मनोन्नेषु।
सत्र च पित्ननीता गाथा भवन्ति॥ २८—६४॥

क्ले स्मानं स लन्तः स्याद्यो नो दशाळालाञ्चलीन्।
नदीषु बहुतोयासु घीतलासु विशेषतः ॥ ६३
स्पि जायते सोध्यानं कुले किष्यवरोत्तमः।
गयाशीर्षे वटे सादं यो नः कुर्यात् सलाहितः ॥ ६६
एष्ट्या बहुवः प्रतायद्येकोऽपि ययां प्रजेत्।
यनेत वाखनेधेन गीजं वा रूषमृत्स्त्रजेत्॥ ६७
दूति वैष्णवे धर्मशास्त्रे पञ्चाशीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ८५॥

षड्शीतितमोऽध्यायः।

षय हषोत्सर्गः । कार्त्तिक्यामाख्युज्यां वा । तत्रादा-वेव हष्मं परीचेत । जीवदत्सायाः पयस्तिन्याः पृतम् । सर्वे खचाणोपेतम । नी खम् । खो हितं वा मुखपुच्छपाद-मृद्धमुक्तम् । यूथस्याच्छादकम् । ततो गवां मध्ये सुसमिष्ठ-मृद्धमुक्ति पौर्णाचरं पयशा स्पयित्वा पृषा गा सन्ते तु न इह रतिरिति च हत्वा हष्मयस्कारस्वद्वयेत् । एकसिन् पार्खं चति सापरस्मिन् पार्खे श्लेन । संकितश्च हिरस्यवर्णा हति चतुस्थिः प्रत्रोदेवीरिति च स्वापयेत् । स्वातमलङ्गं स्वातालङ्गाभिचतस्थिवत्त्रतरीभः सार्धमानीय रुद्रान् पुरुषस्त्रं कुषाण्डीचे जपेत् । पिता वत्सिति हप्भस्यद्विणे वर्णापठेत् । इमञ्च ॥ १—१४ ॥

'हवो हि भगवान् धर्माश्वतृष्यादः प्रकोत्तितः। हवोमि तमचं भक्ता स मे रचत सर्वतः॥ १५ एनं युवानं पति वो ददास्य
नेन कीड़न्तीश्वर्य प्रियेण।
मा हाम्महि प्रजया मा तनूभि
मारधाम हिपते सोम राजन् ॥ १६
द्यं वत्सतरीयुक्तमेथान्यां कारयेहिथि।
होतुर्वस्त्रयुगं रद्यात् स्वर्णं कांस्यमेव च ॥ १७
व्यव्कारस्य दातव्यं वेतनं भनसेपितम्।
भोजनं बहुसिष्कं बाह्मणांश्वात्नं भोजयेत्॥ १८
चत्त्रष्टो द्यभो यित्रम् पिवत्रय जलायये।
जलाययं तत् सक्तलं पितृ स्तस्थीपतिष्ठति ॥ १८
यङ्गेणोज्ञिस्तते भृमं यत्न कचन् दिषतः।
पितृणामवपानं तत प्रभूतमुपतिष्ठति ॥ २०
द्रित वैषावे धर्माः स्त्रे, पड्यौतितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ६४

सप्ताशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

चय वैयात्यां पौर्णमात्यां क्रण्यूच्गानिनं सवर्ष यक्षं रीप्यत्यं मौक्तिकलाङ्गुलभूषितं क्रता क्ष्माविके वस्ते च प्रसारयेत्। ततस्तिने: प्रच्छादयेत्। सर्वगत्यस्त वालङ्कतः सहतेन वासोयुगेन प्रच्छादयेत्। सर्वगत्यस्त वालङ्कतः सुर्थात्। चतस्त् इत्यु चलारि ते असपाताणि चीरदिध-मधुष्टतपूर्णानि गिवायाहितानवे बाह्मणायालङ्गृताय वासोयुगेन प्रच्छादिताय दद्यात्। स्रत च गाथा भवन्ति ॥१—७॥ वस्तु संगाजिनं दद्यात् सब्दं यहसंयुतम्।
तिस्तैः प्रच्छाद्य वासोभिः सर्वरत्ने रलङ्गृतम्॥ द
ससमुद्रगृष्ठा तेन सग्नैलवनकानना।
चतुरत्ता भवेदत्ता प्रथिवी नात्र संग्रयः॥ ८
स्रणाजिने तिलान् सत्वा हिरग्यं सधुसिंपियो।
ददाति यस्तु विप्राय सर्वे तर्तत दुष्कृतम्॥ १०
दति वैष्ण्वे धर्माशास्त्रे सप्ताभीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ६५॥

श्रष्टाशीतितमोऽध्यायः ।

श्रय प्रस्यमाना गौ: प्रथिवी भवति। तामलङ्कतां बाह्मणाय दत्त्वा प्रथिवीदानफल्माप्रोति। स्रव च गाथा भवति॥१—३॥

सवत्सारोमतः स्वानि युगान्युभयतोमुखीम् । दन्ता खर्गमवाप्नोति यहभानः समाहितः ॥ ४ ' दूति वैश्ववे धर्मायाखेऽष्टायीतितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ८८ ॥

एकोननवतितमोऽध्यायः।

मासः कार्त्तिकोऽग्निहैवत्यः। चानिच सर्वदेवानां मुखम्। तमात् कार्त्तिकं मासं विहःस्रायी गायत्रीज-पनिरतः सक्तदेव इविधायी संवंसरकतात् पापात् पूतो भवति॥१—३॥ क्रिकें सक्त मासं नित्यवायी जितेन्द्रिय:। जपन् इविष्यसुग्दाता सर्वपावै: प्रमुखते॥ ४ इति वैष्यवे धर्माश्रास्त्रे एकोननवतितमोऽध्याय:॥ ८८

नवतितमोऽध्यायः ।

मार्भे ग्रीषे ग्रक्तपश्च द्रश्यां स्गितर; संयुक्तायां चूर्णित-अवणस्य सवर्षनाभं प्रस्तमे कं चन्द्रोदये बाह्मणाय प्रदा-पदेत्। अनेन कर्मणा कमसीभाग्यवानभिजायते। पौषी चेत् पृथयुक्ता स्यात् तस्यां गौरसर्वपकत्कोदिन्तितग्ररीरो गव्यष्टतपूर्णकुष्ये नाभिषितः सर्वोषधिभः सर्वगर्यः सर्व-बीजैय छातो छतेन भगवन्तं वास्तरेः स्नापवित्वा गय-पुष्पपूर्वीपनैवेद्यादिभियाभ्यर्धः वैषावै: प्रक्रीर्वार्दस्यस्येष मखै: पावने हुला ससुवर्णन छतेन बाह्मणान् स्वस्ति **या**चर्यत्। बासोर्युं गंकर्चे दिश्चात्। श्वनेन कर्माणा प्रव्यति। माघी मघायता चेत् तस्यां तिले याद सत्वा पृतो भवति। फाला, नी फाल्ए नीयुता चेत् स्थात् तस्यां बाह्मणाय सुमंस्तृतं सास्तीर्णे प्रयनं निवेद्य भार्या मनोत्तां रूपवतीं द्रविषवतीचाप्रोति। नार्विप भर्तारम्। चैत्री चित्रायुता चेत् स्यत्त त यां चित्रवस्त्रप्रदानेन सौभाग्यमाप्नोति। वैशाखी विधावायुता चेत् तस्यां बाह्यणसप्तकं स्वीद्युत्ते स्तिलै: चन्तर्घे धर्मराजानं प्रीयित्वा पापेम्य: पृतो भवति। ज्यै ही ज्ये हायुता चेब् तस्यां क्रचोपान इप्पदानेन गवाधिपत्यं

प्राप्नोति। चाषाद्रामाषाद्रायुक्तायामवपानदानेन तदे-वाच्यमाप्रोति। त्रावक्यां त्रवणयुक्तायां जलधेतुं सार्वा वासीय्गाच्छादितां दस्वा खर्गमाप्रोति। प्रीष्ठपदायुक्तायां गोदानेन सर्पापविनिर्माको भवति । आंखयुच्यामिकनी-गते चन्द्रमपि प्रतपूर्णे भाजनं सुवर्णेयुतं विप्राय दस्वा दीप्तान्निर्भवति । कार्त्तिकी क्रिक्तिकायुता चेत् तस्यां चित-मुजाणमन्यवर्णं वा श्रशाङ्गोदये सर्वश्रस्थरत्नभन्धोपेतं दीप-मध्ये बाह्मणाय दत्त्वा कान्तार्भर्य नस्यति। पैघाखग्रुक्त-हतीयायामुपोषितोऽचतेवासुदेवमभ्यर्चेत्र तानेव हुत्वा दत्त्वा च सर्वपापेभ्य: पृतो भवति। यच तिस्मवचनि प्रयच्छित तदच्यमाप्रोति। पौषां समतीतायां ऋणपचढादम्यां सोपवासिस्तले स्नातस्तिलोदनं दत्त्वा तिले दीखदेवसभ्यचेत्र तानेव इत्वा भुज्ञा च पापेभ्य: 'पृतो भवति । माघ्यां सम-तोतायां संगढाद्यां सोपवासः श्रवणं प्राप्य वासुदेवायतो मक्तावत्ति द्वयेन दीपदयं दद्यात्। दिचणपार्ध्वे मक्तारजन-र्क्तेन समग्रेण वाससा छततुलामष्टाधिकां दत्त्वा। थास-पार्खें तिलतेलतुलां साष्टां दत्त्वा छोतेन समग्रेण वाससा। एतत् कत्वा कतकत्वो यिखन् राष्ट्रीभिजायते यिखन् देशे यस्मिन् कुले स ततोज्ज्वलो भवात । श्वाध्विनं सकलं मासं बाह्मणेभ्यः प्रत्यहं प्रतं प्रदद्यादिष्वनौ प्रीणयिता रूपभाग भवति । तिस्रवेव मासे प्रत्यहं गौरसैर्वोच्चणातृ भोजियता राज्यभाग् भवति । प्रतिमासं रेवतीयुते चन्द्रमसि मधुष्टत-युतं रेवतीप्रीत्ये परमावं बाह्मणान् भोजियता रेवतीं प्रीणवित्वा रूपभाग् भवति। माघे मासेऽस्निं प्रत्यः

तिले हे ता सप्ततं कुत्याषं बाह्यणान् भोजयित्वा हीप्तानि-भवति । सर्गं चतुर्यों नहीजले स्नात्वा धर्माराजानं पूजः यित्वा सर्भपापेभ्यः पूतो भवति ॥ १—२०॥

यदी कि दिएलान् भोगान् चन्द्रस्थ्यग्रहोपगान्। पातःस्रायी भवेदित्यं ही मासी माघफाल्गुनी ॥ २८ दृति वैशावे धर्माशास्त्रे नविततमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८० ॥

एकनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

क्पारामतड़ागेषु देवतायतनेषु च। ' पुनःसंस्कारकर्त्ता च लभते मौलिकं फलम्॥ १८ इति वैष्यवे धर्मश्रास्त्री एकनवतितमोऽभ्याय:॥८१॥

दिनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

सर्दरानाधिकमभयप्रदानम् । तत्प्रदानेनाभीपितं सोकः माप्रोति । भूमिप्रदानेन च । गोचर्मामाचामपि सुवं प्रदायन सर्वपापेभ्यः पूतो भवति । गोप्रदानेन स्वर्गकोकमाप्रोति । द्याधे तुप्रदो गोलोक ग्ना भातधे तुप्रदो बद्धा लोकान्। सुवर्धाः युक्तीं रौथख्रां मुक्तानाङ्गुलां कांस्थोपदोचां वस्त्रोत्तरीयाः दत्त्वा धेतुरोमसङ्यानि वर्षाश्य खर्भे खोकमाप्रोति । विश्व-षत: कपिलाम् । दान्तं धुरन्थरं दक्ता दश्यधेतुपदो भवति । चम्बदः सूर्व्यसालोक्यमाप्रोति। वासोद्चन्द्रसालोक्यम्। सुवर्षदानेनान्निसालोक्यम् । रूप्यप्रदानेन रूपम् । तैजसानां पात प्रदानेन पातं भवेत् सर्वनामानाम्। प्रतमधुतै स-प्रदानेनारोग्यम्। सौषधप्रहानेन स। सत्रणप्रदानेन स लावव्यम्। धान्यप्रदानेन त्रुप्तिम्। श्रद्धप्रदानेन च। चबद: सर्वम्। धान्यप्रदानेन सीभायम्। चक्रीर्त्तताना-मन्येषां दानात् खर्गमनाप्रुवादिति । तिलपदः प्रजामिश्राम् ॥ दुन्धनप्रदानेन दीर्शाग्निर्भवति । संग्रामे च सर्वजयमाप्रोति ॥ षासनप्राहानेन स्थानम्। प्रयाप्रदानेन भाष्याम्। उपाः बत्पदानेनाखतरीयुक्तं रयम्। इक्षप्रदानेन खर्मम्। तासहन्तकामरप्रदानेनाध्वसुखिलम्। वास्तुप्रदानेन वगर्ः धिपत्यम्॥१—११°

यद्यदिष्टतमं लोने यशास्ति द्यितं ग्रष्टे । सत्तद्गुण्यते देवं तदेवाच्यमिष्यता ॥ १२ द्रति वैण्यवे धर्माशास्त्रे हिनवतितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८२

विनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

चजाह्यणे दत्तं तत्सम्मेव पारकीकिकम्। हिगुणीं बाह्यणत्वे। सदसगुणां प्राधीते। घनन्तं वेदपारगे। पुरोहितस्तावन एव पातम् खसा दुहिता जामातरच पातम्॥१—६॥

न वार्धिय प्रयच्छेत वैज्ञानव्रतिने हिले।
न वनव्रतिने पापे नावेद्विद् धर्मावित्॥ ७
धर्माध्रली सदानुष्यच्छाद्यको लोकदाश्यिकः।
वैज्ञानवित्रमे त्रेयो चित्रः सर्वाभिस्थिकः॥ द धर्माष्ट्रविद्यतिकः खार्थसाधनतत्परः। यठो निष्याविनीतस्य वनवतपरो हिलः॥ ८ ये वनवितनो लोने वे स नार्ध्यादिक्तिः। ते पतस्यन्धतानिस्ने तेन पापेन कर्मणा॥ १० न धर्मस्यापदेशेन पापं सत्या वर्तं स्रोत्। वतेन पापं प्रच्यास्य कुर्वन् स्रोग्द्रस्थनम्॥ ११ में खेष चेहमो विप्रो ग्रह्मते ब्रह्मवाहिनिः।

क्यानाचरितं यह तहे रह्यांसि गर्च्हात ॥ १२

क्यानाचरितं यह तहे रह्यांसि गर्च्हात ॥ १२

क्यानां चिक्रियेपेण यो द्वासिप्रणीवति।

स विक्रिनां हरत्येनस्तिर्थ्यग्योनो प्रजायते ॥ १३

न हानं यश्रते द्वास भयाबोपकारिणे।

व देखनीवश्रोलेथ्यो धर्मार्थमिति निव्तम् ॥ १४

क्रिति वैक्यवे धर्मश्रास्त्रो विनवतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ८६॥

यतुः नवतितमोऽध्यायः ।

यदी वजीपिकतद्यंने वनाययो भवेत्। चपत्यस्य चापसद्यंनिन वा। पुत्रेषु भाव्यां निश्चिय तयानुम्यमानो वा। खताव्यक्रीतुपचरित्। चफालक्षष्टेन पश्चयत्तान् न डापयेत्। खाव्यायश्च न जद्यात्। ब्रह्मचर्षं पालयेत्। चर्माचीरवाचाः द्यात्। जटाक्ष्मस्रलोमनखां विश्वयात्। विषवस्त्वायौ स्थात्। कपोत्रक्ष्मिक्षां विश्वयात्। विषवस्त्वायौ स्थात्। कपोत्रक्ष्मिक्षां चित्रव्यः संवत्तर्यः विचयो वा। संवत्सरनिचयो पूर्वे निचतमास्रयुव्यां

मानाहास्त्व वात्रीयादही प्राचान् वने वसन्। पुटेनैव पतार्थन पाणिना शक्तेन वा ॥ १२ पुति वैस्तवे धर्मशास्त्रे सतु:नवतितमीऽध्याय: ॥ ८४ ॥

पञ्चनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

वानप्रव्यक्तपसा धरीरं शोपयेत्। प्रीक्षे पवतपाः स्थात्। भाकाधधायी प्राष्ट्रियः चार्द्रवासा हेमन्ते। नक्ताधी स्थात्। एकान्तरहान्तरत्रान्तराधी वा स्थात्। पुष्पाधी। फलाधी। धाकाधी। यणीधी। मूलाधी। ववावं पचान्तः योवी सलद्रश्रोयात्। चान्द्रायपैवी वर्ततः। भागकुष्टः। दन्तीलुखलिको ना॥१—१॥

तपोम्यां तथे देवमातुष्यं जगत्।
तपोमयं तथे ज्या व तथां च तथा धतम् ॥ १६
यहुचरं यहूरायं यहूरं यद्य सुक्षरम्।
सव तत्तपसा सार्थं तपो हि दुरतिक्रमम्॥ १७
दूति वैषाते धर्मशाक्षे पञ्चवंतितयोऽध्यायः॥ ४५॥

षस्यविततंमोऽध्यायः।

चथ विष्यायमेषु पक्षकपायः प्राजापत्यामिष्टिं सत्वा सर्वे वेदं दिनाणां दत्त्वा अवज्यायमीत्यात्। **पात्रम्यानीना**-रोष्य भिवाषं ग्राममियात्। सरागारिकं भैक्समादद्यात्। चलाभे न व्यथेत । न भिच्नकं भिच्नेत । सुक्तवित जनेऽतीवे पावसम्याते भैक्समादद्यात्। स्नावे दाद्याने (जास्वपाने ना । तेथा व तं आहि: याद: सात्। सिंप्युजितसाभादुि है जेत ।
गूनागारिव केतव: स्यात् । दस्य स्वितिक के वा । न ग्रामे
दिती वें राश्चिमावसेत् । कौपीना स्थादनमान मे व वसनसादद्यात् । दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत् पादम् । वस्तपृतं जसमादद्यात् ।
सत्यपूतं वदेत् । मनः पृतं सनाचरित् । मरणं नाभिकामयेत्
जीवितश्च। स्वितादां स्तितिस्तेत । न कश्चनावमन्येत ।
निरागी: स्यात् । निर्नेमस्कारः ॥ १—५२ ॥

वाध्येकं तचतो वाइं चन्दर्ननैकमुचत:।

नाकस्थाणं न कस्थाणं तयोरिप च चिन्तयेत्॥ २३

प्राचावामधारणाध्याननित्यः स्थात्। संसारस्थानि-त्वतां प्रस्तेत्। श्ररीक्याग्रचिभावम्। जरवा क्पविपर्धावम्। बारीरमावसागन्तुकव्याधिभिकोपतायम्। सहजैव। वित्वान्धकारे गर्भे वस्तिम्। सूत्रपुरीषमध्ये च। तत्र ्ष ग्रीतोचादु:खानुभवनम्। जनासमये थोनिसङ्कटनिर्ग-मामाडादु:खातुभवनम्। वास्त्रे मोर्ड गुरुपरवेग्छताम्। चाध्यवनादनेकक्रेथम्। यीवने च विषयमाशावमार्गेण तद-आती विषयसेवनावरके पतनम्। अप्रियेऽसितं प्रियेच विप्रयोगन्। नरकेषु च समण्डहु:खम्। संसारसंस्रती तिर्धाग्योनिषु च। एवमिसान् सततपापिनि संसारे न किञ्चित् सुखम्। यद्यपि किञ्चिह् : कापेचया सुखसंत्रं तद-प्यनित्यम्। तत्नेशयकावलभने वा सहदु:खम्। यरीर-चं सप्तधातुकं पश्चेत्। वसारुधिरमांसास्विमेदोमज्ञाः श्रुकात्मक्ष्म चर्मावनदम्। दुर्गन्धि च। मलायतनम्। सुर्वयतैरपि दर्भ विकारि। प्रवबाद् तमपि विनाचि॥

ज्ञाम ज्ञोधजोभमोहमदमातस्र श्रद्यानम् । प्रथिष्याप्ते जोवायाः काशासकत्। अधिधिराधमनिसाय्यतम्। रजखलम्। षट्ताचन्। अस्यां तिभिः यतैः षष्यधिकैधिकमाणम्। तेषां विभागः । सुद्धाः सद चतुःष्टिइ श्वनाः । विश्वति-नेखा:। पाणिपादशसाकास्त्र। षष्टिरङ्जीनां पर्वाणि। दे पाक्यों:। चतु:ष्टयं गुल्फेषु। चलार्थरत्न्योः। चलारि जङ्यो:। **हे हे** जानु-कपोलयो:। हे दे सचतालूषक-योणिपत्तकोषु । भगास्येकम् । ष्ठठास्यि पञ्चनत्वारिं यज्ञागम् । पश्चद्यास्थीनि ग्रीवा। जल्नेकम् । तथा इतु:। तन्त्रूले च हो। हो ललाटा चिगक्छे। नासा घना स्थिका। चर्वहै: स्थान मैच सार्व दिसप्तात: पार्खका:। जर: सप्तद्य। दी ग्रहको । चलारि कपालानि ग्रिरसचेति । ग्ररीरेऽसिन् सप्तशिराधतानि। नव साय्धतानि। धमनीधते हो। पश्चपेशीशतानि । चुद्रधलनीनामेकोनति शहदाणि न्व-यतानि षट्पंचाशवमन्य:। लज्जतयं श्रान्युर्वश्राक्पानाम्। सतोत्तरं सरीयतम् । सन्धियते हो । चतुः पंचायद्रोमकोटयः सप्तविष्टिय लचािषा। नाभिरोजोगुरं धक्रं योषितं यद्वको मूडी कण्ठो छद्यं चेति प्राणायतज्ञान । वाइद्वयं जङ्घादयं मध्य धोर्षमिति षड्ङ्गानि । वसा यदा चवहननं नापिः क्रोमा यसत् प्रोहा च्द्रान्तं एक्क्री वितः प्रीधाधानमा-माश्रयो इद्यं स्थ बान्यं गुइसद्दं गुदक्कोष्ठम्। कनीनिक्री चित्रूटे प्रस्तुली दाणी क्षेपत्रकी गण्डी भुकी पहनी दलवेटावोडौ ककुन्दरे तङ्चणी टपणौ तुकी से ससंका तती स्तनो उपजिदा सिन्दो बाह अर्चे जह एंग्डिक ताल्दरं वस्तिशीर्धो विवुकं गलगुष्किके स्वर्धेत्यसिन् श्वरीरके स्थानानि। शब्दस्य रसरपगन्धस्य विषया: । नासिकालोसनत्वग्जिष्ठास्रोत्तिमित वृद्योत्तियाणि। इस्तीः पादौ पायूपस्यं जिष्ठीत कर्योत्दियाणि। मनोबुद्धिरात्माः सास्यक्तामितीन्द्रयातीता: ॥ १—८६॥

दूरं यरीरं वसुधे क्षेत्रभिष्वभिधीयते । एतद्यो वेति तं प्राइ: क्षेत्रज्ञभिति तहिंद्: ॥ ८७ क्षेत्रज्ञभेव मां विदि सर्वके ने षु भाविनि । क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञविज्ञानं क्षेयं नित्यं सुमुख्या ॥ ८८ दृति वैषावे धर्मायास्त्रे षस्ववित्तमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८६ ॥

सप्तनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

जिरुषोत्तानचरणः सयो करे कर्मितरं ग्रास्य तानु-स्यादनजिह्नो दन्ते हे न्तानसंस्पृथन् स्वं नासिकाग्रं पस्यम् हियद्यानवलोकयन् विभीः प्रयान्तामा चतु विधात्या तन्ते-य्येतीतं चिन्तयेत्। नित्यमतीन्द्रियमगुणं ग्रव्स्पर्थरस्व प्र-गन्धातीतं सर्व ज्ञमतिस्पृलम्। सर्व गमतिस्स्यम्। सर्व तः पाणिपादं सर्वेतोऽचिधिरोमुखं सर्वतः सर्वेन्द्रियमिक्तम्। एवं ध्यायेत्। ध्याननिरतस्य च संवत्सरेण योगाविभीवो मवति। स्य निराकारे लस्यवन्धं कर्त्तं न मक्तोति तदा प्रिय्यक्ष जोवायाकाश्यमनो वुद्यामास्यक्त पुरुषाणां पूर्वे पूर्वे ध्यात्वा तत्र लक्ष्यस्यक्तत्त् परित्यज्ञ्यापरमपरं ध्यायेत्। एधं पुरुष्यानमार्भतः सत्राष्यसमर्थः स्वष्ट्यपद्यस्थावा- स्तुषस्य मध्ये दीपवत् पुरुषं ध्यायेत्। तत्राप्यसमध्ये भगवन्तं वास्तदेशं किरौटिनं कुण्डखिनमङ्गदिनं त्रीवत्साङः वन-मालाविभूषितोरस्तं सीम्यरुपं चतुर्भुनं घड्डचक्रगदापद्मधरं चरणमध्यगतभुवं ध्यायेत्। यद्गार्यात तदाप्रोति ध्यान-गुद्मम्। तस्तात् संभेव चरं त्यक्ता चच्चरमेव ध्यायेत्। न च पुरुषं विना किंचिद्यच्चरमस्ति। तं प्राप्य सुक्तो भवति॥ १—१४॥

पुरमाक्रम्य सक्तं घेते यद्मात्महाप्रभुः। तस्मात् पुरुष दुत्येवं प्रोचिते तत्त्वचिन्तकै: ॥ १५ प्राग्रावापरराव हु योगी नित्यमतन्द्रित:। ध्यायते पुरुषं विष्णुं निर्मुणं पंचविंशकम् ॥ १४ तत्त्वाबानमगर्यं च सर्वतत्त्वविवर्ज्जितम्। चसक्तं सर्वे स्टबैव निर्मृषां गुणभोक्तृ च ॥ १७ विच्रित्तय भूतानामचैरं चरमेव च। सुद्धातात् तदविज्ञेयं दूरस्यंचान्तिके च तत्॥ १८ चविभन्नंच भूतेन विभन्नमिव च स्थितम्। भूतभव्यभवदूर्पं ग्रसिषा्, प्रभविषा्, च ॥ १८ ज्योतिषाम्पि तज्जगोतिस्तमसः परमुचते। न्तानं जेयं जानगम्यं इदि सर्वस्य तिष्ठितम् ॥ २० द्ति चेवं तथा जानं जेयंचीतं समासत:। मज्ञत एतिहज्ञाय मज्ञावायोपपद्यते ॥ २१ द्रति वैषावे धर्माशास्त्रे सप्तनवतितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८० ॥

त्रप्टनवतितमोऽध्यायः १

दूर्त्येवमुक्ता वसुमती जानुभ्यां चिर्सा च नमस्कारं क्रतोवाच । भगवं स्वत्समीपे सत्तमेवं चलारि महाभृतानि कतालयात्याकायः यहरुपी वायुचकरुपी तेजच गदारुषः भोऽभोक्डकपी चडमप्यनेनैव क्षेण भगवत्पादमध्यपरि-वर्त्तिनी भवितुमिच्छामि । दूत्येवमुक्तोभगवांस्रायेत्युवाच । वसुधापि लब्धकामा तथा चक्री। देवदेवच तुष्टाव। भी नमस्ते। देवदेव। पास्रदेव। साहिदेव। बामदेव। कामपाल। महीपाल। अनादिमध्यनिधन। प्रजापते। मलाप्रजापते। अर्ज्जस्यते। वाचस्रते। सुप्रजापते । जगत्पते। दियाते। वनस्पति। पयस्तते। प्रथीविपते। सिंबिलपते। दिक्षति। सन्दत्पते। सन्दत्पते। बच्चीपते। ब्रह्मरुप। ब्राह्मस्य । सर्वेग। स्विन्य। द्वानगम्य । पुरुहत। पुरुष्टतः त्रञ्ज्या ब्रह्मप्रियः। ब्रह्मकायिकः। महाकायिक। महाराजिक। चतुर्भाहाराजिक। भाखर। महाभाखर। स्म। महाभाग। खर। तुषित। महा-तुषित। प्रतद्देन। परिनिर्मित। चपरिनिर्मित। वय-वर्त्तिन्। यज्ञ। महायज्ञ। यज्ञयोग।यज्ञगस्य।यज्ञ-निधन। यजित। वैकुग्छ। यपार। पर। पुराण। लेखा। प्रजाधर । चित्रशिखण्डधर । यन्नभागचर । पुरोडाश्वहर । विम्ने खर्। विश्वधर्। ग्रचियवः। अच्युताईन। प्टतार्धिः। खण्डपर्यो। पद्मनाभ। पद्मधर। पद्मधाराधर। 👣 धीर्केय। एकमृष्ट्रः। महाबराहः। हुडिया। अञ्ता अनन्तः। पुरुषः।

महापुरुष। कपिता। साङ्घ्याचार्थ्य। विश्वक्सेन। धर्मा। धर्माद। धर्माद। धर्माद। पर्माद। विश्वो। जिश्वो। सिंहणो। स्वर्णा। प्रश्वसाच। नारायण। परायण। सन्ति॥१—१०१॥

स्तुत्वा त्वेवं प्रसद्देन मनसा पृथिती तदा। उवाच सम्मृष्धं देवं लखकमा वसुस्वरा ॥ १०२ इति वैष्ववि धर्माशास्त्री ऽष्टनविततमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८८॥

नवनवित्तमोऽध्यायः।

हशा सियं देवदेवस्य विश्वीग्रं हीतपादां तपसा व्यवन्तीम् : स्रतमजाम्बनदचारुवर्णी पप्रक्त देवी वस्त्रा प्रस्टा ॥ १

उबिद्रकोकनदचा इकरे वरेक्ये उबिद्रकोकनदानाभिग्रहीतपाद् । उबिद्रकोकनदसद्यसदास्थितीते उबिद्रकोकनदस्यसमानवर्षे॥ २

नीलाजनेते तपनीयवर्ष ग्रह्माम्बरे रद्विवभृषिताङ्गि।
चन्द्रानने सूर्यसमानभासे महाप्रभावे ज्ञानतः प्रधाने ॥ ३
स्वतेव निद्रा जगतः प्रधाना खन्त्रीष्टे तिः श्रीवरितर्जया च ।
कान्तिः प्रजा कीर्त्तिरयो विभृतिः सरस्तती वागय पावनी च ॥

ख्या तितिचा वस्था प्रतिष्ठा स्थिति स्दीचा च तथा स्नीति। स्थातिविधाला च तथानस्या स्वादा च मेथा च तथैव बुद्धि: ॥ ५ भाकम्य सर्वोन्त यथा तिलोकीं तिष्ठत्ययं देववरोऽसिताचि । तथा स्थिता त्वं वरदे तथापि एच्छाम्य इंवसति विभृत्याः ॥ ४

दृत्येवसृता वसुधां बभाषे लच्मीस्तदा देववराग्रतःस्था। सदा स्थिताचं मधुस्रदनस्य देवस्य पार्खे तपनीय वर्गे॥ ७

> षस्यात्तया यं मनसा स्नरामि ' श्रियायुतं तं प्रवदन्ति सन्तः । संस्नारणे वाष्यय तत्न चार्चं स्थिता सदा तच्छुण् लोकधाति॥ ८

वसाम्यय के च नियाकरे च तारांगणाको गगने विमेषे।
मेषे तथालम्वपयोधरे च यकायुधाको च तिहत्पकाये॥ ८
तथा सवर्णी विमले च कप्ये रत्ने षु वक्तेष्वमलेषु भूमे।
प्रसादमालास च पाण्डुरास देशालयेषु ध्वनभूषितेषु॥ १०
सद्य: क्रते चाप्यय गोमये च मत्ते गर्जेन्द्रे तुर्ग प्रइष्टे।
क्षषे तथा दर्भमन्तिते च विप्रे तथैवाध्ययनप्रपत्ने॥ ११

सिंहासन चामलके च बिल्बे
कत च यह च तथैन पद्मे ।
दीते हुताये निमले च खड़्गे
चादर्थनिके च तथा खिताहम् ॥ १२
पूर्णोदकुको हु सचामरेषु
सतालहक्तेषु बिभूषितेषु ।
सङ्गारपात्रेषु मनोहरेषु
स्टि खिताहच नवोहृतायाम् ॥ ११

चीरे तथा सर्विष घाडले च चौदे तथा दिन्न पुरिश्वगाव । दे हे जुमार्थाय तथा सराणां तपिख्नां यज्ञहतांच देहे ॥ १४ घरे च संग्रामविनिर्गते च खितौ स्ते खर्गसद:प्रवाते। वैद्धनौ वायय प्रक्षप्रव्हे साहासधायामय वाल्यादे॥१५ राजाभिषेके च तथा विवासे यज्ञे वरे स्नातिश्वरस्थवापि। मुष्येषु ग्रुक्तेषु च पंवतिषु फलेष रम्येषु सरिहरासु॥१६ सर:स पूर्णेषु तथा जलेषु संघाद्वलायां भवि पद्मखण्डे। वने च वत्से च शिशी प्रकृष्टे साधौ नरे धर्मपरायणे च ॥ १७ षाचारसेविन्यय ग्रास्त्रिनेले विनौतवेषे च तथा सर्वषे। सुग्रदान्ते मलवक्तिते च मृष्टाभने चातिथिपूजके च ॥ १८ खदारतृष्टे निरते च धर्मी धर्मीत्करे चात्रयनादिरको। सदा सपुष्ये च सुगिसगावे स्गर्यालते च विनूषिते च ॥ १८.

सत्यस्थिते भृतहिते निविष्टे चमाचिते क्रोधविपर्ज्जिते च। स्वकार्थ्यदच्चे परकार्थ्यदच्चे कस्यागाविक्ते च सदाविनीते॥ २०

नारीषू नित्यं सुविभूषितास पतिवतास प्रियवादिनीषु । षम्काहस्तास सतान्वितास सुग्रमभाग्डास विलिप्रयास ॥२१ सम्ब्रह्मेश्मास जितेन्द्रियास किल्वियेतास पिष्टिस्तास । धर्माव्येपेसास द्यान्वितास स्विता सदासं सध्सदने तु ॥ २२ इति वैश्वेषे धर्मायान्वे नवनविततमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८८ ॥

शत्तमोऽध्यायः।

धर्माशास्त्रसिटं शेष्ठं स्तयं टेवेन भाषितम्।
ये दिजा धार्यिष्यन्ति तेषां स्तर्गे गितः परा ॥ १
पूरं पित्रतं सङ्खं स्तर्थसायुष्यसेव च।
ज्ञानंचैव यशस्यंच धनसीभाग्यवर्षनम् ॥ २
प्रध्येतव्यं धारणीयं श्राव्यं श्रोतव्यनेव च।
श्राद्धेषु श्रावणीयंच भृतिकाभैनिरैः सदा।
पूरं रहस्यं परमं कथितं वस्त्रधे तव ॥ ३
सया प्रस्तेन जगदिताथं सीभाग्यमेतत् परमं रहस्यम्।
दुःस्तप्रनाशं वहुप्ययुक्तं श्रिवालयं खाख्यतभग्रशास्त्रम् ॥ ४
पूर्ति वैण्ववे धर्मश्रास्त्रो श्राततमोऽध्यायः ॥ १०० ॥
पूर्ति वैण्ववंशिक्ता समाप्ता।